

Converting Colors

RGB(131, 159, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(131, 159, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(131, 159, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	839F94
RGB	131, 159, 148
RGB Percent	51%, 62%, 58%
CMY	0.4863, 0.3765, 0.4196
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.07, 0.38
HSL	156°, 13%, 57%
HSV	156°, 18%, 62%
XYZ	27.1035, 31.7597, 32.7187
YIQ	149.3740, -13.1570, -9.3570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

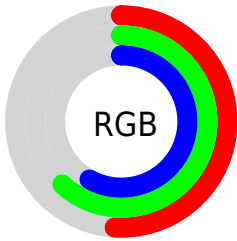
Format	Color
RYB	131, 148, 159
Decimal	8626068
CIELab	63.14, -12.03, 2.49
CIELCh	63, 12.289, 168.288
Yxy	31.7597, 0.2959, 0.3468
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286816148 (0xFF839F94)
YUV	149.3740, -0.6774, -16.1140
Hunter-Lab	56.3557, -12.7754, 5.0268

Details

The RGB color **131, 159, 148** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **159, 131, 142**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184, 214, 202**, and **81, 108, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115, 159, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 159, 154**.

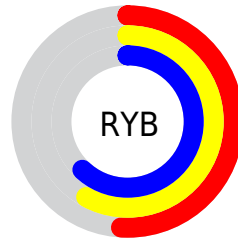
Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (62%)

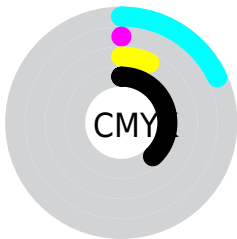
Blue (58%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (62%)

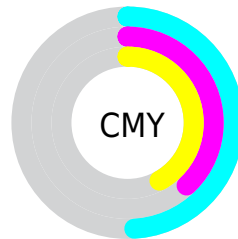


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (49%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 131, 159, 148 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, 159, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 131, 159, 148

255, 255, 255


 184, 214, 202


 212, 242, 230

 241, 255, 255

 131, 159, 148


 106, 133, 122

 81, 108, 97


 58, 83, 74

 35, 60, 51

 14, 38, 30

 0, 18, 5

 0, 0, 0

 131, 159, 148

 115, 159, 142

 131, 159, 148

 147, 159, 154

■ 99, 159, 136

■ 163, 159, 160

■ 83, 159, 129

■ 179, 159, 167

■ 67, 159, 123

■ 195, 159, 173

■ 52, 159, 117

■ 211, 159, 179

■ 36, 159, 111

■ 226, 159, 185

■ 20, 159, 104

■ 242, 159, 192

■ 4, 159, 98

■ 255, 159, 198

■ 0, 159, 97

■ 255, 159, 204

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 157, 138



131, 159, 148



125, 159, 159

Triad

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



131, 159, 148



150, 151, 173



174, 147, 137

Complementary

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



131, 159, 148



159, 131, 142

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.



176, 146, 146



131, 159, 148



163, 148, 167

Square

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



131, 159, 148



136, 155, 174



172, 146, 158



166, 151, 132

Rectangle

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



131, 159, 148



125, 158, 166



172, 146, 158



175, 147, 140

Sweetspot

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



131, 159, 148



196, 207, 202



142, 159, 131



98, 105, 102



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



131, 159, 148



163, 207, 190



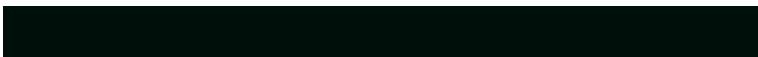
131, 156, 159



71, 79, 76



0, 143, 87



0, 15, 9

Inverse Universe

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



159, 131, 142



207, 163, 180



159, 134, 131



79, 71, 74



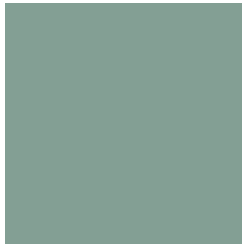
143, 0, 56



15, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 131, 159, 148 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, 159, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

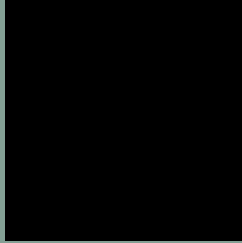
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

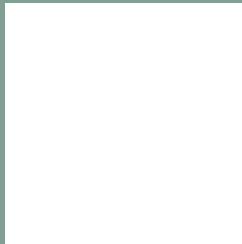
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 131, 159, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 131, 159, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 131, 159, 148.

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, 159, 148

Protanopia
157, 152, 144

Deuteranopia
168, 148, 150



Tritanopia
135, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

131, 159, 148

Protanomaly

148, 155, 145

Deuteranomaly

155, 152, 149

Tritanomaly

134, 157, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color

131, 159, 148

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

142, 153, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 131, 159, 148 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, 159, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 159, 148)  
}
```

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, 159, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 159, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 131, 159, 148 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, 159, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 159, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(131, 159, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 159, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 159, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 159,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 131, 159, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 159, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131,  
159, 148) }
```

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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