

Converting Colors

RGB(82, 160, 253)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(82, 160, 253) contains.

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Color

RGB(82, 160, 253)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	52A0FD
RGB	82, 160, 253
RGB Percent	32%, 63%, 99%
CMY	0.6784, 0.3725, 0.0078
CMYK	0.68, 0.37, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	213°, 98%, 66%
HSV	213°, 68%, 99%
XYZ	33.7801, 34.0273, 97.7160
YIQ	147.2800, -76.3410, 12.3870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

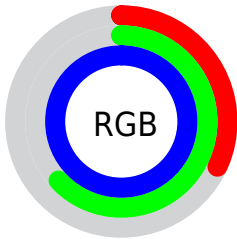
Format	Color
R _Y B	82, 136, 253
Decimal	5415165
CIE Lab	64.98, 5.10, -53.29
CIE LCh	65, 53.530, 275.466
Yxy	34.0273, 0.2041, 0.2056
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283605245 (0xFF52A0FD)
YUV	147.2800, 52.1200, -57.2506
Hunter-Lab	58.3329, 1.2852, -58.4862

Details

The RGB color **82, 160, 253** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **3399FF**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **253, 175, 82**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147, 214, 255**, and **0, 109, 196** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57, 146, 253**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107, 174, 253**.

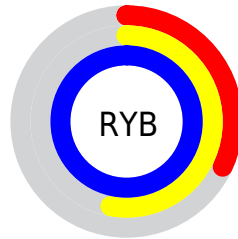
Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (63%)

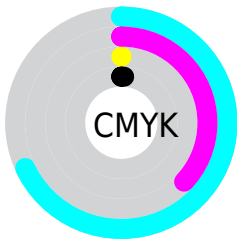
Blue (99%)



Red (32%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (99%)

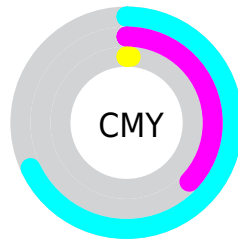


Cyan (68%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (68%)


Magenta (37%)

Yellow (1%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 82, 160, 253 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, 160, 253 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 82, 160, 253


255, 255, 255


 147, 214, 255

 178, 243, 255

 209, 255, 255

 239, 255, 255

 82, 160, 253

 40, 134, 224

 0, 109, 196

 0, 85, 168

 0, 63, 141

 0, 42, 115

 0, 22, 90

 0, 7, 66

 0, 3, 43

 0, 1, 21

■ 82, 160, 253

■ 82, 160, 253

■ 57, 146, 253

■ 107, 174, 253

■ 31, 132, 253

■ 133, 188, 253

■ 6, 119, 253

■ 158, 201, 253

■ 0, 115, 253

■ 183, 215, 253

■ 209, 229, 253

■ 234, 243, 253

255, 255, 253

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 173, 244



82, 160, 253



172, 141, 236

Triad

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



82, 160, 253



241, 123, 105



52, 178, 116

Complementary

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



82, 160, 253



253, 175, 82

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.



126, 171, 76



82, 160, 253



216, 141, 70

Square

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



82, 160, 253



245, 115, 151



176, 158, 57



0, 181, 165

Rectangle

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



82, 160, 253



210, 129, 213



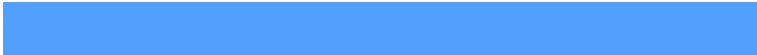
176, 158, 57



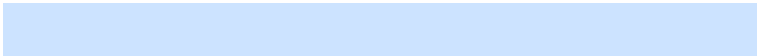
83, 176, 101

Sweetspot

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



82, 160, 253



204, 227, 255



82, 253, 173



97, 111, 128



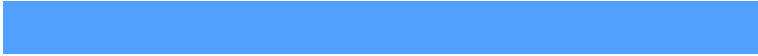
0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



82, 160, 253



48, 143, 255



88, 82, 253



115, 121, 128



0, 87, 191



0, 29, 64

Inverse Universe

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



253, 82, 160



255, 48, 143



247, 253, 82



128, 115, 121



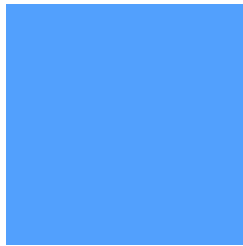
191, 0, 87



64, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 82, 160, 253 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

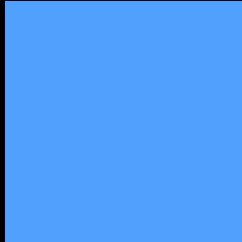
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 82, 160, 253 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

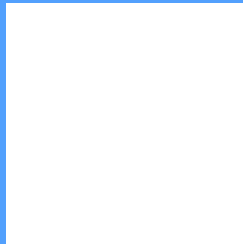
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 82, 160, 253 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 82, 160, 253.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 82, 160, 253.

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, 160, 253

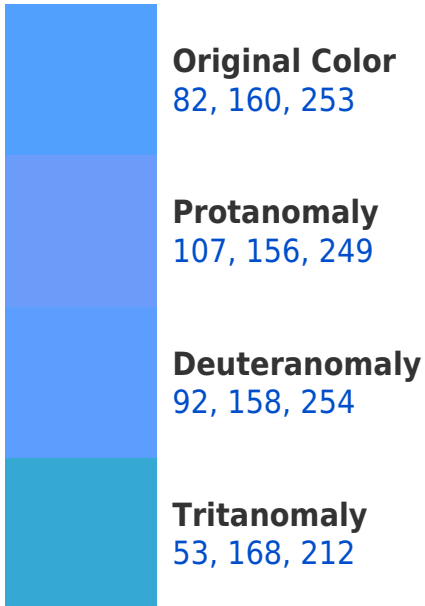
Protanopia
122, 154, 247

Deuteranopia
98, 157, 254

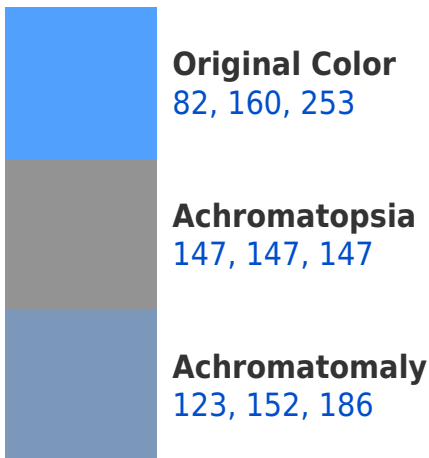


Tritanopia
36, 173, 188

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 82, 160, 253 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, 160, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 160, 253)  
}
```

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, 160, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 160, 253) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 82, 160, 253 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, 160, 253) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 160, 253) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 160, 253)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 160, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 160, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 160,  
253) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 82, 160, 253 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 160, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 160,  
253) }
```

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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