

Converting Colors

RGB(131, 132, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(131, 132, 146) contains.

RGB(131, 132, 146)	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(131, 132, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	838492
RGB	131, 132, 146
RGB Percent	51%, 52%, 57%
CMY	0.4863, 0.4824, 0.4275
CMYK	0.10, 0.10, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	236°, 6%, 54%
HSV	236°, 10%, 57%
XYZ	22.7996, 23.4031, 30.5097
YIQ	133.2970, -5.0900, 4.1420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

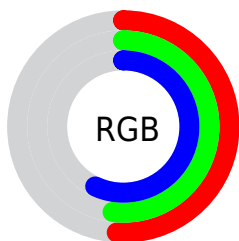
Format	Color
RYB	131, 132, 146
Decimal	8619154
CIELab	55.49, 2.54, -7.62
CIELCh	55, 8.038, 288.456
Yxy	23.4031, 0.2972, 0.3051
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286809234 (0xFF838492)
YUV	133.2970, 6.2626, -2.0145
Hunter-Lab	48.3768, -0.5336, -3.5286

Details

The RGB color **131, 132, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 145, 131**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184, 185, 200**, and **82, 83, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116, 118, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 146, 146**.

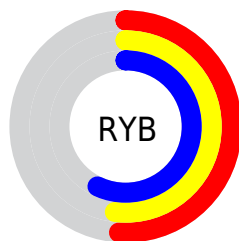
Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (52%)

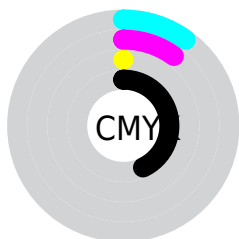
Blue (57%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (57%)

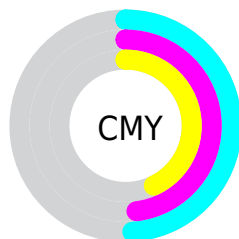


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (49%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (43%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 131, 132, 146 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 131, 132, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 131, 132, 146

255, 255, 255

 184, 185, 200

 212, 213, 228

 240, 241, 255

 131, 132, 146

 106, 107, 120


 82, 83, 96

 59, 60, 72

 37, 38, 49


 16, 17, 28

 0, 0, 0

 131, 132, 146

 116, 118, 146

 102, 105, 146

 131, 132, 146


 146, 146, 146

 160, 159, 146

 87, 91, 146

 175, 173, 146

 73, 77, 146

 189, 187, 146

 58, 64, 146

 204, 200, 146

 43, 50, 146


 219, 214, 146

 29, 37, 146

 233, 227, 146

 14, 23, 146

 248, 241, 146

 0, 10, 146

 255, 255, 146

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 134, 146



131, 132, 146



139, 130, 142

Triad

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



131, 132, 146



147, 129, 123



119, 137, 130

Complementary

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



131, 132, 146



146, 145, 131

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.



126, 136, 124



131, 132, 146



141, 131, 119

Square

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



131, 132, 146



148, 128, 129



134, 134, 120



116, 137, 137

Rectangle

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



131, 132, 146



144, 129, 138



134, 134, 120



121, 137, 128

Sweetspot

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



131, 132, 146



183, 183, 189



131, 146, 145



91, 91, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



131, 132, 146



166, 168, 189



137, 131, 146



67, 67, 74



0, 9, 138



0, 1, 10

Inverse Universe

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



146, 131, 132



189, 166, 168



140, 146, 131



74, 67, 67



138, 0, 9



10, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 131, 132, 146 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 131, 132, 146 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

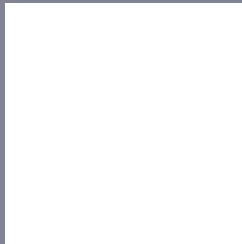
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 131, 132, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 131, 132, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 131, 132, 146.

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


[131](#), [132](#), [146](#)

Protanopia

[131](#), [132](#), [146](#)

Deuteranopia

[139](#), [129](#), [147](#)



Tritanopia

130, 132, 143

Trichromacy



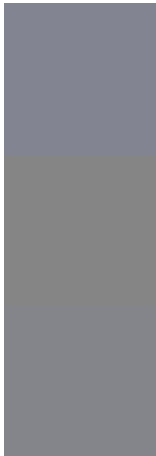
Original Color
131, 132, 146

Protanomaly
131, 132, 146

Deuteranomaly
136, 130, 147

Tritanomaly
130, 132, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color
131, 132, 146

Achromatopsia
133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly
132, 133, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 131, 132, 146 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(131, 132, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 132, 146)  
}
```

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(131, 132, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 132, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 131, 132, 146 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(131, 132, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 132, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(131, 132, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 132, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 132, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 132,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 131, 132, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 132, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131,  
132, 146) }
```

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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