

Converting Colors

RGB(131, 157, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(131, 157, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(131, 157, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	839D74
RGB	131, 157, 116
RGB Percent	51%, 62%, 45%
CMY	0.4863, 0.3843, 0.5451
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.26, 0.38
HSL	98°, 17%, 54%
HSV	98°, 26%, 62%
XYZ	24.5694, 30.2002, 21.0573
YIQ	144.5520, -2.3350, -18.2630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

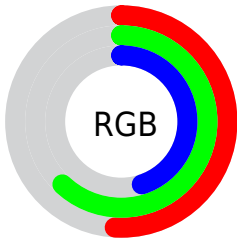
Format	Color
R _Y B	116, 157, 142
Decimal	8625524
CIE Lab	61.83, -16.95, 18.53
CIE LCh	62, 25.110, 132.457
Yxy	30.2002, 0.3240, 0.3983
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286815604 (0xFF839D74)
YUV	144.5520, -14.0761, -11.8851
Hunter-Lab	54.9547, -16.3660, 15.7498

Details

The RGB color **131, 157, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **142, 116, 157**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184, 212, 168**, and **81, 106, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 157, 100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **141, 157, 132**.

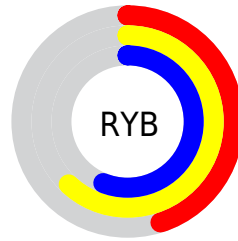
Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (62%)

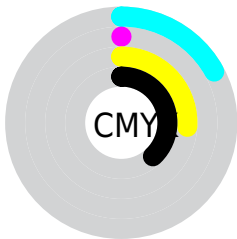
Blue (45%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (56%)

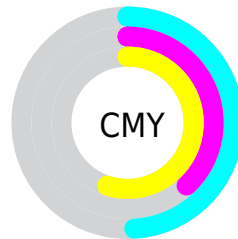


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (49%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 131, 157, 116 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, 157, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 131, 157, 116


255, 255, 255

 184, 212, 168

 212, 240, 195

 241, 255, 224


255, 255, 252

 131, 157, 116


 121, 157, 100

 131, 157, 116

 106, 131, 91

 81, 106, 68

 57, 81, 45

 35, 58, 24

 16, 36, 0

 0, 12, 0

 0, 0, 0

 131, 157, 116

 141, 157, 132

■ 111, 157, 85

■ 151, 157, 147

■ 101, 157, 69

■ 161, 157, 163

■ 91, 157, 53

■ 171, 157, 179

■ 81, 157, 37

■ 181, 157, 195

■ 71, 157, 22

■ 191, 157, 210

■ 61, 157, 6

■ 201, 157, 226

■ 57, 157, 0

■ 211, 157, 242

■ 221, 157, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 151, 106



131, 157, 116



106, 161, 135

Triad

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



131, 157, 116



103, 155, 191



194, 133, 141

Complementary

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



131, 157, 116



142, 116, 157

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.



185, 135, 163



131, 157, 116



135, 148, 193

Square

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



131, 157, 116



83, 160, 179



164, 140, 182



191, 137, 120

Rectangle

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



131, 157, 116



91, 162, 150



164, 140, 182



193, 133, 148

Sweetspot

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



131, 157, 116



194, 204, 188



157, 142, 116



96, 102, 92



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



131, 157, 116



164, 204, 141



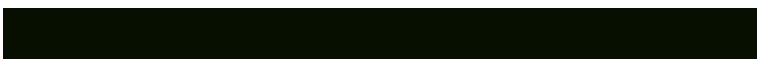
116, 157, 121



74, 79, 71



52, 143, 0



6, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



142, 116, 157



181, 141, 204



157, 116, 152



76, 71, 79



91, 0, 143



10, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 131, 157, 116 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

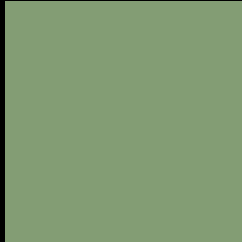
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 131, 157, 116 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

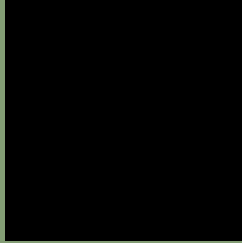
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 131, 157, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 131, 157, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 131, 157, 116.

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
138, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color
131, 157, 116

Protanomaly
149, 152, 113

Deuteranomaly
158, 148, 118

Tritanomaly
135, 153, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color
131, 157, 116

Achromatopsia
145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly
140, 149, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 131, 157, 116 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, 157, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 157, 116)  
}
```

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, 157, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 157, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 131, 157, 116 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, 157, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 157, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(131, 157, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 157, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 157, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 157,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 131, 157, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 157, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131,  
157, 116) }
```

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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