

# Converting Colors

RGB(130, 193, 187)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(130, 193, 187) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(130, 193, 187)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	82C1BB
RGB	130, 193, 187
RGB Percent	51%, 76%, 73%
CMY	0.4902, 0.2431, 0.2667
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.03, 0.24
HSL	174°, 34%, 63%
HSV	174°, 33%, 76%
XYZ	37.2455, 46.4736, 54.0210
YIQ	173.4790, -35.6220, -15.2220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

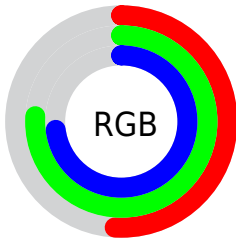
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	130, 163, 193
Decimal	8569275
CIELab	73.85, -21.40, -3.41
CIELCh	74, 21.674, 189.061
Yxy	46.4736, 0.2704, 0.3374
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286759355 (0xFF82C1BB)
YUV	173.4790, 6.6659, -38.1311
Hunter-Lab	68.1716, -21.7768, 0.7371

# Details

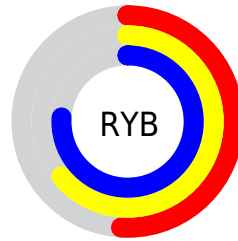
The RGB color **130, 193, 187** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **193, 130, 136**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 250, 243**, and **77, 139, 134** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **111, 193, 185**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 193, 189**.

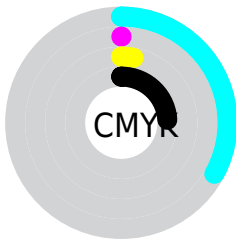
# Distribution



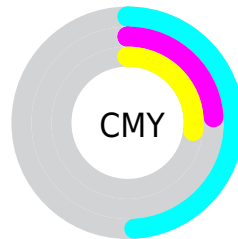
- Red (51%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (24%)




- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 130, 193, 187 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, 193, 187 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 130, 193, 187


255, 255, 255


 185, 250, 243


 213, 255, 255

 242, 255, 255

 130, 193, 187

 103, 166, 160

 77, 139, 134

 51, 114, 109


 22, 89, 84


 0, 65, 61

 0, 43, 40

 0, 22, 19

 0, 0, 0

 130, 193, 187

 130, 193, 187

■ 111, 193, 185

■ 149, 193, 189

■ 91, 193, 183

■ 169, 193, 191

■ 72, 193, 181

■ 188, 193, 193

■ 53, 193, 180

■ 207, 193, 194

■ 33, 193, 178

■ 227, 193, 196

■ 14, 193, 176

■ 246, 193, 198

■ 0, 193, 175

■ 255, 193, 200

■ 255, 193, 202

■ 255, 193, 204

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



146, 192, 167



130, 193, 187



127, 192, 206

# Triad

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



130, 193, 187



192, 174, 212



209, 175, 145

# Complementary

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



130, 193, 187



193, 130, 136

# 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.



221, 170, 157



130, 193, 187



212, 169, 196

# Square

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



130, 193, 187



166, 181, 220



222, 167, 176



191, 182, 142

# Rectangle

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



130, 193, 187



135, 189, 215



222, 167, 176



214, 173, 148

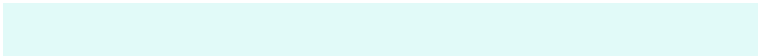


# Sweetspot

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



130, 193, 187



225, 250, 248



136, 193, 130



110, 125, 124



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125



# Same Dimension

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



130, 193, 187



152, 250, 241



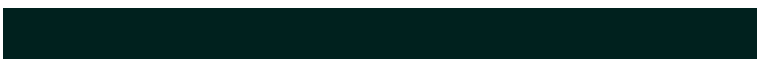
130, 168, 193



87, 97, 96



0, 161, 145



0, 33, 30



# Inverse Universe

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



193, 130, 136



250, 152, 162



193, 155, 130



97, 87, 88



161, 0, 15

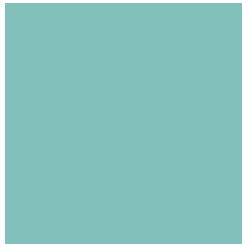


33, 0, 3



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 130, 193, 187 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

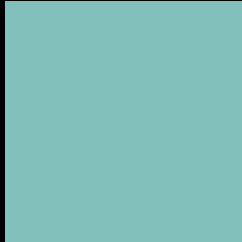
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 193, 187 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

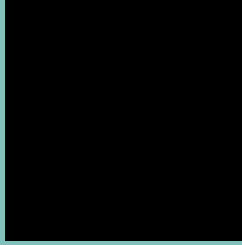
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

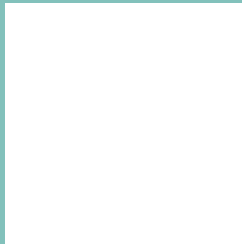
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 130, 193, 187 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 193, 187.

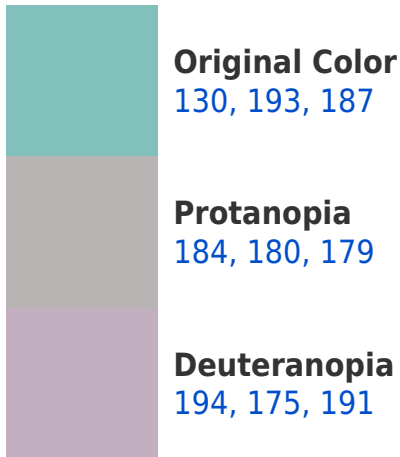


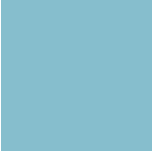
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 193, 187.

# 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, 190, 205

# Trichromacy



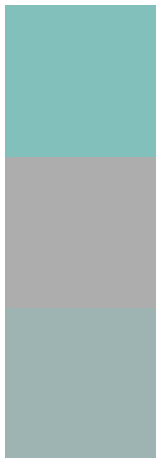
**Original Color**  
130, 193, 187

**Protanomaly**  
164, 185, 182

**Deuteranomaly**  
171, 182, 190

**Tritanomaly**  
133, 191, 198

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
130, 193, 187

**Achromatopsia**  
173, 173, 173

**Achromatomaly**  
157, 180, 178

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 130, 193, 187 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, 193, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 193, 187)  
}
```

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, 193, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 193, 187) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 130, 193, 187 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, 193, 187) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 193, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(130, 193, 187)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 193, 187); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 193, 187);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 193,  
187) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 130, 193, 187 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 193, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130,  
193, 187) }
```

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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