

Converting Colors

RGB(130, 196, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(130, 196, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(130, 196, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	82C4A6
RGB	130, 196, 166
RGB Percent	51%, 77%, 65%
CMY	0.4902, 0.2314, 0.3490
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.15, 0.23
HSL	153°, 36%, 64%
HSV	153°, 34%, 77%
XYZ	35.8288, 46.9789, 43.2558
YIQ	172.8460, -29.7060, -23.3220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

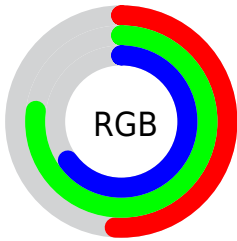
Format	Color
RYB	130, 173, 196
Decimal	8570022
CIELab	74.18, -27.50, 8.45
CIELCh	74, 28.771, 162.918
Yxy	46.9789, 0.2842, 0.3727
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286760102 (0xFF82C4A6)
YUV	172.8460, -3.3751, -37.5759
Hunter-Lab	68.5411, -26.6389, 10.5613

Details

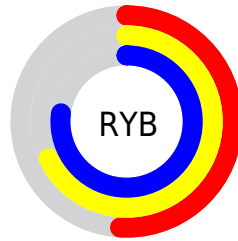
The RGB color **130, 196, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **196, 130, 160**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 253, 221**, and **78, 142, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **110, 196, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 196, 175**.

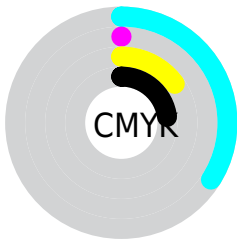
Distribution



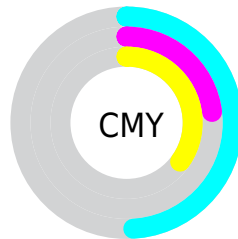
- Red (51%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (23%)





- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 130, 196, 166 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, 196, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 130, 196, 166

 130, 196, 166


255, 255, 255

 104, 169, 140


 185, 253, 221

 78, 142, 114

 213, 255, 250

 52, 116, 90

 242, 255, 255

 24, 91, 66


 0, 67, 44

 0, 44, 23

 0, 23, 0

 0, 0, 0

 130, 196, 166

 130, 196, 166

■ 110, 196, 157

■ 150, 196, 175

■ 91, 196, 148

■ 169, 196, 184

■ 71, 196, 139

■ 189, 196, 193

■ 52, 196, 130

■ 208, 196, 202

■ 32, 196, 121

■ 228, 196, 211

■ 12, 196, 113

■ 248, 196, 219

■ 0, 196, 107

■ 255, 196, 228

■ 255, 196, 237

■ 255, 196, 246

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 192, 143



130, 196, 166



107, 197, 193

Triad

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



130, 196, 166



165, 181, 234



231, 167, 148

Complementary

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



130, 196, 166



196, 130, 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.



236, 163, 172



130, 196, 166



201, 172, 221

Square

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



130, 196, 166



128, 189, 232



225, 165, 199



215, 176, 132

Rectangle

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



130, 196, 166



102, 196, 210



225, 165, 199



234, 165, 155

Sweetspot

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



130, 196, 166



230, 255, 243



161, 196, 130



112, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



130, 196, 166



153, 255, 209



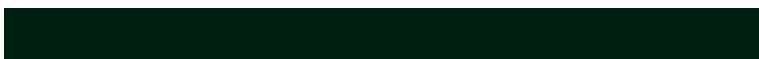
130, 194, 196



87, 97, 92



0, 161, 88



0, 33, 18

Inverse Universe

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



196, 130, 160



255, 153, 199



196, 132, 130



97, 87, 92



161, 0, 73



33, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 130, 196, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

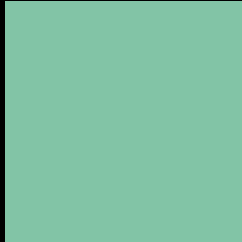
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 196, 166 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, 196, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 196, 166.

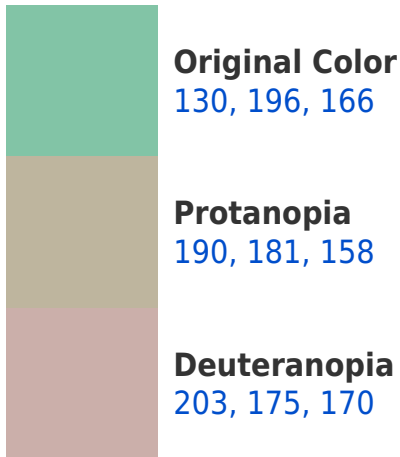


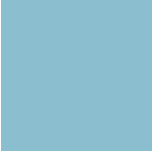
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 196, 166.

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, 190, 206

Trichromacy



Original Color

130, 196, 166



Protanomaly

168, 186, 161



Deuteranomaly

176, 183, 169



Tritanomaly

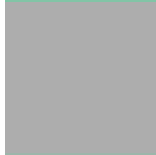
136, 192, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color

130, 196, 166



Achromatopsia

173, 173, 173



Achromatomaly

157, 181, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 130, 196, 166 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, 196, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 196, 166)  
}
```

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, 196, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 196, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 130, 196, 166 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, 196, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 196, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(130, 196, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 196, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 196, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 196,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 130, 196, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 196, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130,  
196, 166) }
```

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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