

# Converting Colors

RGB(130, 86, 144)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(130, 86, 144) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(130, 86, 144)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	825690
RGB	130, 86, 144
RGB Percent	51%, 34%, 56%
CMY	0.4902, 0.6627, 0.4353
CMYK	0.10, 0.40, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	286°, 25%, 45%
HSV	286°, 40%, 56%
XYZ	17.5678, 13.4150, 28.0490
YIQ	105.7680, 7.6060, 27.3660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

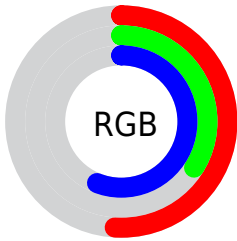
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	130, 86, 144
Decimal	8541840
CIELab	43.38, 28.86, -24.87
CIElCh	43, 38.099, 319.240
Yxy	13.4150, 0.2976, 0.2273
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286731920 (0xFF825690)
YUV	105.7680, 18.8484, 21.2515
Hunter-Lab	36.6265, 21.5203, -19.7664

# Details

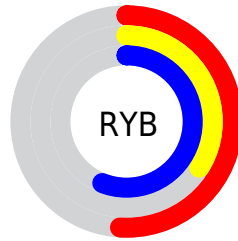
The RGB color **130, 86, 144** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **100, 144, 86**, and the grayscale version is **106, 106, 106**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184, 137, 198**, and **79, 39, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 72, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **133, 100, 144**.

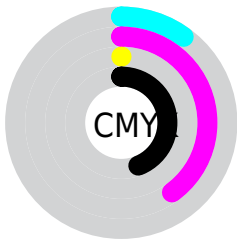
# Distribution



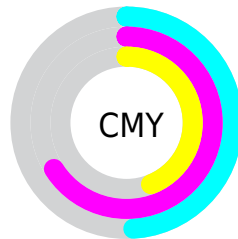
- Red (51%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 130, 86, 144 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, 86, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





130, 86, 144



130, 86, 144

255, 255, 255



104, 62, 118



184, 137, 198



79, 39, 93



212, 163, 226



55, 16, 69



241, 191, 255



34, 0, 47



255, 219, 255



0, 1, 25



255, 247, 255



0, 0, 0



130, 86, 144



130, 86, 144



127, 72, 144



133, 100, 144




123, 57, 144




137, 115, 144

 120, 43, 144

 140, 129, 144


 116, 28, 144

 144, 144, 144

 113, 14, 144

 147, 158, 144

 109, 0, 144

 151, 172, 144

 154, 187, 144

 158, 201, 144

 161, 216, 144

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85, 99, 162



130, 86, 144



155, 76, 115

# Triad

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



130, 86, 144



130, 97, 38



0, 118, 122

# Complementary

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



130, 86, 144



100, 144, 86

# 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, 118, 90



130, 86, 144



101, 107, 40

# Square

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



130, 86, 144



152, 85, 56



64, 114, 60



0, 116, 150

# Rectangle

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



130, 86, 144



161, 75, 94



64, 114, 60



0, 118, 112



# Sweetspot

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



130, 86, 144



181, 164, 186



86, 101, 144



91, 81, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94



# Same Dimension

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



130, 86, 144



165, 97, 186



144, 86, 130



70, 64, 71



103, 0, 135



6, 0, 8



# Inverse Universe

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



144, 86, 100



186, 97, 118



86, 144, 101



71, 64, 66



135, 0, 33

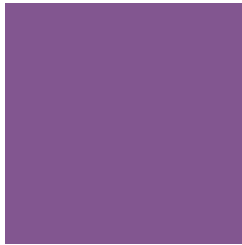


8, 0, 2



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 130, 86, 144 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 × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 130, 86, 144 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

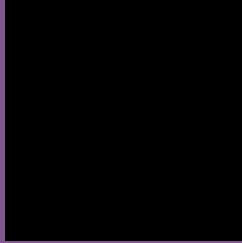
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RGB 130, 86, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 86, 144.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 86, 144.

# 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, 86, 144

**Protanopia**

83, 101, 156

**Deuteranopia**

91, 101, 141



**Tritanopia**  
124, 95, 102

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

130, 86, 144

**Protanomaly**

100, 96, 152

**Deuteranomaly**

105, 96, 142

**Tritanomaly**

126, 92, 117

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

130, 86, 144

**Achromatopsia**

106, 106, 106

**Achromatomaly**

115, 99, 120

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 130, 86, 144 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, 86, 144) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 86, 144)  
}
```

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, 86, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 86, 144) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 130, 86, 144 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, 86, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 86, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(130, 86, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 86, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 86, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 86,  
144) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 130, 86, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 86, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130, 86,  
144) }
```

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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