

Converting Colors

RGB(82, 148, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(82, 148, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(82, 148, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	529485
RGB	82, 148, 133
RGB Percent	32%, 58%, 52%
CMY	0.6784, 0.4196, 0.4784
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 0.10, 0.42
HSL	166°, 29%, 45%
HSV	166°, 45%, 58%
XYZ	18.3032, 24.6671, 25.9868
YIQ	126.5560, -34.5210, -18.6570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

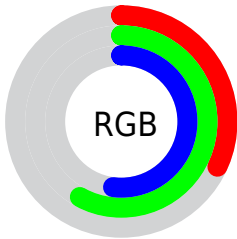
Format	Color
R _Y B	82, 119, 148
Decimal	5411973
CIE Lab	56.75, -24.84, 1.37
CIE LCh	57, 24.879, 176.840
Yxy	24.6671, 0.2654, 0.3577
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283602053 (0xFF529485)
YUV	126.5560, 3.1769, -39.0756
Hunter-Lab	49.6660, -21.1336, 3.7437

Details

The RGB color **82, 148, 133** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 82, 97**, and the grayscale version is **127, 127, 127**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135, 202, 186**, and **28, 97, 84** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67, 148, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **97, 148, 136**.

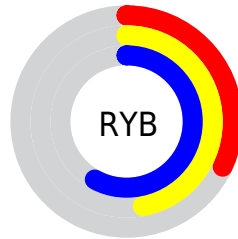
Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (58%)

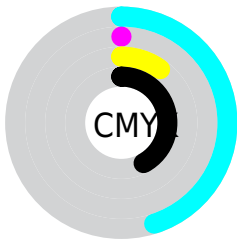
Blue (52%)



Red (32%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (58%)

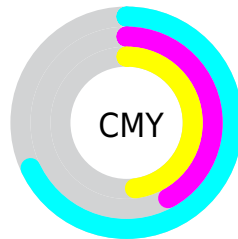


Cyan (45%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 82, 148, 133 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 82, 148, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82, 148, 133



82, 148, 133

255, 255, 255



56, 122, 108



135, 202, 186



28, 97, 84



162, 231, 214



0, 73, 61



190, 255, 242



0, 50, 39



219, 255, 255



0, 30, 18



248, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



82, 148, 133



82, 148, 133



67, 148, 130



97, 148, 136



52, 148, 126



112, 148, 140

■ 38, 148, 123

■ 126, 148, 143

■ 23, 148, 120

■ 141, 148, 146

■ 8, 148, 116

■ 156, 148, 150

■ 0, 148, 114

■ 171, 148, 153

■ 186, 148, 157

■ 200, 148, 160

■ 215, 148, 163

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106, 146, 112



82, 148, 133



68, 148, 155

Triad

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



82, 148, 133



136, 131, 175



171, 127, 101

Complementary

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



82, 148, 133



148, 82, 97

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.



179, 121, 118



82, 148, 133



162, 124, 160

Square

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



82, 148, 133



105, 139, 179



177, 120, 139



154, 134, 93

Rectangle

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



82, 148, 133



71, 146, 167



177, 120, 139



175, 125, 105

Sweetspot

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



82, 148, 133



166, 191, 186



97, 148, 82



81, 97, 93



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



82, 148, 133



88, 191, 168



82, 130, 148



67, 74, 72



0, 138, 106



0, 10, 8

Inverse Universe

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



148, 82, 97



191, 88, 111



148, 100, 82



74, 67, 68



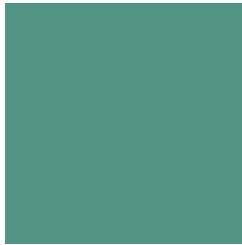
138, 0, 31



10, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 82, 148, 133 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 82, 148, 133 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 × Fail

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

RGB 82, 148, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 82, 148, 133.

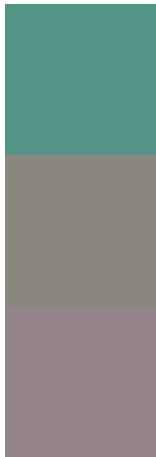


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 82, 148, 133.

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



Original Color
82, 148, 133

Protanopia
140, 135, 126

Deuteranopia
148, 131, 137



Tritanopia
88, 145, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color
82, 148, 133

Protanomaly
119, 140, 129

Deuteranomaly
124, 137, 136

Tritanomaly
86, 146, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color
82, 148, 133

Achromatopsia
127, 127, 127

Achromatomaly
111, 135, 129

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 82, 148, 133 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(82, 148, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 148, 133)  
}
```

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(82, 148, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 148, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 82, 148, 133 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(82, 148, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 148, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 148, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 148, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 148, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 148,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 82, 148, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 148, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 148,  
133) }
```

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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