

Converting Colors

RGB(131, 187, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(131, 187, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(131, 187, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	83BB8F
RGB	131, 187, 143
RGB Percent	51%, 73%, 56%
CMY	0.4863, 0.2667, 0.4392
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.24, 0.27
HSL	133°, 29%, 62%
HSV	133°, 30%, 73%
XYZ	32.0883, 42.3491, 32.4696
YIQ	165.2400, -19.2520, -25.5560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

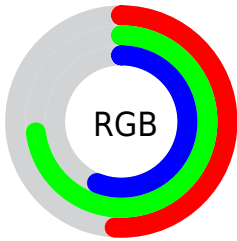
Format	Color
RYB	131, 177, 187
Decimal	8633231
CIELab	71.11, -27.32, 16.57
CIELCh	71, 31.956, 148.762
Yxy	42.3491, 0.3002, 0.3961
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286823311 (0xFF83BB8F)
YUV	165.2400, -10.9643, -30.0285
Hunter-Lab	65.0762, -25.8670, 15.9708

Details

The RGB color **131, 187, 143** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **187, 131, 175**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 243, 197**, and **79, 133, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112, 187, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 187, 158**.

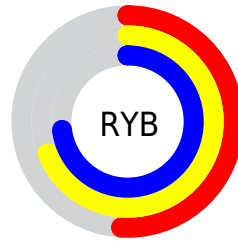
Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (73%)

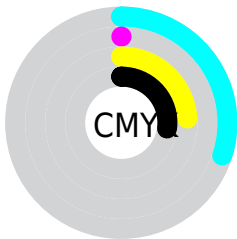
Blue (56%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (73%)

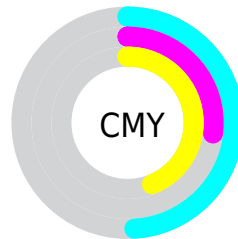


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (49%)


Magenta (27%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 131, 187, 143 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, 187, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 131, 187, 143

255, 255, 255

 185, 243, 197


 213, 255, 225

 242, 255, 254

 131, 187, 143

 105, 160, 117

 79, 133, 93

 54, 108, 69

 29, 83, 46


 0, 60, 25


 0, 38, 0

 0, 8, 0


 0, 0, 0

 131, 187, 143

 131, 187, 143

 112, 187, 128

 150, 187, 158

 94, 187, 114

 168, 187, 172


 75, 187, 99

 187, 187, 187

 56, 187, 84


 206, 187, 202

 37, 187, 70


 224, 187, 216

 19, 187, 55

 243, 187, 231

 0, 187, 40

 255, 187, 246

 0, 187, 40

 255, 187, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 181, 122



131, 187, 143



98, 190, 172

Triad

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



131, 187, 143



133, 177, 232



231, 154, 147

Complementary

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



131, 187, 143



187, 131, 175

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.



229, 152, 176



131, 187, 143



176, 167, 225

Square

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



131, 187, 143



93, 185, 223



210, 157, 205



219, 162, 125

Rectangle

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



131, 187, 143



81, 190, 192



210, 157, 205



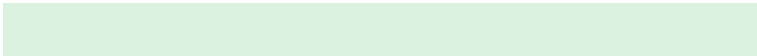
232, 153, 157

Sweetspot

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



131, 187, 143



220, 242, 225



176, 187, 131



109, 122, 112



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



131, 187, 143



155, 242, 174



131, 187, 170



85, 94, 87



0, 158, 34



0, 31, 7

Inverse Universe

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



187, 131, 175



242, 155, 224



187, 131, 148



94, 85, 92



158, 0, 124



31, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 131, 187, 143 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, 187, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

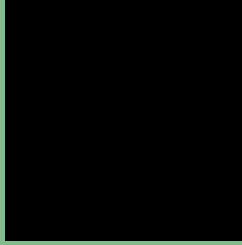
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 187, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 131, 187, 143.

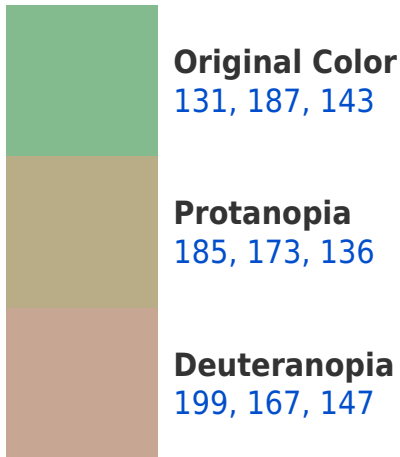


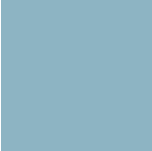
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 131, 187, 143.

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
141, 180, 195

Trichromacy



Original Color
131, 187, 143

Protanomaly
165, 178, 139

Deuteranomaly
174, 174, 146

Tritanomaly
137, 183, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color
131, 187, 143

Achromatopsia
165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly
153, 173, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 131, 187, 143 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, 187, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 187, 143)  
}
```

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, 187, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 187, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 131, 187, 143 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, 187, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 187, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(131, 187, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 187, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 187, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 187,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 131, 187, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 187, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131,  
187, 143) }
```

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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