

Converting Colors

`RYB(131, 150, 156)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(131, 150, 156) contains.

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Color

R_YB(131, 150, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	839C8B
RGB	131, 156, 139
RGB Percent	51%, 61%, 55%
CMY	0.4863, 0.3882, 0.4553
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.11, 0.39
HSL	139°, 11%, 56%
HSV	139°, 16%, 61%
XYZ	25.9011, 30.4632, 28.9007
YIQ	146.5870, -9.4430, -10.5870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

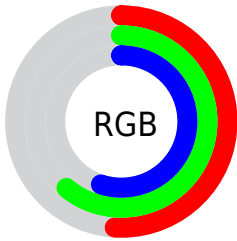
Format	Color
RYB	131, 150, 156
Decimal	8625291
CIELab	62.05, -12.27, 6.04
CIELCh	62, 13.674, 153.788
Yxy	30.4632, 0.3038, 0.3573
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286815371 (0xFF839C8B)
YUV	146.5870, -3.7404, -13.6698
Hunter-Lab	55.1935, -12.8227, 7.5898

Details

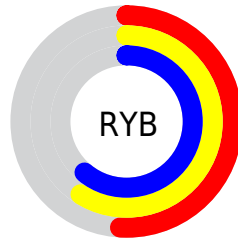
The RYB color **131, 150, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 131, 148**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184, 205, 211**, and **81, 99, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115, 146, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 154, 156**.

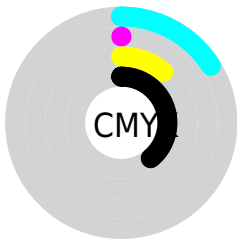
Distribution



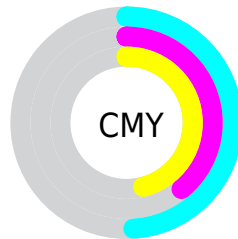
- Red (51%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (39%)




- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 131, 150, 156 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 RYB color 131, 150, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 131, 150, 156

255, 255, 255


 184, 205, 211


 212, 233, 239

 240, 249, 255

 131, 150, 156


 106, 125, 130

 81, 99, 105

 58, 75, 81

 36, 52, 58


 15, 30, 36

 0, 14, 14


 0, 0, 0

 131, 150, 156


 115, 146, 156

 131, 150, 156


 147, 154, 156


 100, 142, 156


 162, 156, 160


 84, 139, 156


 178, 156, 171

 69, 135, 156


 193, 156, 182


 53, 131, 156

 209, 156, 192

 37, 127, 156

 225, 156, 203

 22, 124, 156

 240, 156, 214

 6, 120, 156

 255, 156, 224

 0, 119, 156

 255, 156, 235

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130, 153, 139



131, 150, 156



121, 141, 157

Triad

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



131, 150, 156



139, 147, 174



175, 144, 137

Complementary

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



131, 150, 156



156, 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.



175, 142, 149



131, 150, 156



154, 146, 170

Square

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



131, 150, 156



125, 143, 171



167, 143, 161



169, 159, 129

Rectangle

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



131, 150, 156



118, 138, 159



167, 143, 161



176, 142, 141

Sweetspot

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



131, 150, 156



194, 202, 204



131, 156, 138



96, 101, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



131, 150, 156



165, 195, 204



131, 145, 156



71, 77, 79



0, 109, 143



0, 11, 15

Inverse Universe

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



156, 131, 148



204, 165, 192



156, 131, 136



79, 71, 77



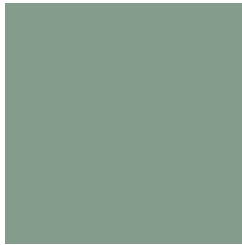
143, 0, 98



15, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 131, 150, 156 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 RYB color 131, 150, 156 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](#).

RYB 131, 150, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 131, 150, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 131, 150, 156.

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
135, 146, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color
131, 150, 156

Protanomaly
136, 152, 141

Deuteranomaly
148, 154, 140

Tritanomaly
134, 144, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color
131, 150, 156

Achromatopsia
147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly
141, 148, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 131, 150, 156 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, 156, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 156, 139)  
}
```

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, 156, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 156, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 131, 150, 156 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, 156, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 156, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(131, 156, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 156, 139); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 156, 139); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 156, 139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 131, 150, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 156, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131,  
156, 139) }
```

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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