

Converting Colors

RGB(130, 164, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(130, 164, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(130, 164, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	82A49D
RGB	130, 164, 157
RGB Percent	51%, 64%, 62%
CMY	0.4902, 0.3569, 0.3843
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.04, 0.36
HSL	168°, 16%, 58%
HSV	168°, 21%, 64%
XYZ	28.5672, 33.7311, 36.9034
YIQ	153.0360, -18.0170, -9.3850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

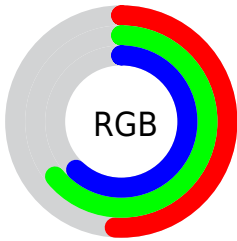
Format	Color
RYB	130, 149, 164
Decimal	8561821
CIELab	64.75, -13.13, -0.22
CIELCh	65, 13.132, 180.969
Yxy	33.7311, 0.2880, 0.3400
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286751901 (0xFF82A49D)
YUV	153.0360, 1.9543, -20.2026
Hunter-Lab	58.0785, -13.8381, 2.9817

Details

The RGB color **130, 164, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **164, 130, 137**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183, 219, 212**, and **80, 112, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114, 164, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 164, 160**.

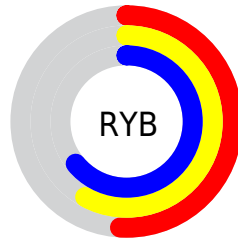
Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (64%)

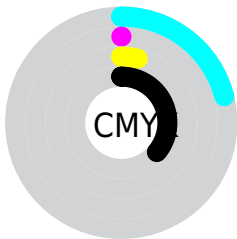
Blue (62%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (64%)

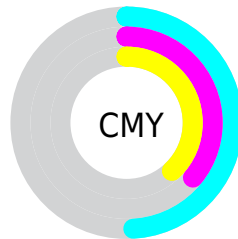


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (49%)


Magenta (36%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 130, 164, 157 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, 164, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 130, 164, 157


255, 255, 255


 183, 219, 212

 211, 248, 240

 240, 255, 255

 130, 164, 157

 104, 138, 131

 80, 112, 106

 56, 88, 82


 33, 64, 59


 10, 42, 37

 0, 23, 16

 0, 0, 0

 130, 164, 157

 114, 164, 154

 130, 164, 157

 146, 164, 160

■ 97, 164, 150

■ 163, 164, 164

■ 81, 164, 147

■ 179, 164, 167

■ 64, 164, 143

■ 196, 164, 171

■ 48, 164, 140

■ 212, 164, 174

■ 32, 164, 137

■ 228, 164, 177

■ 15, 164, 133

■ 245, 164, 181

■ 0, 164, 130

■ 255, 164, 184

■ 255, 164, 187

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 163, 145



130, 164, 157



127, 164, 169

Triad

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



130, 164, 157



160, 154, 177



177, 153, 137

Complementary

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



130, 164, 157



164, 130, 137

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.



182, 150, 145



130, 164, 157



173, 151, 169

Square

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



130, 164, 157



145, 158, 180



181, 149, 157



166, 156, 134

Rectangle

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



130, 164, 157



130, 162, 175



181, 149, 157



179, 151, 139

Sweetspot

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



130, 164, 157



201, 214, 212



137, 164, 130



100, 107, 106



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



130, 164, 157



161, 214, 203



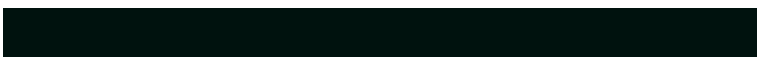
130, 154, 164



73, 82, 80



0, 145, 115



0, 18, 14

Inverse Universe

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



164, 130, 137



214, 161, 172



164, 140, 130



82, 73, 75



145, 0, 30



18, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 130, 164, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

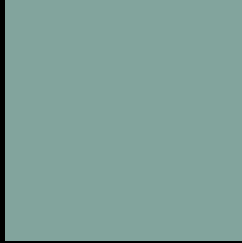
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 164, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

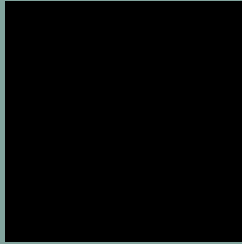
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 164, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 164, 157.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 164, 157.

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](#).

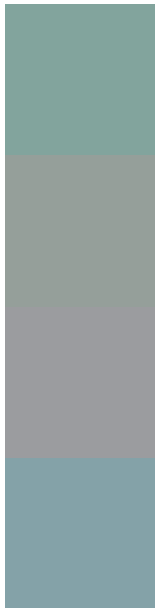
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
133, 161, 174

Trichromacy



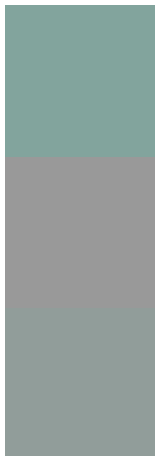
Original Color
130, 164, 157

Protanomaly
149, 159, 154

Deuteranomaly
155, 156, 159

Tritanomaly
132, 162, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color
130, 164, 157

Achromatopsia
153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly
145, 157, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 130, 164, 157 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, 164, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 164, 157)  
}
```

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, 164, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 164, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 130, 164, 157 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, 164, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 164, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(130, 164, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 164, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 164, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 164,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 130, 164, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 164, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130,  
164, 157) }
```

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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