

Converting Colors

RGB(130, 145, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(130, 145, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(130, 145, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8291A7
RGB	130, 145, 167
RGB Percent	51%, 57%, 65%
CMY	0.4902, 0.4314, 0.3451
CMYK	0.22, 0.13, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	216°, 17%, 58%
HSV	216°, 22%, 65%
XYZ	26.3064, 27.7866, 40.5361
YIQ	143.0230, -16.0020, 3.6620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

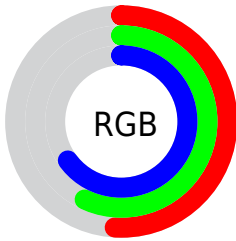
Format	Color
RYB	130, 141, 167
Decimal	8556967
CIELab	59.70, -0.43, -13.37
CIELCh	60, 13.374, 268.163
Yxy	27.7866, 0.2780, 0.2936
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286747047 (0xFF8291A7)
YUV	143.0230, 11.8207, -11.4212
Hunter-Lab	52.7130, -3.1676, -8.6946

Details

The RGB color **130, 145, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **167, 152, 130**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183, 199, 222**, and **80, 95, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113, 135, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 155, 167**.

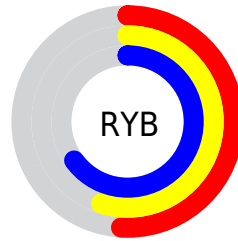
Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (57%)

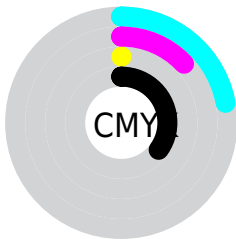
Blue (65%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (65%)

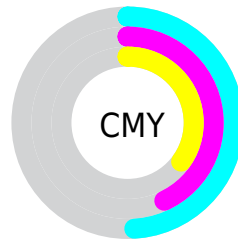


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (49%)


Magenta (43%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 130, 145, 167 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, 145, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 130, 145, 167

255, 255, 255

 183, 199, 222


 211, 227, 251

 240, 255, 255


 130, 145, 167

 105, 119, 141

 80, 95, 115

 56, 71, 90

 34, 49, 67


 11, 28, 45


 0, 1, 25

 0, 0, 0

 130, 145, 167

 113, 135, 167

 130, 145, 167

 147, 155, 167

■ 97, 125, 167

■ 163, 165, 167

■ 80, 115, 167

■ 180, 175, 167

■ 63, 105, 167

■ 197, 185, 167

■ 46, 95, 167

■ 213, 195, 167

■ 30, 85, 167

■ 230, 205, 167

■ 13, 75, 167

■ 247, 215, 167

■ 0, 68, 167

■ 255, 224, 167

■ 255, 234, 167

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118, 148, 163



130, 145, 167



145, 141, 164

Triad

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



130, 145, 167



169, 136, 133



128, 149, 131

Complementary

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



130, 145, 167



167, 152, 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.



141, 146, 123



130, 145, 167



164, 139, 124

Square

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



130, 145, 167



167, 136, 145



154, 143, 120



117, 151, 143

Rectangle

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



130, 145, 167



155, 139, 160



154, 143, 120



132, 148, 128

Sweetspot

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



130, 145, 167



202, 208, 217



130, 167, 152



101, 104, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



130, 145, 167



158, 182, 217



133, 130, 167



76, 79, 84



0, 60, 148



0, 8, 20

Inverse Universe

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



167, 130, 145



217, 158, 182



164, 167, 130



84, 76, 79



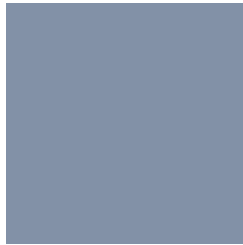
148, 0, 60



20, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 130, 145, 167 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, 145, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

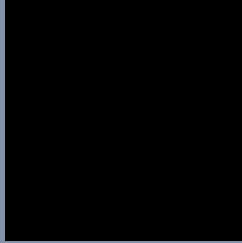
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

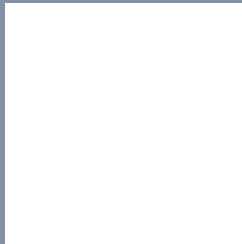
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 130, 145, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 145, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 145, 167.

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, 145, 167

Protanopia
140, 142, 165

Deuteranopia
146, 140, 168



Tritanopia
128, 146, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color

130, 145, 167

Protanomaly

136, 143, 166

Deuteranomaly

140, 142, 168

Tritanomaly

129, 146, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color

130, 145, 167

Achromatopsia

143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly

138, 144, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 130, 145, 167 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, 145, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 145, 167)  
}
```

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, 145, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 145, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 130, 145, 167 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, 145, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 145, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(130, 145, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 145, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 145, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 145,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 130, 145, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 145, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130,  
145, 167) }
```

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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