

Converting Colors

RGB(131, 183, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(131, 183, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(131, 183, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	83B7A6
RGB	131, 183, 166
RGB Percent	51%, 72%, 65%
CMY	0.4863, 0.2824, 0.3490
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.09, 0.28
HSL	160°, 27%, 62%
HSV	160°, 28%, 72%
XYZ	33.1765, 41.4454, 42.3276
YIQ	165.5140, -25.5350, -16.3110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

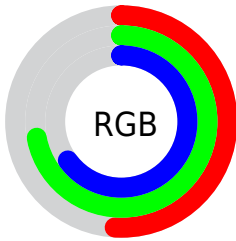
Format	Color
RYB	131, 162, 183
Decimal	8632230
CIELab	70.49, -20.74, 3.15
CIElCh	70, 20.979, 171.366
Yxy	41.4454, 0.2837, 0.3544
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286822310 (0xFF83B7A6)
YUV	165.5140, 0.2396, -30.2688
Hunter-Lab	64.3781, -20.6739, 6.0825

Details

The RGB color **131, 183, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **183, 131, 148**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 239, 221**, and **80, 130, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113, 183, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 183, 172**.

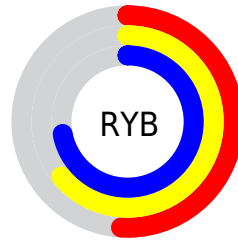
Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (72%)

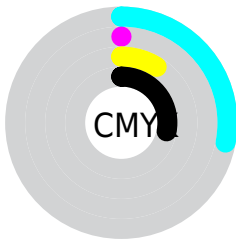
Blue (65%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (72%)

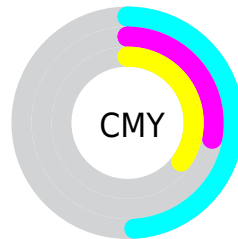


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (49%)


Magenta (28%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 131, 183, 166 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, 183, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 131, 183, 166

255, 255, 255


 185, 239, 221


 213, 255, 250

 242, 255, 255

 131, 183, 166


 105, 156, 140

 80, 130, 114

 55, 105, 90

 30, 80, 66


 1, 57, 44

 0, 35, 24

 0, 3, 0


 0, 0, 0

 131, 183, 166


 131, 183, 166

 113, 183, 160


 149, 183, 172

 94, 183, 154


 168, 183, 178


 76, 183, 148


 186, 183, 184


 58, 183, 142

 204, 183, 190

 39, 183, 136

 222, 183, 196

 21, 183, 130

 241, 183, 202

 3, 183, 124

 255, 183, 208

 0, 183, 123

 255, 183, 214

 255, 183, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 180, 148



131, 183, 166



120, 183, 186

Triad

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



131, 183, 166



168, 169, 208



206, 163, 143

Complementary

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



131, 183, 166



183, 131, 148

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.



212, 159, 159



131, 183, 166



192, 163, 196

Square

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



131, 183, 166



143, 176, 210



207, 159, 179



192, 169, 135

Rectangle

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



131, 183, 166



121, 182, 197



207, 159, 179



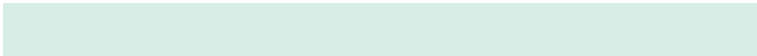
209, 162, 148

Sweetspot

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



131, 183, 166



216, 237, 230



148, 183, 131



107, 120, 116



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



131, 183, 166



157, 237, 211



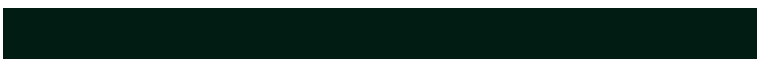
131, 174, 183



83, 92, 89



0, 156, 105



0, 28, 19

Inverse Universe

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



183, 131, 148



237, 157, 183



183, 140, 131



92, 83, 86



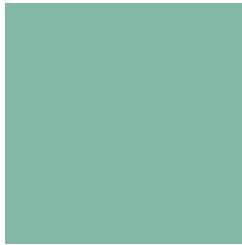
156, 0, 51



28, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 131, 183, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

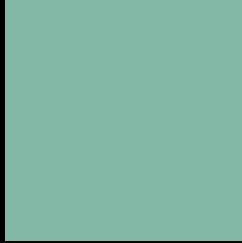
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 183, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

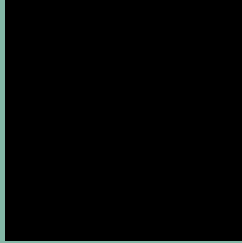
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 183, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 131, 183, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 131, 183, 166.

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](#).

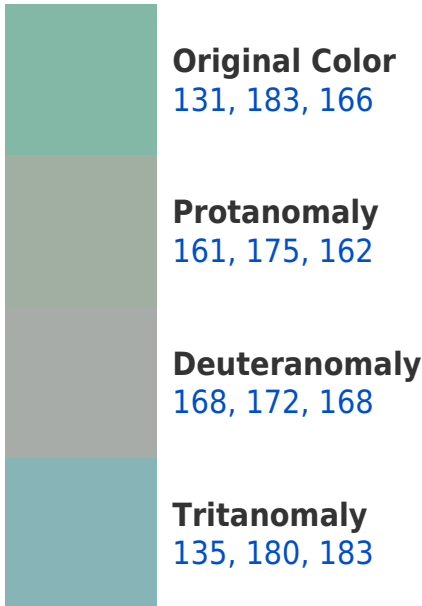
Dichromacy



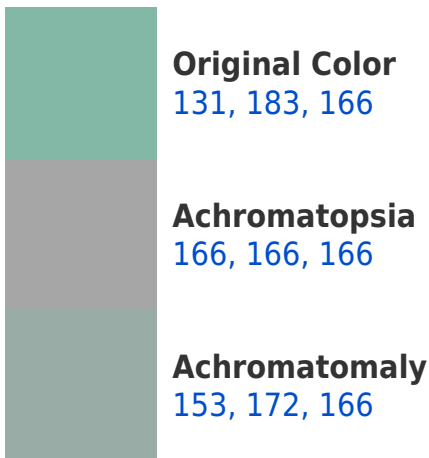


Tritanopia
137, 179, 193

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 131, 183, 166 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, 183, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 183, 166)  
}
```

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, 183, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 183, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 131, 183, 166 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, 183, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 183, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(131, 183, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 183, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 183, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 183,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 131, 183, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 183, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131,  
183, 166) }
```

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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