

Converting Colors

`RYB(130, 146, 161)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(130, 146, 161) contains.

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Color

R_YB(130, 146, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	82A19F
RGB	130, 161, 159
RGB Percent	51%, 63%, 62%
CMY	0.4902, 0.3686, 0.3762
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.01, 0.37
HSL	176°, 14%, 57%
HSV	176°, 19%, 63%
XYZ	28.2142, 32.7409, 37.6619
YIQ	151.5030, -17.8340, -7.1940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

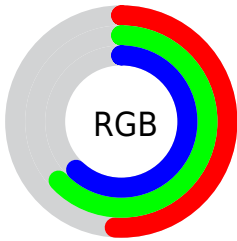
Format	Color
RYB	130, 146, 161
Decimal	8561055
CIELab	63.95, -11.08, -2.55
CIELCh	64, 11.365, 192.949
Yxy	32.7409, 0.2861, 0.3320
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286751135 (0xFF82A19F)
YUV	151.5030, 3.6960, -18.8581
Hunter-Lab	57.2197, -12.1186, 1.0292

Details

The RYB color **130, 146, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **161, 130, 132**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183, 200, 216**, and **80, 95, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114, 138, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 154, 161**.

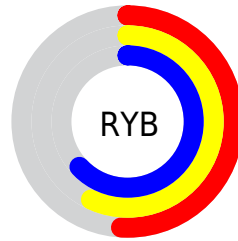
Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (63%)

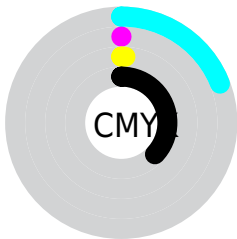
Blue (62%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (63%)

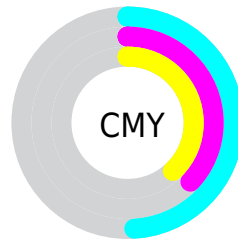


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (49%)


Magenta (37%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 130, 146, 161 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 RYB color 130, 146, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 130, 146, 161

255, 255, 255

 183, 200, 216

 211, 228, 244

 240, 248, 255


 130, 146, 161


 105, 121, 135

 80, 95, 109

 56, 71, 85


 33, 48, 62


 11, 26, 40

 0, 11, 20

 0, 0, 0

 130, 146, 161

 114, 138, 161

 130, 146, 161

 146, 154, 161

■ 98, 131, 161

■ 162, 161, 161

■ 82, 123, 161

■ 178, 161, 162

■ 66, 115, 161

■ 194, 161, 163

■ 49, 107, 161

■ 211, 161, 164

■ 33, 99, 161

■ 227, 161, 165

■ 17, 91, 161

■ 243, 161, 166

■ 1, 84, 161

■ 255, 161, 167

■ 0, 83, 161

■ 255, 161, 168

Harmonies

Analogous

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



136, 152, 161



130, 146, 161



130, 147, 168

Triad

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



130, 146, 161



162, 151, 170



169, 167, 136

Complementary

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



130, 146, 161



161, 130, 132

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.



175, 151, 142



130, 146, 161



172, 149, 161

Square

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



130, 146, 161



150, 153, 175



177, 148, 151



138, 159, 135

Rectangle

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



130, 146, 161



135, 149, 173



177, 148, 151



171, 161, 137

Sweetspot

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



130, 146, 161



197, 203, 209



130, 161, 159



97, 101, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



130, 146, 161



161, 186, 209



130, 141, 161



73, 78, 82



0, 75, 145



0, 9, 18

Inverse Universe

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



161, 130, 132



209, 161, 164



161, 152, 130



82, 73, 74



145, 0, 9



18, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 130, 146, 161 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 130, 146, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

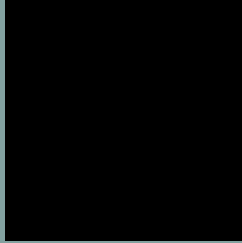
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 130, 146, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 130, 146, 161.

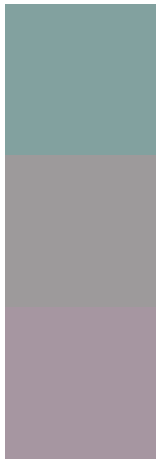


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 130, 146, 161.

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, 146, 161

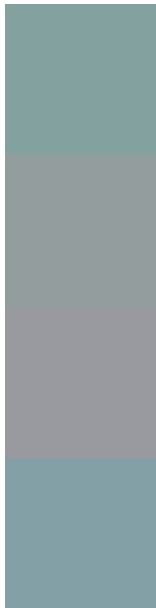
Protanopia
157, 154, 155

Deuteranopia
166, 150, 161



Tritanopia
132, 148, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

130, 146, 161

Protanomaly

147, 152, 157

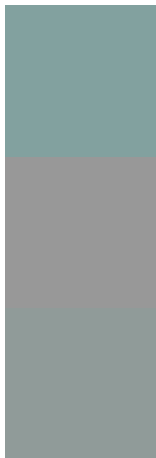
Deuteranomaly

153, 154, 160

Tritanomaly

131, 147, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

130, 146, 161

Achromatopsia

152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly

144, 150, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 130, 146, 161 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, 161, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 161, 159)  
}
```

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, 161, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 161, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 130, 146, 161 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, 161, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 161, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(130, 161, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 161, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 161, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 161,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 130, 146, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 161, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130,  
161, 159) }
```

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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