

Converting Colors

RGB(131, 168, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(131, 168, 148) contains.

RGB(131, 168, 148)	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, 168, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	83A894
RGB	131, 168, 148
RGB Percent	51%, 66%, 58%
CMY	0.4863, 0.3412, 0.4196
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.12, 0.34
HSL	148°, 18%, 59%
HSV	148°, 22%, 66%
XYZ	28.7080, 34.9687, 33.2535
YIQ	154.6570, -15.6320, -14.0640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

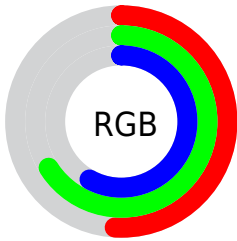
Format	Color
RYB	131, 156, 168
Decimal	8628372
CIELab	65.72, -16.79, 6.22
CIELCh	66, 17.901, 159.675
Yxy	34.9687, 0.2962, 0.3608
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286818452 (0xFF83A894)
YUV	154.6570, -3.2819, -20.7472
Hunter-Lab	59.1343, -16.8285, 8.0529

Details

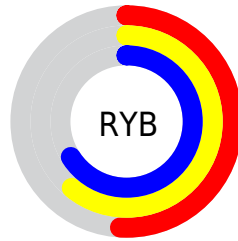
The RGB color **131, 168, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 131, 151**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 223, 202**, and **81, 116, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114, 168, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 168, 157**.

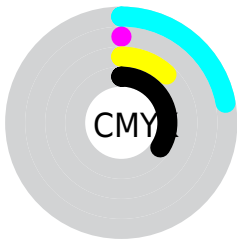
Distribution



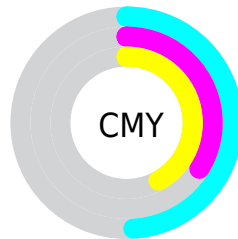
- Red (51%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 131, 168, 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, 168, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 131, 168, 148

255, 255, 255


 185, 223, 202

 212, 252, 230

 241, 255, 255


 131, 168, 148

 105, 142, 122

 81, 116, 97


 57, 91, 74


 34, 67, 51


 11, 45, 30


 0, 26, 5

 0, 0, 0

 131, 168, 148

 114, 168, 139

 131, 168, 148

 148, 168, 157

■ 97, 168, 130

■ 165, 168, 166

■ 81, 168, 121

■ 181, 168, 175

■ 64, 168, 112

■ 198, 168, 184

■ 47, 168, 103

■ 215, 168, 193

■ 30, 168, 94

■ 232, 168, 202

■ 13, 168, 84

■ 249, 168, 212

■ 0, 168, 77

■ 255, 168, 221

■ 255, 168, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149, 165, 135



131, 168, 148



119, 169, 164

Triad

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



131, 168, 148



148, 159, 191



191, 150, 140

Complementary

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



131, 168, 148



168, 131, 151

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.



193, 148, 155



131, 168, 148



169, 154, 184

Square

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



131, 168, 148



128, 164, 189



185, 150, 171



182, 155, 130

Rectangle

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



131, 168, 148



116, 168, 175



185, 150, 171



193, 149, 144

Sweetspot

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



131, 168, 148



204, 219, 211



151, 168, 131



101, 110, 105



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



131, 168, 148



162, 219, 188



131, 168, 166



76, 84, 80



0, 148, 68



0, 20, 9

Inverse Universe

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



168, 131, 151



219, 162, 193



168, 131, 133



84, 76, 80



148, 0, 80



20, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 131, 168, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

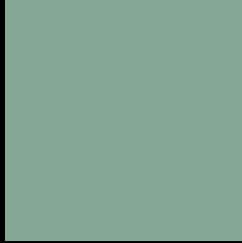
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

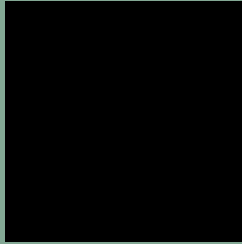
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 131, 168, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 131, 168, 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





Tritanopia
136, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

131, 168, 148

Protanomaly

153, 162, 145

Deuteranomaly

161, 159, 150

Tritanomaly

134, 165, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color

131, 168, 148

Achromatopsia

155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly

146, 160, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 131, 168, 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, 168, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(131, 168, 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, 168, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 168, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 131, 168, 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, 168, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 168, 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, 168, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 168, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 168, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 168,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 131, 168, 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, 168, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131,  
168, 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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