

Converting Colors

RGB(131, 166, 165)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(131, 166, 165) contains.

RGB(131, 166, 165)	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, 166, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	83A6A5
RGB	131, 166, 165
RGB Percent	51%, 65%, 65%
CMY	0.4863, 0.3490, 0.3529
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.01, 0.35
HSL	178°, 16%, 58%
HSV	178°, 21%, 65%
XYZ	29.7878, 34.8143, 40.7472
YIQ	155.4210, -20.5390, -7.7310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

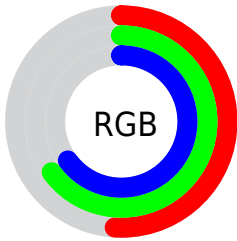
Format	Color
R _Y B	131, 149, 166
Decimal	8627877
CIE Lab	65.60, -12.11, -3.43
CIE LCh	66, 12.589, 195.809
Yxy	34.8143, 0.2828, 0.3305
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286817957 (0xFF83A6A5)
YUV	155.4210, 4.7224, -21.4172
Hunter-Lab	59.0037, -13.1413, 0.3577

Details

The RGB color **131, 166, 165** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 131, 132**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 221, 220**, and **81, 114, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114, 166, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 166, 165**.

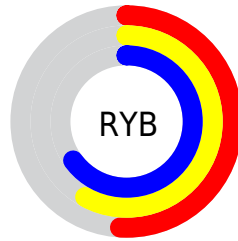
Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (65%)

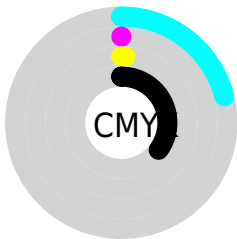
Blue (65%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (65%)

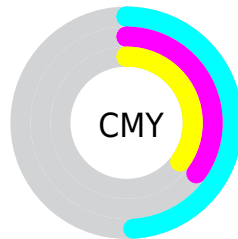


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (49%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 131, 166, 165 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, 166, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 131, 166, 165

255, 255, 255


 185, 221, 220

 213, 250, 248

 241, 255, 255

 131, 166, 165

 105, 140, 139

 81, 114, 113


 57, 89, 89

 33, 66, 65


 9, 44, 43

 0, 24, 23

 0, 0, 0

 131, 166, 165

 114, 166, 165

 131, 166, 165

 148, 166, 165

98, 166, 164

164, 166, 166

81, 166, 164

181, 166, 166

65, 166, 163

197, 166, 167

48, 166, 163

214, 166, 167

31, 166, 162

231, 166, 168

15, 166, 162

247, 166, 168

0, 166, 161

255, 166, 169

255, 166, 169

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 166, 153



131, 166, 165



132, 165, 175

Triad

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



131, 166, 165



169, 155, 175



174, 157, 138

Complementary

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



131, 166, 165



166, 131, 132

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.



181, 153, 144



131, 166, 165



179, 152, 165

Square

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



131, 166, 165



155, 158, 181



183, 152, 154



162, 160, 138

Rectangle

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



131, 166, 165



137, 163, 180



183, 152, 154



177, 156, 139

Sweetspot

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



131, 166, 165



204, 217, 216



132, 166, 131



102, 110, 109



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



131, 166, 165



163, 217, 215



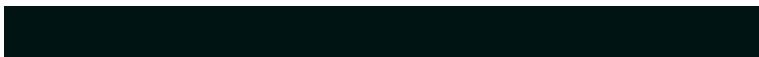
131, 150, 166



76, 84, 84



0, 148, 144



0, 20, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 131, 132



217, 163, 164



166, 147, 131



84, 76, 76



148, 0, 4



20, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 131, 166, 165 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

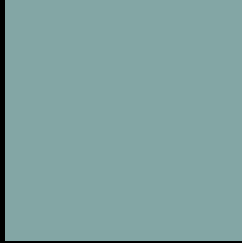
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 165 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

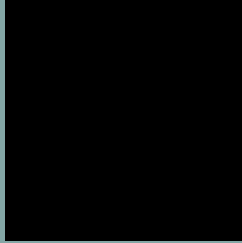
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 131, 166, 165.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 131, 166, 165.

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](#).

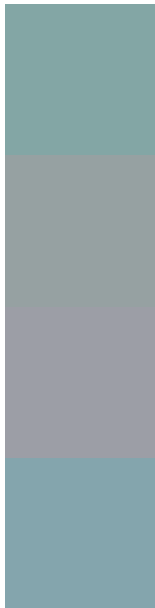
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
133, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

131, 166, 165

Protanomaly

150, 161, 162

Deuteranomaly

156, 158, 166

Tritanomaly

132, 165, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color

131, 166, 165

Achromatopsia

155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly

146, 159, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 131, 166, 165 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, 166, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 166, 165)  
}
```

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, 166, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 166, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 131, 166, 165 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, 166, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 166, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(131, 166, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 166, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 166, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 166,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 131, 166, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 166, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131,  
166, 165) }
```

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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