

Converting Colors

RGB(82, 180, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(82, 180, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(82, 180, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	52B4BE
RGB	82, 180, 190
RGB Percent	32%, 71%, 75%
CMY	0.6784, 0.2941, 0.2549
CMYK	0.57, 0.05, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	186°, 45%, 53%
HSV	186°, 57%, 75%
XYZ	29.0952, 38.1541, 54.5462
YIQ	151.8380, -61.6180, -17.6660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

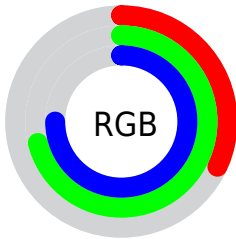
Format	Color
R _Y B	82, 133, 190
Decimal	5420222
CIE Lab	68.13, -25.67, -13.78
CIE LCh	68, 29.138, 208.231
Yxy	38.1541, 0.2389, 0.3133
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283610302 (0xFF52B4BE)
YUV	151.8380, 18.8139, -61.2479
Hunter-Lab	61.7690, -24.0164, -9.1188

Details

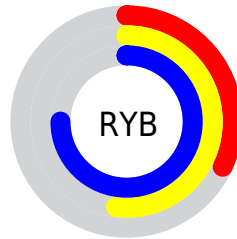
The RGB color **82, 180, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **190, 92, 82**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141, 236, 246**, and **0, 127, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63, 178, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101, 182, 190**.

Distribution



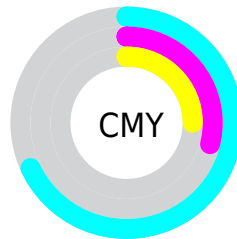
- Red (32%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 82, 180, 190 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, 180, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82, 180, 190



82, 180, 190

255, 255, 255



50, 153, 163



141, 236, 246



0, 127, 137



170, 255, 255



0, 102, 111



199, 255, 255



0, 77, 87



229, 255, 255



0, 54, 64



0, 34, 42



0, 1, 22



0, 0, 0



82, 180, 190



82, 180, 190

■ 63, 178, 190

■ 101, 182, 190

■ 44, 176, 190

■ 120, 184, 190

■ 25, 175, 190

■ 139, 185, 190

■ 6, 173, 190

■ 158, 187, 190

■ 0, 172, 190

■ 177, 189, 190

■ 196, 191, 190

■ 215, 192, 190

■ 234, 194, 190

■ 253, 196, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99, 181, 164



82, 180, 190



95, 176, 210

Triad

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



82, 180, 190



198, 151, 194



186, 164, 113

Complementary

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



82, 180, 190



190, 92, 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.



207, 155, 122



82, 180, 190



216, 147, 169

Square

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



82, 180, 190



168, 160, 212



218, 148, 142



158, 172, 119

Rectangle

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



82, 180, 190



117, 172, 217



218, 148, 142



194, 161, 115

Sweetspot

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



82, 180, 190



205, 243, 247



82, 190, 91



100, 123, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



82, 180, 190



79, 232, 247



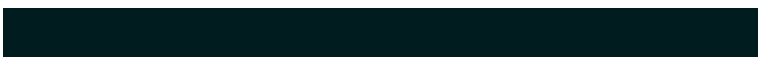
82, 127, 190



85, 93, 94



0, 143, 158



0, 28, 31

Inverse Universe

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



190, 82, 180



247, 79, 232



190, 145, 82



94, 85, 93



158, 0, 143



31, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 82, 180, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

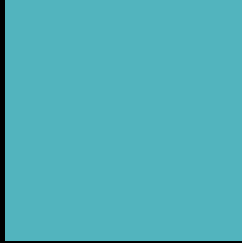
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 180, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

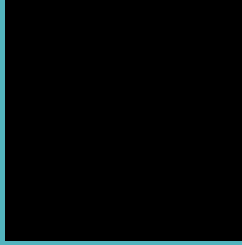
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

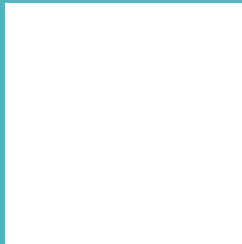
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 82, 180, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 82, 180, 190.

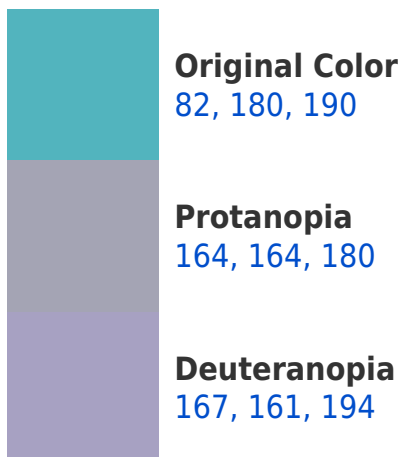


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 82, 180, 190.

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
84, 179, 194

Trichromacy



Original Color
82, 180, 190



Protanomaly
134, 170, 184



Deuteranomaly
136, 168, 193



Tritanomaly
83, 179, 193

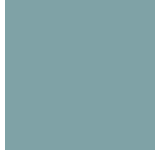
Monochromacy



Original Color
82, 180, 190



Achromatopsia
152, 152, 152



Achromatomaly
127, 162, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 82, 180, 190 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, 180, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 180, 190)  
}
```

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, 180, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 180, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 82, 180, 190 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, 180, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 180, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 180, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 180, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 180, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 180,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 82, 180, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 180, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 180,  
190) }
```

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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