

Converting Colors

RGB(81, 146, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(81, 146, 156) contains.

RGB(81, 146, 156)	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, 146, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	51929C
RGB	81, 146, 156
RGB Percent	32%, 57%, 61%
CMY	0.6824, 0.4275, 0.3882
CMYK	0.48, 0.06, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	188°, 32%, 46%
HSV	188°, 48%, 61%
XYZ	19.6730, 24.7074, 35.1846
YIQ	127.7050, -41.9500, -10.6700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

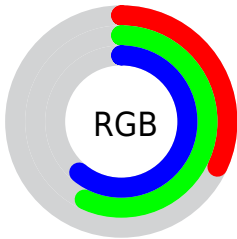
Format	Color
R_{YB}	81, 116, 156
Decimal	5345948
CIE _{Lab}	56.79, -17.98, -11.75
CIE _{LCh}	57, 21.478, 213.153
Yxy	24.7074, 0.2473, 0.3105
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283536028 (0xFF51929C)
YUV	127.7050, 13.9494, -40.9603
Hunter-Lab	49.7065, -16.3393, -7.1737

Details

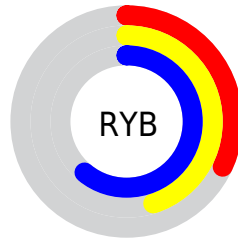
The RGB color **81, 146, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 91, 81**, and the grayscale version is **128, 128, 128**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135, 200, 210**, and **22, 95, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65, 144, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97, 148, 156**.

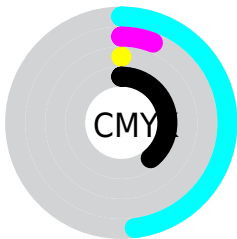
Distribution



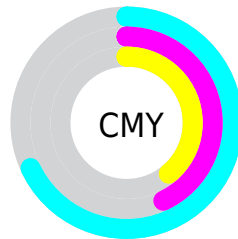
- Red (32%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 81, 146, 156 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, 146, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81, 146, 156



81, 146, 156

255, 255, 255



54, 120, 130



135, 200, 210



22, 95, 105



163, 228, 239



0, 71, 81



191, 255, 255



0, 49, 58



220, 255, 255



0, 29, 36



249, 255, 255



0, 1, 15



0, 0, 0



81, 146, 156



81, 146, 156



65, 144, 156



97, 148, 156

■ 50, 142, 156

■ 112, 150, 156

■ 34, 140, 156

■ 128, 152, 156

■ 19, 138, 156

■ 143, 154, 156

■ 3, 136, 156

■ 159, 156, 156

■ 0, 135, 156

■ 175, 158, 156

■ 190, 161, 156

■ 206, 163, 156

■ 221, 165, 156

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88, 147, 138



81, 146, 156



92, 143, 169

Triad

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



81, 146, 156



162, 125, 153



148, 136, 99

Complementary

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



81, 146, 156



156, 91, 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.



164, 129, 103



81, 146, 156



173, 123, 135

Square

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



81, 146, 156



142, 131, 168



173, 124, 117



128, 141, 105

Rectangle

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



81, 146, 156



107, 139, 173



173, 124, 117



154, 134, 99

Sweetspot

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



81, 146, 156



175, 200, 204



81, 156, 91



85, 100, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



81, 146, 156



86, 188, 204



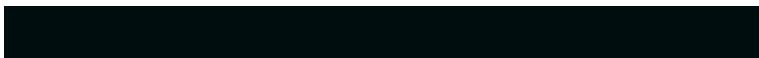
81, 109, 156



71, 78, 79



0, 124, 143



0, 13, 15

Inverse Universe

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



156, 81, 146



204, 86, 188



156, 129, 81



79, 71, 78



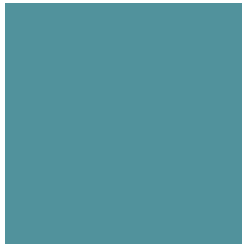
143, 0, 124



15, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 81, 146, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

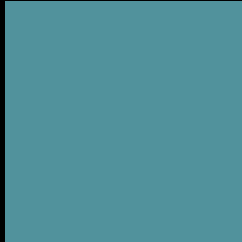
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

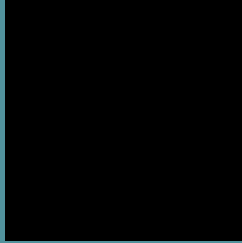
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 81, 146, 156.

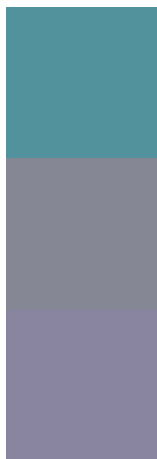


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 81, 146, 156.

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, 146, 156

Protanopia

134, 135, 149

Deuteranopia

137, 132, 159



Tritanopia
81, 146, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color
81, 146, 156

Protanomaly
115, 139, 152

Deuteranomaly
117, 137, 158

Tritanomaly
81, 146, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color
81, 146, 156

Achromatopsia
128, 128, 128

Achromatomaly
111, 135, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 81, 146, 156 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, 146, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 146, 156)  
}
```

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, 146, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 146, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 81, 146, 156 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, 146, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 146, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(81, 146, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 146, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 146, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 146,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 81, 146, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 146, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 146,  
156) }
```

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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