

Converting Colors

RGB(81, 100, 112)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(81, 100, 112) contains.

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Color

RGB(81, 100, 112)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	516470
RGB	81, 100, 112
RGB Percent	32%, 39%, 44%
CMY	0.6824, 0.6078, 0.5608
CMYK	0.28, 0.11, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	203°, 16%, 38%
HSV	203°, 28%, 44%
XYZ	10.8751, 12.0335, 17.0788
YIQ	95.6870, -15.1760, -0.2960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

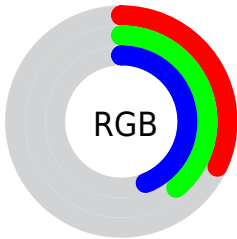
Format	Color
R_{YB}	81, 93, 112
Decimal	5334128
CIE Lab	41.27, -4.11, -9.12
CIE LCh	41, 10.005, 245.721
Yxy	12.0335, 0.2720, 0.3009
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283524208 (0xFF516470)
YUV	95.6870, 8.0423, -12.8805
Hunter-Lab	34.6894, -4.7465, -4.9079

Details

The RGB color **81, 100, 112** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **112, 93, 81**, and the grayscale version is **96, 96, 96**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **131, 151, 164**, and **35, 53, 64** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70, 96, 112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92, 104, 112**.

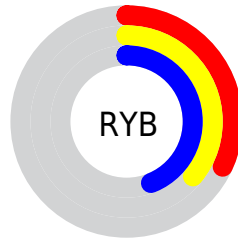
Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (39%)

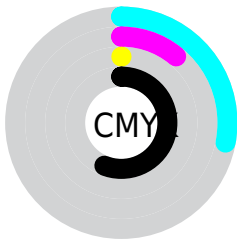
Blue (44%)



Red (32%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (44%)

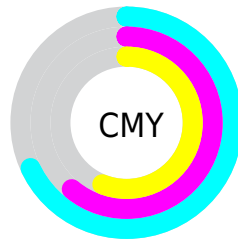


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (56%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 81, 100, 112 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 81, 100, 112 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81, 100, 112



81, 100, 112

255, 255, 255



57, 76, 88



131, 151, 164



35, 53, 64



157, 177, 191



13, 32, 42



184, 205, 219



0, 9, 22



212, 233, 247



0, 0, 0



241, 255, 255



81, 100, 112



81, 100, 112



70, 96, 112



92, 104, 112



59, 91, 112



103, 109, 112

■ 47, 87, 112

■ 115, 113, 112

■ 36, 83, 112

■ 126, 117, 112

■ 25, 78, 112

■ 137, 122, 112

■ 14, 74, 112

■ 148, 126, 112

■ 3, 70, 112

■ 159, 130, 112

■ 0, 69, 112

■ 171, 135, 112

■ 182, 139, 112

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76, 102, 107



81, 100, 112



90, 97, 113

Triad

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



81, 100, 112



114, 92, 96



93, 100, 84

Complementary

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



81, 100, 112



112, 93, 81

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.



102, 97, 81



81, 100, 112



114, 92, 88

Square

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



81, 100, 112



110, 93, 104



110, 95, 83



84, 102, 90

Rectangle

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



81, 100, 112



97, 96, 112



110, 95, 83



96, 99, 82

Sweetspot

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



81, 100, 112



134, 141, 145



81, 112, 93



67, 71, 74



201, 201, 201



74, 74, 74

Same Dimension

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



81, 100, 112



97, 127, 145



81, 85, 112



50, 54, 56



0, 73, 120



0, 152, 247

Inverse Universe

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



112, 81, 100



145, 97, 127



112, 108, 81



56, 50, 54



120, 0, 73



247, 0, 152

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 81, 100, 112 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 81, 100, 112 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

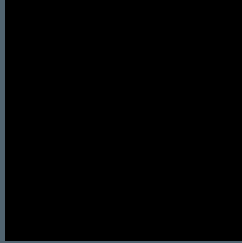
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

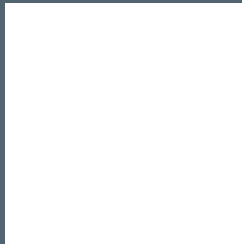
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 81, 100, 112 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 81, 100, 112.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 81, 100, 112.

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

[81](#), [100](#), [112](#)

Protanopia

[95](#), [96](#), [110](#)

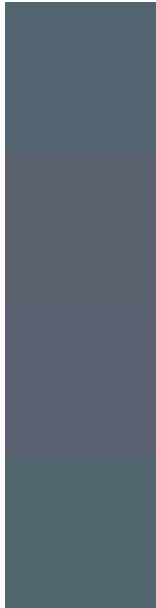
Deuteranopia

[99](#), [95](#), [113](#)



Tritanopia
80, 101, 109

Trichromacy



Original Color

81, 100, 112

Protanomaly

90, 97, 111

Deuteranomaly

92, 97, 113

Tritanomaly

80, 101, 110

Monochromacy



Original Color

81, 100, 112

Achromatopsia

96, 96, 96

Achromatomaly

91, 97, 102

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 81, 100, 112 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(81, 100, 112) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 100, 112)  
}
```

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(81, 100, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 100, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 81, 100, 112 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(81, 100, 112) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 100, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(81, 100, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 100, 112); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 100, 112); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 100, 112) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 81, 100, 112 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 100, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 100,  
112) }
```

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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