

Converting Colors

RGB(130, 160, 108)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(130, 160, 108) contains.

RGB(130, 160, 108)	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(130, 160, 108)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	82A06C
RGB	130, 160, 108
RGB Percent	51%, 63%, 42%
CMY	0.4902, 0.3725, 0.5765
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.32, 0.37
HSL	95°, 21%, 53%
HSV	95°, 32%, 63%
XYZ	24.4835, 30.9701, 18.8748
YIQ	145.1020, -1.1880, -22.5320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

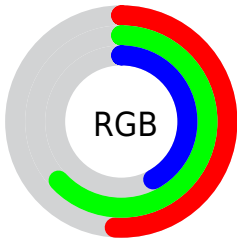
Format	Color
RYB	108, 160, 138
Decimal	8560748
CIELab	62.48, -20.15, 23.80
CIElCh	62, 31.182, 130.252
Yxy	30.9701, 0.3294, 0.4167
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286750828 (0xFF82A06C)
YUV	145.1020, -18.2913, -13.2445
Hunter-Lab	55.6508, -18.8581, 18.8465

Details

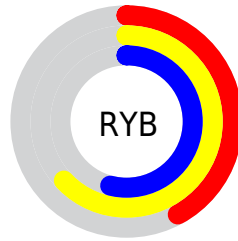
The RGB color **130, 160, 108** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **138, 108, 160**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184, 215, 160**, and **80, 108, 60** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 160, 92**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139, 160, 124**.

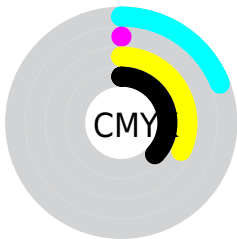
Distribution



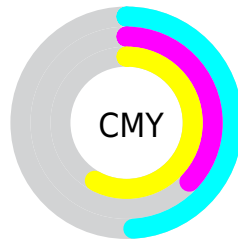
- Red (51%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (37%)




- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 130, 160, 108 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, 160, 108 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 130, 160, 108


255, 255, 255

 184, 215, 160


 212, 243, 187

 240, 255, 215

 255, 255, 243

 130, 160, 108

 104, 134, 83

 80, 108, 60

 56, 84, 37


 33, 61, 15

 13, 38, 0

 0, 16, 0

 0, 0, 0

 130, 160, 108

 121, 160, 92

 130, 160, 108

 139, 160, 124

■ 112, 160, 76

■ 148, 160, 140

■ 102, 160, 60

■ 158, 160, 156

■ 93, 160, 44

■ 167, 160, 172

■ 84, 160, 28

■ 176, 160, 188

■ 75, 160, 12

■ 185, 160, 204

■ 68, 160, 0

■ 195, 160, 220

■ 204, 160, 236

■ 213, 160, 252

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 152, 96



130, 160, 108



97, 165, 131

Triad

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



130, 160, 108



84, 159, 203



205, 130, 142

Complementary

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



130, 160, 108



138, 108, 160

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.



194, 132, 170



130, 160, 108



128, 151, 205

Square

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



130, 160, 108



53, 164, 186



167, 141, 193



202, 134, 117

Rectangle

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



130, 160, 108



74, 166, 150



167, 141, 193



203, 130, 152

Sweetspot

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



130, 160, 108



197, 209, 188



160, 137, 108



97, 105, 92



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



130, 160, 108



162, 209, 128



108, 160, 111



74, 79, 71



60, 143, 0



6, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



138, 108, 160



175, 128, 209



160, 108, 157



76, 71, 79



82, 0, 143



9, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 130, 160, 108 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 RGB color 130, 160, 108 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

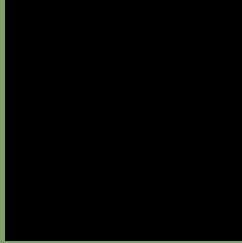
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 130, 160, 108 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 160, 108.

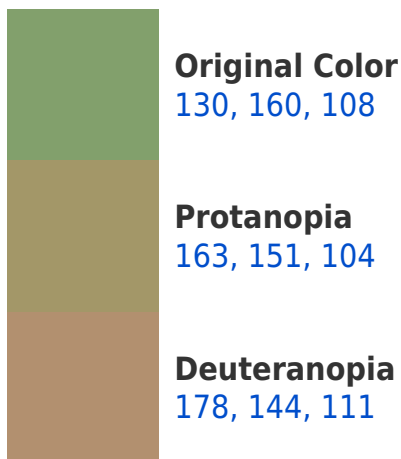


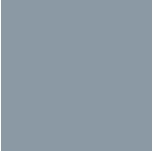
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 160, 108.

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
139, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color
130, 160, 108

Protanomaly
151, 154, 105

Deuteranomaly
161, 150, 110

Tritanomaly
136, 156, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color
130, 160, 108

Achromatopsia
145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly
140, 150, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 130, 160, 108 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, 160, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 160, 108)  
}
```

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, 160, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 160, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 130, 160, 108 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, 160, 108) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 160, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(130, 160, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 160, 108); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 160, 108); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 160, 108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 130, 160, 108 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 160, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130,  
160, 108) }
```

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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