

Converting Colors

RGB(130, 226, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(130, 226, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(130, 226, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	82E299
RGB	130, 226, 153
RGB Percent	51%, 89%, 60%
CMY	0.4902, 0.1137, 0.4000
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.32, 0.11
HSL	134°, 62%, 70%
HSV	134°, 42%, 89%
XYZ	42.1520, 61.4384, 39.7742
YIQ	188.9740, -33.7830, -43.0550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

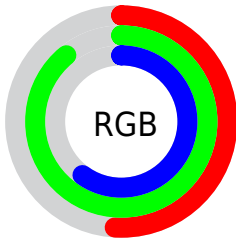
Format	Color
RYB	130, 207, 226
Decimal	8577689
CIELab	82.61, -43.76, 27.05
CIElCh	83, 51.450, 148.275
Yxy	61.4384, 0.2940, 0.4285
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286767769 (0xFF82E299)
YUV	188.9740, -17.7352, -51.7202
Hunter-Lab	78.3827, -41.1773, 24.7820

Details

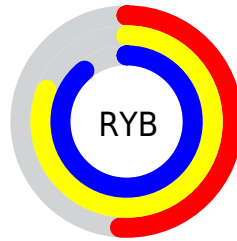
The RGB color **130, 226, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **226, 130, 203**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 255, 208**, and **74, 170, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **107, 226, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 226, 170**.

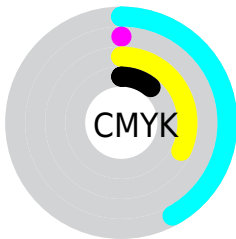
Distribution



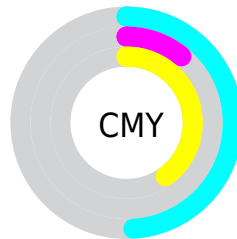
- Red (51%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (11%)




- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 130, 226, 153 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, 226, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 130, 226, 153


255, 255, 255


 187, 255, 208


 216, 255, 236


 245, 255, 255

 130, 226, 153

 102, 198, 127

 74, 170, 101

 43, 143, 77

 0, 117, 53

 0, 91, 30

 0, 67, 7

 0, 44, 0

 0, 17, 0

 0, 0, 0

 130, 226, 153

 130, 226, 153

 107, 226, 136

 153, 226, 170

 85, 226, 119

 175, 226, 187

 62, 226, 101

 198, 226, 205

 40, 226, 84

 220, 226, 222

 17, 226, 67

 243, 226, 239

 0, 226, 54

 255, 226, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



189, 216, 118



130, 226, 153



34, 231, 201

Triad

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



130, 226, 153



121, 211, 255



255, 170, 162

Complementary

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



130, 226, 153



226, 130, 203

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.



255, 167, 210



130, 226, 153



206, 194, 255

Square

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



130, 226, 153



0, 224, 255



255, 176, 255



255, 185, 125

Rectangle

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



130, 226, 153



0, 231, 234



255, 176, 255



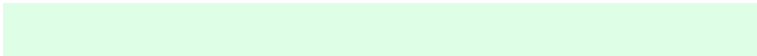
255, 167, 178

Sweetspot

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



130, 226, 153



222, 255, 230



204, 226, 130



107, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



130, 226, 153



125, 255, 156



130, 226, 200



101, 112, 104



0, 176, 42



0, 48, 12

Inverse Universe

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



226, 130, 203



255, 125, 224



226, 130, 156



112, 101, 110



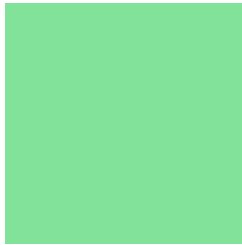
176, 0, 134



48, 0, 37

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 130, 226, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

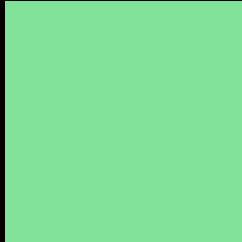
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 226, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

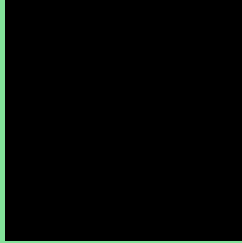
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 226, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 226, 153.

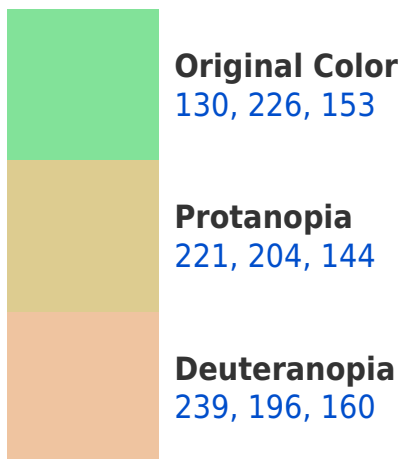


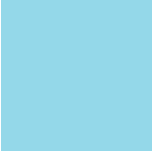
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 130, 226, 153.

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
148, 216, 233

Trichromacy



Original Color

130, 226, 153



Protanomaly

188, 212, 147



Deuteranomaly

199, 207, 157



Tritanomaly

141, 220, 204

Monochromacy



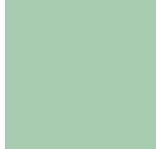
Original Color

130, 226, 153



Achromatopsia

189, 189, 189



Achromatomaly

168, 202, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 130, 226, 153 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, 226, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 226, 153)  
}
```

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, 226, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 226, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 130, 226, 153 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, 226, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 226, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(130, 226, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 226, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 226, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 226,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 130, 226, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 226, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130,  
226, 153) }
```

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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