

Converting Colors

RGB(82, 206, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(82, 206, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(82, 206, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	52CEC4
RGB	82, 206, 196
RGB Percent	32%, 81%, 77%
CMY	0.6784, 0.1922, 0.2314
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.05, 0.19
HSL	175°, 56%, 56%
HSV	175°, 60%, 81%
XYZ	35.5148, 49.9220, 59.9886
YIQ	167.7840, -70.6940, -29.3980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

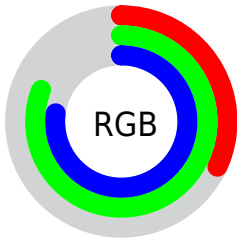
Format	Color
RYB	82, 147, 206
Decimal	5426884
CIELab	76.02, -36.51, -5.30
CIElCh	76, 36.896, 188.260
Yxy	49.9220, 0.2442, 0.3433
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283616964 (0xFF52CEC4)
YUV	167.7840, 13.9105, -75.2326
Hunter-Lab	70.6555, -33.9246, -0.8802

Details

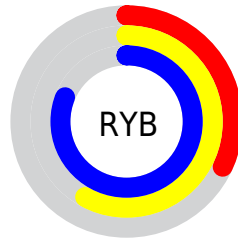
The RGB color **82, 206, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **206, 82, 92**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143, 255, 253**, and **0, 151, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61, 206, 194**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103, 206, 198**.

Distribution



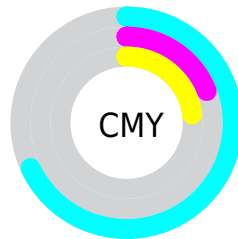
- Red (32%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 82, 206, 196 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, 206, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82, 206, 196



82, 206, 196

255, 255, 255



46, 178, 169



143, 255, 253



0, 151, 142



173, 255, 255



0, 125, 117



203, 255, 255



0, 99, 92



233, 255, 255



0, 75, 69



0, 51, 47



0, 30, 26



0, 0, 0



82, 206, 196



82, 206, 196

■ 61, 206, 194

■ 103, 206, 198

■ 41, 206, 193

■ 123, 206, 199

■ 20, 206, 191

■ 144, 206, 201

■ 0, 206, 189

■ 164, 206, 203

■ 185, 206, 204

■ 206, 206, 206

■ 226, 206, 208

■ 247, 206, 209

■ 255, 206, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 204, 161



82, 206, 196



64, 204, 228

Triad

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



82, 206, 196



204, 175, 241



232, 177, 125

Complementary

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



82, 206, 196



206, 82, 92

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.



251, 166, 147



82, 206, 196



238, 165, 213

Square

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



82, 206, 196



155, 188, 254



254, 161, 179



201, 188, 119

Rectangle

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



82, 206, 196



84, 200, 244



254, 161, 179



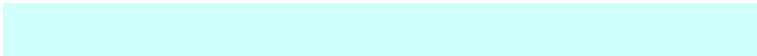
240, 173, 131

Sweetspot

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



82, 206, 196



209, 255, 251



92, 206, 82



99, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



82, 206, 196



71, 255, 240



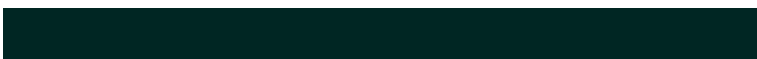
82, 154, 206



92, 102, 101



0, 166, 152



0, 38, 35

Inverse Universe

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



206, 82, 92



255, 71, 86



206, 134, 82



102, 92, 93



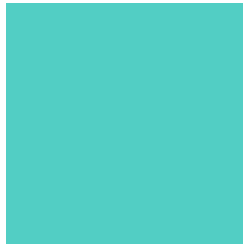
166, 0, 13



38, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 82, 206, 196 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, 206, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

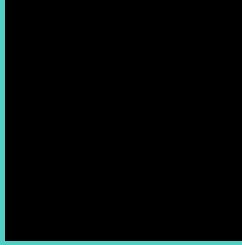
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

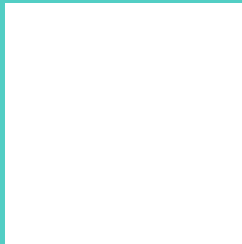
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 82, 206, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 82, 206, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 82, 206, 196.

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
92, 203, 219

Trichromacy



Original Color

82, 206, 196



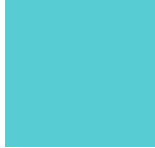
Protanomaly

151, 193, 188



Deuteranomaly

155, 190, 199



Tritanomaly

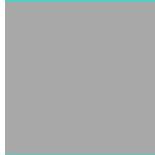
88, 204, 211

Monochromacy



Original Color

82, 206, 196



Achromatopsia

168, 168, 168



Achromatomaly

137, 182, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 82, 206, 196 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, 206, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 206, 196)  
}
```

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, 206, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 206, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 82, 206, 196 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, 206, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 206, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 206, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 206, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 206, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 206,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 82, 206, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 206, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 206,  
196) }
```

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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