

Converting Colors

RGB(81, 133, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(81, 133, 152) contains.

RGB(81, 133, 152)	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(81, 133, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	518598
RGB	81, 133, 152
RGB Percent	32%, 52%, 60%
CMY	0.6824, 0.4784, 0.4039
CMYK	0.47, 0.12, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	196°, 30%, 46%
HSV	196°, 47%, 60%
XYZ	17.4484, 20.7914, 32.7993
YIQ	119.6180, -37.0910, -5.1150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

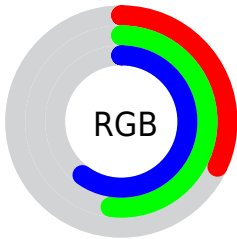
Format	Color
R_{YB}	81, 111, 152
Decimal	5342616
CIE _{Lab}	52.72, -12.04, -15.59
CIE _{LCh}	53, 19.695, 232.314
Yxy	20.7914, 0.2456, 0.2927
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283532696 (0xFF518598)
YUV	119.6180, 15.9643, -33.8680
Hunter-Lab	45.5976, -11.4910, -10.7302

Details

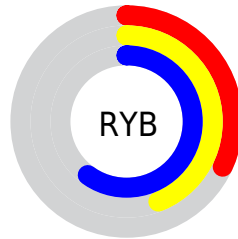
The RGB color **81, 133, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **152, 100, 81**, and the grayscale version is **119, 119, 119**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **134, 186, 206**, and **26, 83, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66, 129, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96, 137, 152**.

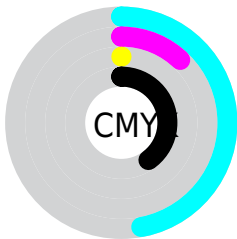
Distribution



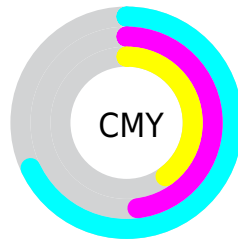
- Red (32%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 81, 133, 152 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, 133, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81, 133, 152



81, 133, 152

255, 255, 255



55, 108, 126



134, 186, 206



26, 83, 101



162, 214, 235



0, 60, 77



189, 242, 255



0, 38, 54



218, 255, 255



0, 18, 33



247, 255, 255



0, 0, 7



0, 0, 0



81, 133, 152



81, 133, 152



66, 129, 152



96, 137, 152

■ 51, 125, 152

■ 111, 141, 152

■ 35, 121, 152

■ 127, 145, 152

■ 20, 117, 152

■ 142, 149, 152

■ 5, 113, 152

■ 157, 153, 152

■ 0, 111, 152

■ 172, 157, 152

■ 187, 161, 152

■ 203, 166, 152

■ 218, 170, 152

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77, 135, 138



81, 133, 152



99, 129, 159

Triad

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



81, 133, 152



157, 114, 131



125, 129, 94

Complementary

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



81, 133, 152



152, 100, 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.



142, 123, 93



81, 133, 152



160, 114, 114

Square

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



81, 133, 152



143, 117, 147



155, 118, 100



106, 133, 105

Rectangle

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



81, 133, 152



115, 125, 159



155, 118, 100



131, 127, 93

Sweetspot

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



81, 133, 152



169, 189, 196



81, 152, 100



83, 95, 99



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



81, 133, 152



86, 167, 196



81, 98, 152



69, 74, 77



0, 103, 140



0, 9, 13

Inverse Universe

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



152, 81, 133



196, 86, 167



152, 135, 81



77, 69, 74



140, 0, 103



13, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 81, 133, 152 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 81, 133, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

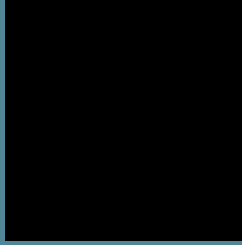
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

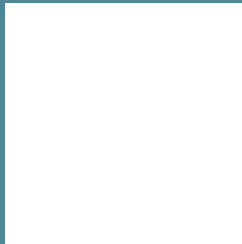
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 81, 133, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 81, 133, 152.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 81, 133, 152.

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

79, 134, 145

Trichromacy



Original Color

81, 133, 152

Protanomaly

106, 127, 148

Deuteranomaly

108, 127, 153

Tritanomaly

80, 134, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color

81, 133, 152

Achromatopsia

120, 120, 120

Achromatomaly

106, 125, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 81, 133, 152 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, 133, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 133, 152)  
}
```

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, 133, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 133, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 81, 133, 152 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, 133, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 133, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(81, 133, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 133, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 133, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 133,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 81, 133, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 133, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 133,  
152) }
```

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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