

Converting Colors

RGB(131, 157, 217)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(131, 157, 217) contains.

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Color

RGB(131, 157, 217)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	839DD9
RGB	131, 157, 217
RGB Percent	51%, 62%, 85%
CMY	0.4863, 0.3843, 0.1490
CMYK	0.40, 0.28, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	222°, 53%, 68%
HSV	222°, 40%, 85%
XYZ	33.9414, 33.9490, 70.4095
YIQ	156.0660, -34.7560, 13.1480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

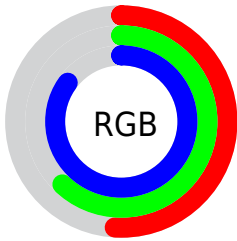
Format	Color
R_{YB}	131, 151, 217
Decimal	8625625
CIE _{Lab}	64.92, 5.93, -33.43
CIE _{LCh}	65, 33.951, 280.059
Yxy	33.9490, 0.2454, 0.2455
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286815705 (0xFF839DD9)
YUV	156.0660, 30.0405, -21.9829
Hunter-Lab	58.2658, 2.0161, -30.8612

Details

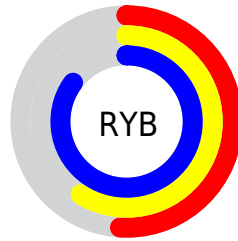
The RGB color **131, 157, 217** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **217, 191, 131**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **187, 211, 255**, and **77, 106, 162** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **109, 142, 217**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 172, 217**.

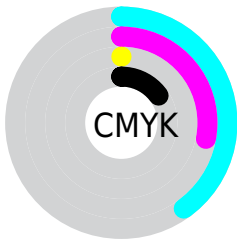
Distribution



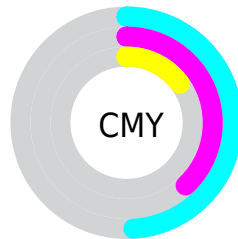
- Red (51%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)




- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 131, 157, 217 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, 217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 131, 157, 217


255, 255, 255

 187, 211, 255


 215, 240, 255

 244, 255, 255

 131, 157, 217


 104, 131, 189

 77, 106, 162

 50, 82, 135

 17, 59, 110

 0, 38, 85

 0, 17, 62

 0, 3, 39

 0, 1, 17

 0, 0, 0

■ 131, 157, 217

■ 131, 157, 217

■ 109, 142, 217

■ 153, 172, 217

■ 88, 127, 217

■ 174, 187, 217

■ 66, 112, 217

■ 196, 202, 217

■ 44, 96, 217

■ 218, 218, 217

■ 22, 81, 217

■ 239, 233, 217

■ 1, 66, 217

■ 255, 248, 217

■ 0, 66, 217

■ 255, 255, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80, 166, 214



131, 157, 217



174, 146, 204

Triad

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



131, 157, 217



213, 139, 120



97, 172, 136

Complementary

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



131, 157, 217



217, 191, 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.



134, 167, 110



131, 157, 217



195, 149, 101

Square

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



131, 157, 217



217, 134, 148



168, 159, 97



58, 174, 167

Rectangle

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



131, 157, 217



196, 139, 188



168, 159, 97



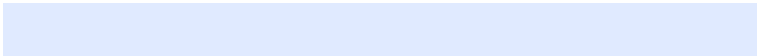
110, 171, 126

Sweetspot

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



131, 157, 217



224, 234, 255



131, 217, 190



110, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



131, 157, 217



133, 170, 255



147, 131, 217



99, 102, 110



0, 52, 173



0, 14, 46

Inverse Universe

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



217, 131, 157



255, 133, 170



201, 217, 131



110, 99, 102



173, 0, 52



46, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 131, 157, 217 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

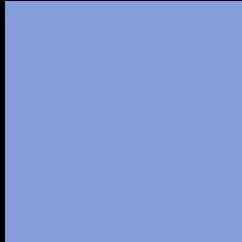
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 217 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

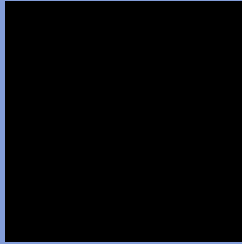
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 217 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 131, 157, 217.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 131, 157, 217.

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, 157, 217

Protanopia
139, 155, 215

Deuteranopia
138, 155, 217



Tritanopia
121, 164, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color
131, 157, 217

Protanomaly
136, 156, 216

Deuteranomaly
135, 156, 217

Tritanomaly
125, 161, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color
131, 157, 217

Achromatopsia
156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly
147, 156, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 131, 157, 217 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, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 157, 217)  
}
```

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, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 157, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 131, 157, 217 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, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 157, 217) }
```

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, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 157, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 157, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 157,  
217) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 131, 157, 217 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, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131,  
157, 217) }
```

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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