

Converting Colors

RGB(130, 166, 154)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(130, 166, 154) contains.

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Color

RGB(130, 166, 154)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	82A69A
RGB	130, 166, 154
RGB Percent	51%, 65%, 60%
CMY	0.4902, 0.3490, 0.3961
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.07, 0.35
HSL	160°, 17%, 58%
HSV	160°, 22%, 65%
XYZ	28.6749, 34.3514, 35.6910
YIQ	153.8680, -17.6040, -11.3640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

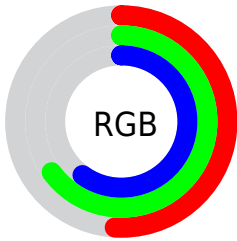
Format	Color
RYB	130, 152, 166
Decimal	8562330
CIELab	65.24, -14.83, 2.17
CIELCh	65, 14.988, 171.674
Yxy	34.3514, 0.2905, 0.3480
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286752410 (0xFF82A69A)
YUV	153.8680, 0.0651, -20.9322
Hunter-Lab	58.6100, -15.2367, 4.9220

Details

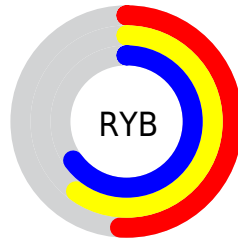
The RGB color **130, 166, 154** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 130, 142**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183, 221, 208**, and **80, 114, 103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113, 166, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 166, 160**.

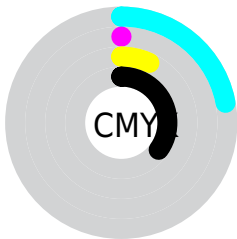
Distribution



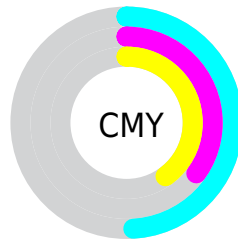
- Red (51%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (35%)




- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 130, 166, 154 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, 166, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 130, 166, 154


255, 255, 255


 183, 221, 208

 211, 250, 237

 240, 255, 255

 130, 166, 154

 104, 140, 128

 80, 114, 103

 56, 89, 79


 33, 66, 56


 10, 44, 35


 0, 24, 13

 0, 0, 0

 130, 166, 154

 113, 166, 148

 130, 166, 154

 147, 166, 160

■ 97, 166, 143

■ 163, 166, 165

■ 80, 166, 137

■ 180, 166, 171

■ 64, 166, 132

■ 196, 166, 176

■ 47, 166, 126

■ 213, 166, 182

■ 30, 166, 121

■ 230, 166, 187

■ 14, 166, 115

■ 246, 166, 193

■ 0, 166, 111

■ 255, 166, 198

■ 255, 166, 204

Harmonies

Analogous

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



143, 164, 141



130, 166, 154



123, 166, 168

Triad

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



130, 166, 154



156, 156, 183



183, 152, 138

Complementary

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



130, 166, 154



166, 130, 142

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.



187, 149, 149



130, 166, 154



172, 152, 175

Square

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



130, 166, 154



139, 161, 185



183, 149, 163



173, 156, 132

Rectangle

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



130, 166, 154



124, 165, 176



183, 149, 163



185, 151, 141

Sweetspot

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



130, 166, 154



202, 217, 212



142, 166, 130



101, 110, 107



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



130, 166, 154



160, 217, 198



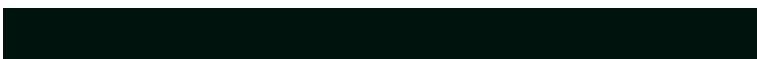
130, 160, 166



76, 84, 81



0, 148, 99



0, 20, 14

Inverse Universe

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



166, 130, 142



217, 160, 179



166, 136, 130



84, 76, 79



148, 0, 49



20, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 130, 166, 154 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, 166, 154 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

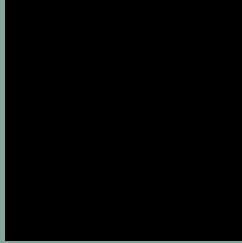
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 166, 154.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 166, 154.

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
134, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color

130, 166, 154

Protanomaly

151, 160, 151

Deuteranomaly

158, 158, 156

Tritanomaly

133, 164, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color

130, 166, 154

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

145, 158, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 130, 166, 154 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, 166, 154) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 166, 154)  
}
```

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, 166, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 166, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 130, 166, 154 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, 166, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 166, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(130, 166, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 166, 154); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 166, 154); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 166, 154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 130, 166, 154 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 166, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130,  
166, 154) }
```

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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