

Converting Colors

RGB(82, 188, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(82, 188, 143) contains.

RGB(82, 188, 143)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(82, 188, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	52BC8F
RGB	82, 188, 143
RGB Percent	32%, 74%, 56%
CMY	0.6784, 0.2627, 0.4392
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 0.24, 0.26
HSL	155°, 44%, 53%
HSV	155°, 56%, 74%
XYZ	26.4208, 39.7434, 32.2653
YIQ	151.1760, -48.7310, -36.4670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

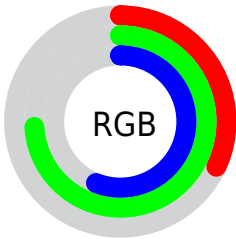
Format	Color
RYB	82, 149, 188
Decimal	5422223
CIELab	69.29, -41.30, 13.71
CIELCh	69, 43.513, 161.638
Yxy	39.7434, 0.2684, 0.4038
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283612303 (0xFF52BC8F)
YUV	151.1760, -4.0308, -60.6674
Hunter-Lab	63.0424, -35.5156, 13.7848

Details

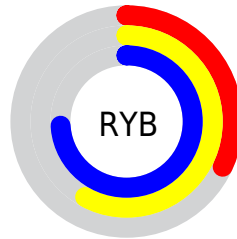
The RGB color **82, 188, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **188, 82, 127**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139, 245, 197**, and **5, 134, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63, 188, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101, 188, 151**.

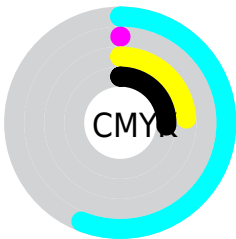
Distribution



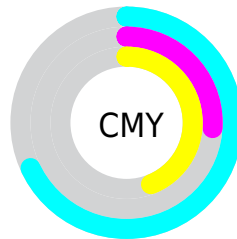
- Red (32%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (26%)





- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 82, 188, 143 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, 188, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 82, 188, 143

 82, 188, 143


255, 255, 255

 51, 161, 117


 139, 245, 197

 5, 134, 93

 168, 255, 225

 0, 108, 69

 197, 255, 253


 0, 83, 46


 226, 255, 255


 0, 59, 25


 0, 38, 0

 0, 0, 0

 82, 188, 143

 82, 188, 143

 63, 188, 135

 101, 188, 151

■ 44, 188, 127

■ 120, 188, 159

■ 26, 188, 119

■ 138, 188, 167

■ 7, 188, 111

■ 157, 188, 175

■ 0, 188, 108

■ 176, 188, 183

■ 195, 188, 191

■ 214, 188, 199

■ 232, 188, 207

■ 251, 188, 215

Harmonies

Analogous

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



136, 182, 109



82, 188, 143



0, 190, 184

Triad

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



82, 188, 143



134, 168, 246



238, 145, 119

Complementary

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



82, 188, 143



188, 82, 127

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.



245, 137, 155



82, 188, 143



193, 153, 228

Square

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



82, 188, 143



47, 180, 243



230, 141, 195



214, 158, 94

Rectangle

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



82, 188, 143



0, 189, 209



230, 141, 195



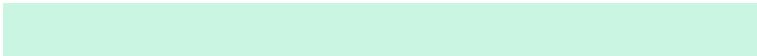
242, 141, 130

Sweetspot

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



82, 188, 143



203, 245, 227



128, 188, 82



98, 122, 112



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



82, 188, 143



78, 245, 174



82, 181, 188



85, 94, 90



0, 158, 91



0, 31, 18

Inverse Universe

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



188, 82, 127



245, 78, 149



188, 89, 82



94, 85, 89



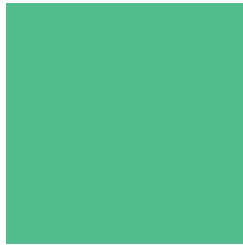
158, 0, 67



31, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 82, 188, 143 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, 188, 143 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, 188, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 82, 188, 143.

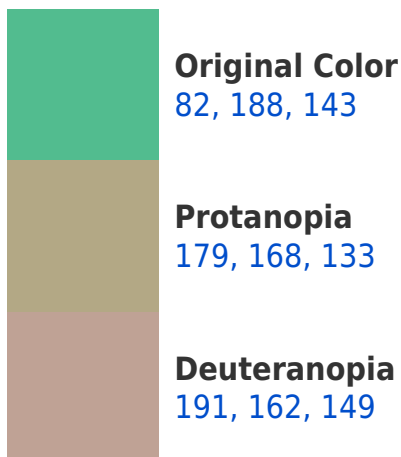


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 82, 188, 143.

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
98, 181, 196

Trichromacy



Original Color

82, 188, 143



Protanomaly

144, 175, 137



Deuteranomaly

151, 171, 147



Tritanomaly

92, 184, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color

82, 188, 143



Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151



Achromatomaly

126, 164, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 82, 188, 143 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, 188, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 188, 143)  
}
```

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, 188, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 188, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 82, 188, 143 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, 188, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 188, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 188, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 188, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 188, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 188,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 82, 188, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 188, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 188,  
143) }
```

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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