

Converting Colors

RGB(130, 156, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(130, 156, 186) contains.

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Color

RGB(130, 156, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	829CBA
RGB	130, 156, 186
RGB Percent	51%, 61%, 73%
CMY	0.4902, 0.3882, 0.2706
CMYK	0.30, 0.16, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	212°, 29%, 62%
HSV	212°, 30%, 73%
XYZ	29.9573, 32.0679, 51.0652
YIQ	151.6460, -25.1260, 3.8180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

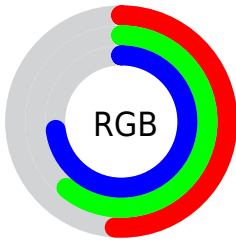
Format	Color
RYB	130, 148, 186
Decimal	8559802
CIELab	63.40, -1.97, -18.49
CIELCh	63, 18.598, 263.931
Yxy	32.0679, 0.2649, 0.2836
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286749882 (0xFF829CBA)
YUV	151.6460, 16.9365, -18.9835
Hunter-Lab	56.6286, -4.6709, -13.8252

Details

The RGB color **130, 156, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **186, 160, 130**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184, 210, 242**, and **79, 105, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111, 146, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 166, 186**.

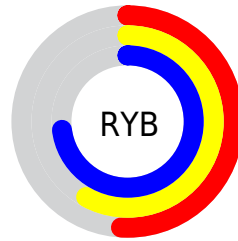
Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (61%)

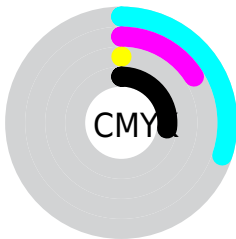
Blue (73%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (73%)

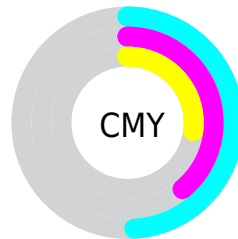


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (49%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 130, 156, 186 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, 156, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 130, 156, 186

255, 255, 255

■ 184, 210, 242

■ 212, 239, 255

■ 241, 255, 255

■ 130, 156, 186

■ 104, 130, 159

■ 79, 105, 133

■ 54, 81, 107

■ 29, 58, 83

■ 1, 37, 60

■ 0, 15, 38

■ 0, 1, 16

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 130, 156, 186

■ 130, 156, 186

■ 111, 146, 186

■ 149, 166, 186

■ 93, 136, 186

■ 167, 176, 186

■ 74, 126, 186

■ 186, 186, 186

■ 56, 116, 186

■ 204, 196, 186

■ 37, 106, 186

■ 223, 206, 186

■ 18, 96, 186

■ 242, 216, 186

■ 0, 86, 186

■ 255, 226, 186

■ 255, 236, 186

■ 255, 246, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 160, 180



130, 156, 186



152, 150, 184

Triad

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



130, 156, 186



188, 142, 141



133, 161, 134

Complementary

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



130, 156, 186



186, 160, 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.



152, 157, 123



130, 156, 186



182, 146, 127

Square

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



130, 156, 186



184, 142, 158



169, 151, 121



117, 163, 149

Rectangle

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



130, 156, 186



166, 147, 177



169, 151, 121



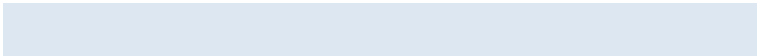
139, 159, 129

Sweetspot

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



130, 156, 186



220, 231, 242



130, 186, 160



109, 115, 122



250, 250, 250



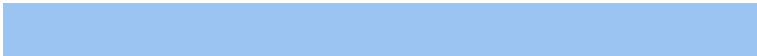
122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



130, 156, 186



155, 196, 242



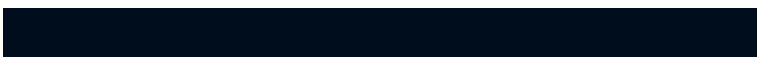
132, 130, 186



83, 87, 92



0, 72, 156



0, 13, 28

Inverse Universe

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



186, 130, 156



242, 155, 196



184, 186, 130



92, 83, 87



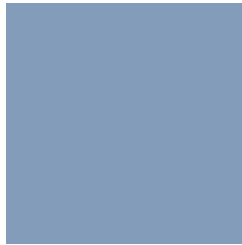
156, 0, 72



28, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 130, 156, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

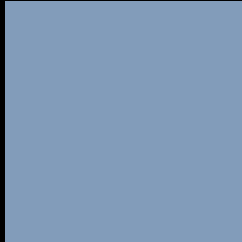
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

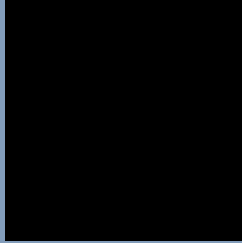
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

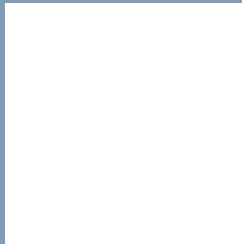
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 130, 156, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 156, 186.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 156, 186.

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, 156, 186

Protanopia
147, 152, 183

Deuteranopia
151, 150, 187



Tritanopia
127, 159, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color
130, 156, 186

Protanomaly
141, 153, 184

Deuteranomaly
143, 152, 187

Tritanomaly
128, 158, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color
130, 156, 186

Achromatopsia
152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly
144, 153, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 130, 156, 186 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, 156, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 156, 186)  
}
```

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, 156, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 156, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 130, 156, 186 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, 156, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 156, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(130, 156, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 156, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 156, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 156,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 130, 156, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 156, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130,  
156, 186) }
```

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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