

Converting Colors

RGB(131, 184, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(131, 184, 146) contains.

RGB(131, 184, 146)	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, 184, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	83B892
RGB	131, 184, 146
RGB Percent	51%, 72%, 57%
CMY	0.4863, 0.2784, 0.4275
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.21, 0.28
HSL	137°, 27%, 62%
HSV	137°, 29%, 72%
XYZ	31.6889, 41.1816, 33.4728
YIQ	163.8210, -19.3900, -23.0540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

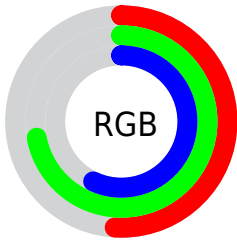
Format	Color
RYB	131, 172, 184
Decimal	8632466
CIELab	70.30, -25.29, 13.82
CIElCh	70, 28.819, 151.352
Yxy	41.1816, 0.2980, 0.3873
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286822546 (0xFF83B892)
YUV	163.8210, -8.7858, -28.7840
Hunter-Lab	64.1729, -24.1584, 13.9952

Details

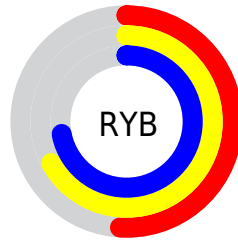
The RGB color **131, 184, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **184, 131, 169**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 240, 200**, and **80, 131, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113, 184, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 184, 159**.

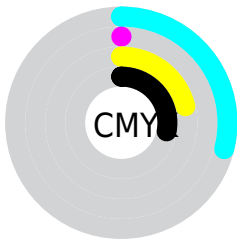
Distribution



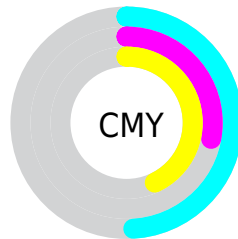
- Red (51%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (28%)




- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 131, 184, 146 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, 184, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 131, 184, 146

255, 255, 255


 185, 240, 200


 213, 255, 228

 242, 255, 255

 131, 184, 146

 105, 157, 120

 80, 131, 95

 55, 105, 72

 30, 81, 49


 2, 57, 28

 0, 36, 3

 0, 2, 0


 0, 0, 0

 131, 184, 146


 131, 184, 146


 113, 184, 133

 149, 184, 159

 94, 184, 120

 168, 184, 172

 76, 184, 106


 186, 184, 186


 57, 184, 93


 205, 184, 199

 39, 184, 80


 223, 184, 212

 21, 184, 67

 241, 184, 225

 2, 184, 54

 255, 184, 238

 0, 184, 52

 255, 184, 252

 255, 184, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 179, 127



131, 184, 146



103, 186, 172

Triad

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



131, 184, 146



140, 174, 224



223, 155, 146

Complementary

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



131, 184, 146



184, 131, 169

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.



222, 153, 172



131, 184, 146



177, 165, 217

Square

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



131, 184, 146



105, 181, 217



206, 156, 197



211, 162, 127

Rectangle

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



131, 184, 146



92, 186, 190



206, 156, 197



225, 153, 154

Sweetspot

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



131, 184, 146



218, 240, 224



170, 184, 131



107, 120, 110



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



131, 184, 146



156, 240, 180



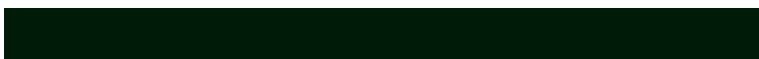
131, 184, 172



83, 92, 85



0, 156, 44



0, 28, 8

Inverse Universe

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



184, 131, 169



240, 156, 216



184, 131, 143



92, 83, 89



156, 0, 112



28, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 131, 184, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

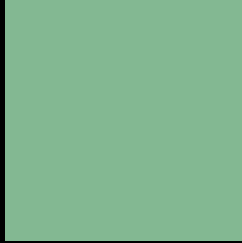
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 184, 146 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, 184, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 131, 184, 146.

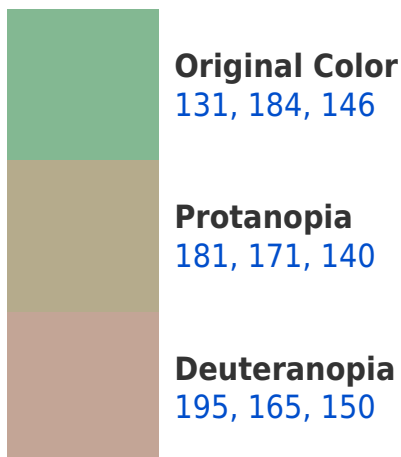


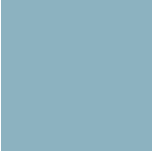
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 131, 184, 146.

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
140, 178, 192

Trichromacy



Original Color
131, 184, 146

Protanomaly
163, 176, 142

Deuteranomaly
172, 172, 149

Tritanomaly
137, 180, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color
131, 184, 146

Achromatopsia
164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly
152, 171, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 131, 184, 146 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, 184, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 184, 146)  
}
```

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, 184, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 184, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 131, 184, 146 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, 184, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 184, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(131, 184, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 184, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 184, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 184,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 131, 184, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 184, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131,  
184, 146) }
```

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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