

Converting Colors

`RYB(82, 145, 167)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(82, 145, 167) contains.

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Color

`RYB(82, 145, 167)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	52A770
RGB	82, 167, 112
RGB Percent	32%, 65%, 44%
CMY	0.6784, 0.3451, 0.5620
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.33, 0.35
HSL	141°, 34%, 49%
HSV	141°, 51%, 65%
XYZ	20.2054, 30.5941, 20.0770
YIQ	135.3150, -33.0050, -35.1250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

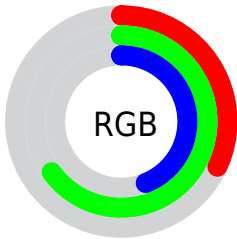
Format	Color
RYB	82, 145, 167
Decimal	5416816
CIELab	62.16, -38.50, 20.93
CIELCh	62, 43.823, 151.472
Yxy	30.5941, 0.2851, 0.4317
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283606896 (0xFF52A770)
YUV	135.3150, -11.4943, -46.7573
Hunter-Lab	55.3119, -31.5900, 17.1973

Details

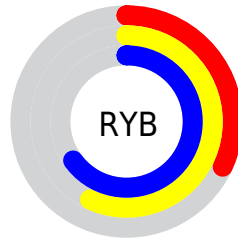
The RYB color **82, 145, 167** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **167, 82, 137**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137, 202, 223**, and **22, 85, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65, 140, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99, 149, 167**.

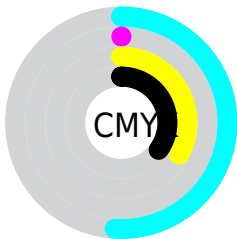
Distribution



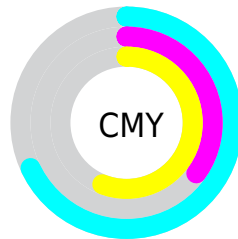
- Red (32%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 82, 145, 167 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 RYB color 82, 145, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82, 145, 167



82, 145, 167

255, 255, 255



54, 116, 140



137, 202, 223



22, 86, 114



165, 232, 252



0, 61, 89



193, 237, 255



0, 50, 65



222, 241, 255



0, 42, 42



251, 253, 255



0, 14, 14



0, 0, 0



82, 145, 167



82, 145, 167



65, 140, 167



99, 149, 167

■ 49, 137, 167

■ 115, 154, 167

■ 32, 132, 167

■ 132, 158, 167

■ 15, 128, 167

■ 149, 163, 167

■ 0, 124, 167

■ 165, 166, 167

■ 182, 167, 177

■ 199, 167, 188

■ 216, 167, 199

■ 232, 167, 209

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82, 160, 110



82, 145, 167



0, 90, 170

Triad

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



82, 145, 167



87, 132, 228



221, 123, 112

Complementary

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



82, 145, 167



167, 82, 137

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.



222, 118, 150



82, 145, 167



156, 139, 217

Square

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



82, 145, 167



0, 94, 218



200, 125, 188



203, 176, 82

Rectangle

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



82, 145, 167



0, 87, 177



200, 125, 188



224, 120, 124

Sweetspot

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



82, 145, 167



184, 208, 217



82, 167, 110



90, 105, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



82, 145, 167



85, 183, 217



82, 128, 167



76, 82, 84



0, 110, 148



0, 15, 20

Inverse Universe

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



167, 82, 137



217, 85, 171



167, 82, 96



84, 76, 81



148, 0, 96



20, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 82, 145, 167 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 RYB color 82, 145, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

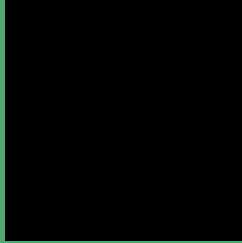
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 82, 145, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 82, 145, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 82, 145, 167.

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, 145, 167

Protanopia
119, 161, 104

Deuteranopia
175, 164, 117



Tritanopia
97, 131, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

82, 145, 167



Protanomaly

107, 156, 131



Deuteranomaly

115, 152, 126



Tritanomaly

92, 130, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color

82, 145, 167



Achromatopsia

135, 135, 135



Achromatomaly

116, 139, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 82, 145, 167 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, 167, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 167, 112)  
}
```

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, 167, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 167, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 82, 145, 167 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, 167, 112) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 167, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 167, 112)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 167, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 167, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 167,  
112) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 82, 145, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 167, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 167,  
112) }
```

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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