

Converting Colors

RGB(130, 143, 182)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(130, 143, 182) contains.

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Color

RGB(130, 143, 182)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	828FB6
RGB	130, 143, 182
RGB Percent	51%, 56%, 71%
CMY	0.4902, 0.4392, 0.2863
CMYK	0.29, 0.21, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	225°, 26%, 61%
HSV	225°, 29%, 71%
XYZ	27.4719, 27.7681, 48.1678
YIQ	143.5590, -20.2670, 9.3730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

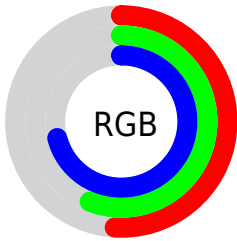
Format	Color
R_{YB}	130, 140, 182
Decimal	8556470
CIE _{Lab}	59.68, 4.39, -21.91
CIE _{LCh}	60, 22.346, 281.320
Yxy	27.7681, 0.2657, 0.2685
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286746550 (0xFF828FB6)
YUV	143.5590, 18.9514, -11.8912
Hunter-Lab	52.6955, 0.8408, -17.3089

Details

The RGB color **130, 143, 182** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **182, 169, 130**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184, 197, 238**, and **79, 93, 129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112, 129, 182**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 157, 182**.

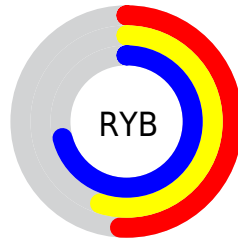
Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (56%)

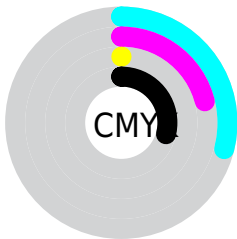
Blue (71%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (71%)

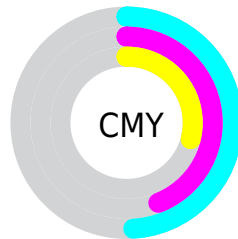


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (49%)


Magenta (44%)

Yellow (29%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 130, 143, 182 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 130, 143, 182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 130, 143, 182


255, 255, 255

 184, 197, 238

 212, 225, 255


 240, 253, 255

 130, 143, 182

 104, 117, 155

 79, 93, 129

 55, 69, 104

 31, 47, 80

 4, 27, 56

 0, 0, 35

 0, 0, 10

 0, 0, 0

 130, 143, 182

 130, 143, 182

■ 112, 129, 182

■ 148, 157, 182

■ 94, 116, 182

■ 166, 170, 182

■ 75, 102, 182

■ 185, 184, 182

■ 57, 88, 182

■ 203, 198, 182

■ 39, 75, 182

■ 221, 211, 182

■ 21, 61, 182

■ 239, 225, 182

■ 3, 47, 182

■ 255, 239, 182

■ 0, 46, 182

■ 255, 252, 182

■ 255, 255, 182

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



103, 149, 180



130, 143, 182



156, 136, 173

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



130, 143, 182



181, 132, 119



106, 154, 131

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



130, 143, 182



182, 169, 130

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



129, 150, 114



130, 143, 182



169, 138, 107

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



130, 143, 182



184, 130, 137



151, 145, 105



89, 155, 151

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



130, 143, 182



170, 132, 163



151, 145, 105



114, 153, 124

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



130, 143, 182



216, 221, 237



130, 182, 169



107, 110, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



130, 143, 182



157, 177, 237



143, 130, 182



83, 85, 92



0, 39, 156



0, 7, 28

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



182, 130, 143



237, 157, 177



169, 182, 130



92, 83, 85



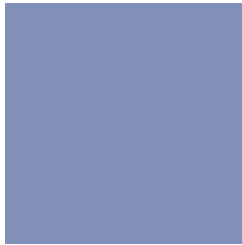
156, 0, 39



28, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 130, 143, 182 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

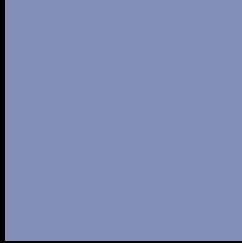
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 130, 143, 182 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

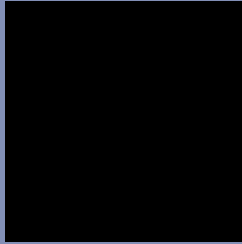
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

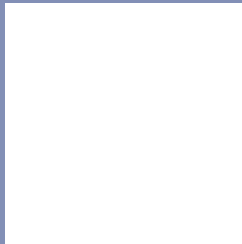
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 130, 143, 182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 143, 182.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 143, 182.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color
[130](#), [143](#), [182](#)

Protanopia
[134](#), [142](#), [181](#)

Deuteranopia
[137](#), [141](#), [182](#)



Tritanopia
125, 147, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color

130, 143, 182

Protanomaly

133, 142, 181

Deuteranomaly

134, 142, 182

Tritanomaly

127, 146, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

130, 143, 182

Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly

139, 144, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 130, 143, 182 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(130, 143, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 143, 182)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(130, 143, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 143, 182) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 130, 143, 182 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(130, 143, 182) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 143, 182) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(130, 143, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 143, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 143, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 143,  
182) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 130, 143, 182 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 143, 182) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130,  
143, 182) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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