

Converting Colors

RGB(83, 153, 126)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(83, 153, 126) contains.

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Color

RGB(83, 153, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	53997E
RGB	83, 153, 126
RGB Percent	33%, 60%, 49%
CMY	0.6745, 0.4000, 0.5059
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.18, 0.40
HSL	157°, 30%, 46%
HSV	157°, 46%, 60%
XYZ	18.7244, 26.1278, 23.7950
YIQ	128.9920, -33.0530, -23.2370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

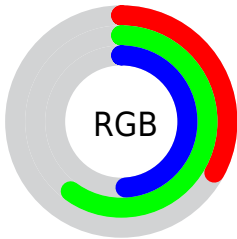
Format	Color
RYB	83, 126, 153
Decimal	5478782
CIELab	58.16, -28.71, 7.39
CIElCh	58, 29.650, 165.566
Yxy	26.1278, 0.2728, 0.3806
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283668862 (0xFF53997E)
YUV	128.9920, -1.4751, -40.3350
Hunter-Lab	51.1154, -24.0644, 8.1804

Details

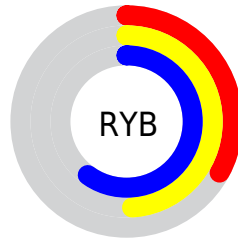
The RGB color **83, 153, 126** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **153, 83, 110**, and the grayscale version is **129, 129, 129**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136, 208, 179**, and **28, 101, 77** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68, 153, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98, 153, 132**.

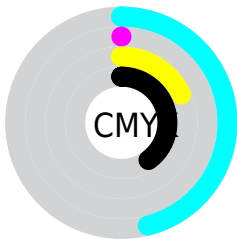
Distribution



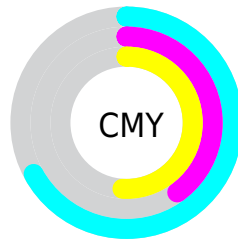
- Red (33%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 83, 153, 126 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 83, 153, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83, 153, 126



83, 153, 126

255, 255, 255



57, 127, 101



136, 208, 179



28, 101, 77



164, 236, 206



0, 77, 54



192, 255, 234



0, 54, 33



220, 255, 255



0, 34, 10



249, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



83, 153, 126



83, 153, 126



68, 153, 120



98, 153, 132



52, 153, 114



114, 153, 138

■ 37, 153, 108

■ 129, 153, 144

■ 22, 153, 102

■ 144, 153, 150

■ 6, 153, 96

■ 160, 153, 156

■ 0, 153, 94

■ 175, 153, 161

■ 190, 153, 167

■ 205, 153, 173

■ 221, 153, 179

Harmonies

Analogous

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



115, 149, 103



83, 153, 126



53, 154, 153

Triad

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



83, 153, 126



125, 138, 190



185, 125, 104

Complementary

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



83, 153, 126



153, 83, 110

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.



191, 120, 127



83, 153, 126



160, 128, 176

Square

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



83, 153, 126



84, 146, 189



183, 121, 153



168, 134, 90

Rectangle

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



83, 153, 126



46, 153, 169



183, 121, 153



189, 123, 111

Sweetspot

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



83, 153, 126



171, 199, 188



111, 153, 83



83, 99, 93



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



83, 153, 126



90, 199, 157



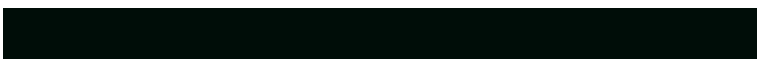
83, 146, 153



69, 77, 74



0, 140, 86



0, 13, 8

Inverse Universe

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



153, 83, 110



199, 90, 132



153, 90, 83



77, 69, 72



140, 0, 54



13, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 83, 153, 126 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 83, 153, 126 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 83, 153, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 83, 153, 126.

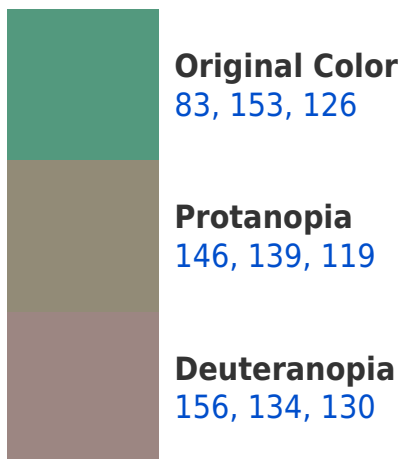


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 83, 153, 126.

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, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color
83, 153, 126

Protanomaly
123, 144, 122

Deuteranomaly
129, 141, 129

Tritanomaly
89, 150, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color
83, 153, 126

Achromatopsia
129, 129, 129

Achromatomaly
112, 138, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 83, 153, 126 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(83, 153, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 153, 126)  
}
```

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(83, 153, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 153, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 83, 153, 126 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(83, 153, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 153, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 153, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 153, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 153, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 153,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 83, 153, 126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 153, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 153,  
126) }
```

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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