

Converting Colors

RGB(130, 63, 118)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(130, 63, 118) contains.

RGB(130, 63, 118)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(130, 63, 118)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	823F76
RGB	130, 63, 118
RGB Percent	51%, 25%, 46%
CMY	0.4902, 0.7529, 0.5373
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.09, 0.49
HSL	311°, 35%, 38%
HSV	311°, 52%, 51%
XYZ	14.2534, 9.6088, 18.2430
YIQ	89.3030, 22.2770, 31.3090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

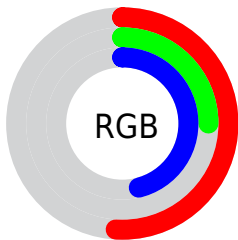
Format	Color
R_{YB}	130, 63, 118
Decimal	8535926
CIE _{Lab}	37.13, 36.63, -18.65
CIE _{LCh}	37, 41.105, 333.014
Yxy	9.6088, 0.3385, 0.2282
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286726006 (0xFF823F76)
YUV	89.3030, 14.1476, 35.6913
Hunter-Lab	30.9981, 27.8304, -13.1946

Details

The RGB color **130, 63, 118** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663366**. A complement of this color would be **63, 130, 75**, and the grayscale version is **89, 89, 89**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 113, 170**, and **78, 12, 69** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 50, 116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **130, 76, 120**.

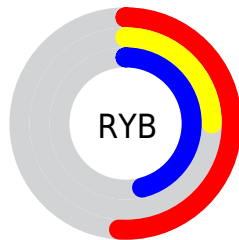
Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (25%)

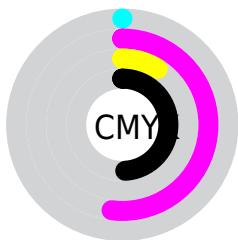
Blue (46%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (46%)

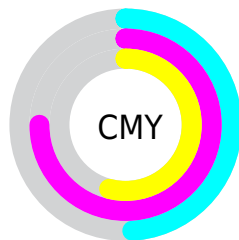


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (49%)



Cyan (49%)


Magenta (75%)


Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 130, 63, 118 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, 63, 118 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 130, 63, 118

 130, 63, 118

255, 255, 255

 104, 38, 93

 185, 113, 170

 78, 12, 69

 213, 140, 198

 54, 0, 47

 242, 167, 226


 32, 0, 26

 255, 194, 254

 0, 0, 0


 255, 222, 255

 255, 251, 255

 130, 63, 118

 130, 63, 118

 130, 50, 116

 130, 76, 120

■ 130, 37, 113

■ 130, 89, 123

■ 130, 24, 111

■ 130, 102, 125

■ 130, 11, 109

■ 130, 115, 127

■ 130, 0, 107

■ 130, 128, 130

■ 130, 141, 132

■ 130, 154, 134

■ 130, 167, 137

■ 130, 180, 139

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92, 77, 143



130, 63, 118



146, 56, 85

Triad

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



130, 63, 118



101, 87, 13



0, 103, 123

Complementary

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



130, 63, 118



63, 130, 75

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.



0, 103, 90



130, 63, 118



68, 96, 27

Square

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



130, 63, 118



128, 74, 27



5, 101, 56



0, 99, 146

Rectangle

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



130, 63, 118



147, 58, 63



5, 101, 56



0, 103, 112

Sweetspot

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



130, 63, 118



168, 143, 164



74, 63, 130



84, 69, 81



212, 212, 212



84, 84, 84

Same Dimension

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



130, 63, 118



168, 64, 150



130, 63, 85



64, 57, 63



128, 0, 105



0, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



130, 63, 118



168, 64, 150



63, 130, 108



64, 57, 63



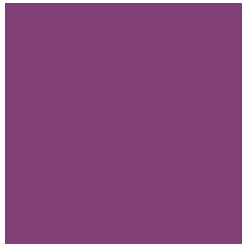
128, 0, 105



0, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 130, 63, 118 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

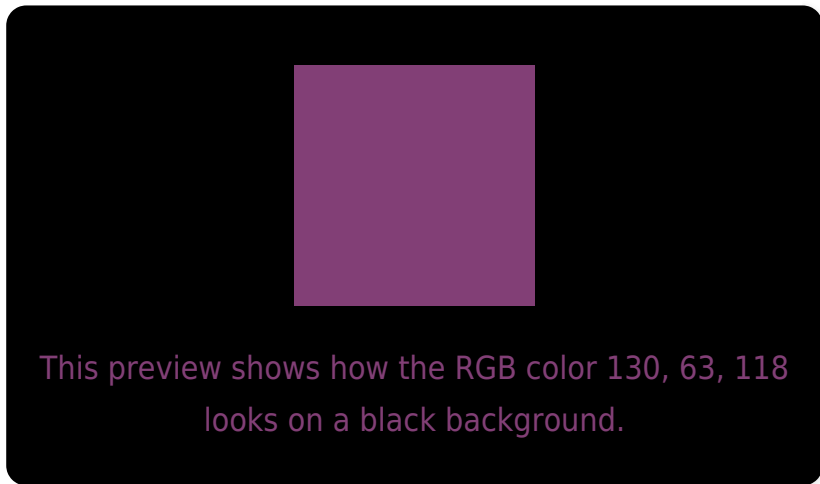
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

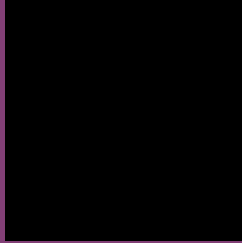
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 130, 63, 118 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 63, 118.

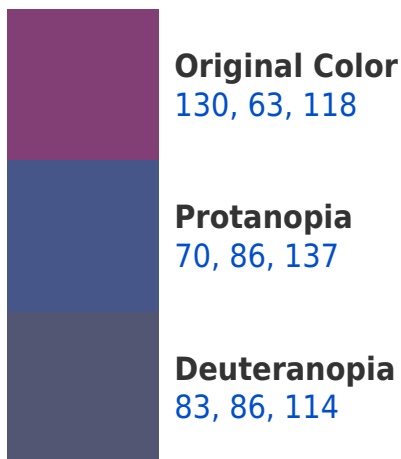


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 63, 118.

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





Tritanopia

126, 72, 78

Trichromacy



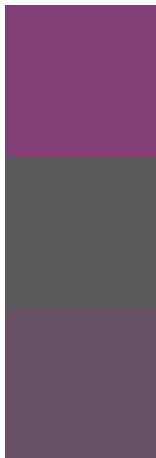
Original Color
130, 63, 118

Protanomaly
92, 78, 130

Deuteranomaly
100, 78, 115

Tritanomaly
127, 69, 93

Monochromacy



Original Color
130, 63, 118

Achromatopsia
89, 89, 89

Achromatomaly
104, 80, 100

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 130, 63, 118 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, 63, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 63, 118)  
}
```

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, 63, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 63, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 130, 63, 118 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, 63, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 63, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(130, 63, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 63, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 63, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 63,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 130, 63, 118 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 63, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130, 63,  
118) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor