

Converting Colors

`RYB(131, 156, 167)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(131, 156, 167) contains.

RYB(131, 156, 167)	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

R_YB(131, 156, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	83A793
RGB	131, 167, 147
RGB Percent	51%, 65%, 58%
CMY	0.4863, 0.3451, 0.4242
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.12, 0.35
HSL	146°, 17%, 58%
HSV	146°, 22%, 65%
XYZ	28.4327, 34.5643, 32.7110
YIQ	153.9560, -15.0360, -13.8520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

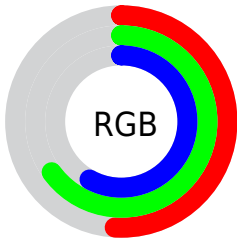
Format	Color
RYB	131, 156, 167
Decimal	8628115
CIELab	65.41, -16.50, 6.41
CIELCh	65, 17.700, 158.771
Yxy	34.5643, 0.2971, 0.3611
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286818195 (0xFF83A793)
YUV	153.9560, -3.4293, -20.1324
Hunter-Lab	58.7914, -16.5588, 8.1656

Details

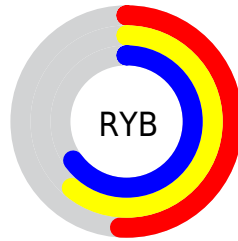
The RYB color **131, 156, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **167, 131, 151**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184, 210, 222**, and **81, 105, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114, 151, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 161, 167**.

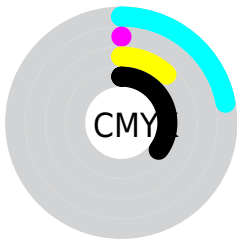
Distribution



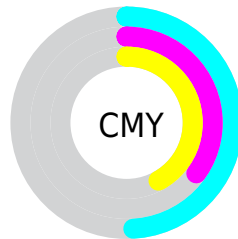
- Red (51%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (35%)




- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 131, 156, 167 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, 156, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 131, 156, 167

255, 255, 255

 184, 210, 222

 212, 239, 251

 241, 248, 255


 131, 156, 167

 105, 130, 141

 81, 105, 115


 57, 79, 90


 34, 56, 67


 11, 32, 44

 0, 22, 25

 0, 0, 0

 131, 156, 167

 114, 151, 167

 131, 156, 167

 148, 161, 167

■ 98, 146, 167

■ 164, 166, 167

■ 81, 141, 167

■ 181, 167, 175

■ 64, 136, 167

■ 198, 167, 184

■ 47, 130, 167

■ 214, 167, 194

■ 31, 125, 167

■ 231, 167, 203

■ 14, 120, 167

■ 248, 167, 212

■ 0, 116, 167

■ 255, 167, 222

■ 255, 167, 231

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134, 164, 150



131, 156, 167



119, 145, 168

Triad

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



131, 156, 167



147, 156, 190



190, 153, 140

Complementary

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



131, 156, 167



167, 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.



191, 148, 155



131, 156, 167



167, 153, 184

Square

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



131, 156, 167



128, 151, 188



183, 149, 171



181, 175, 130

Rectangle

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



131, 156, 167



116, 143, 173



183, 149, 171



192, 150, 144

Sweetspot

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



131, 156, 167



204, 213, 217



131, 167, 147



102, 108, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



131, 156, 167



160, 200, 217



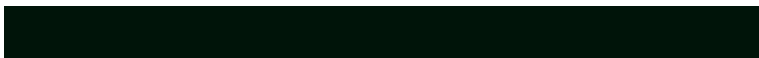
131, 150, 167



76, 82, 84



0, 103, 148



0, 14, 20

Inverse Universe

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



167, 131, 151



217, 160, 192



167, 131, 133



84, 76, 80



148, 0, 83



20, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 131, 156, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

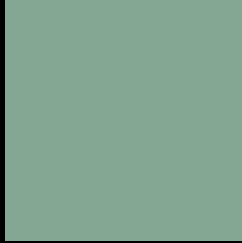
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

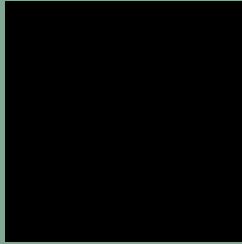
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

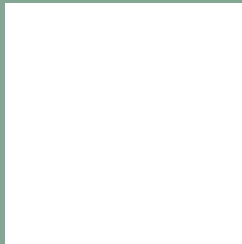
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RYB 131, 156, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 131, 156, 167.



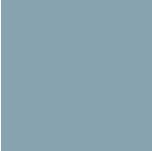
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 131, 156, 167.

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, 152, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color
131, 156, 167

Protanomaly
144, 161, 152

Deuteranomaly
151, 160, 149

Tritanomaly
134, 149, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color
131, 156, 167

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
146, 155, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 131, 156, 167 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, 167, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 167, 147)  
}
```

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, 167, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 167, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 131, 156, 167 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, 167, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 167, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(131, 167, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 167, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 167, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 167,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 131, 156, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 167, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131,  
167, 147) }
```

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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