

Converting Colors

`RYB(131, 158, 156)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(131, 158, 156) contains.

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Color

R_YB(131, 158, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	859E83
RGB	133, 158, 131
RGB Percent	52%, 62%, 51%
CMY	0.4784, 0.3804, 0.4863
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.17, 0.38
HSL	116°, 12%, 57%
HSV	116°, 17%, 62%
XYZ	25.9965, 31.0790, 26.1014
YIQ	147.4470, -6.2330, -13.6970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

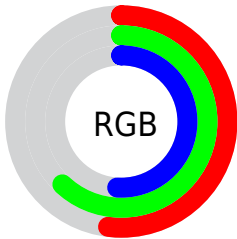
Format	Color
RYB	131, 158, 156
Decimal	8756867
CIELab	62.57, -14.12, 11.23
CIELCh	63, 18.044, 141.503
Yxy	31.0790, 0.3125, 0.3736
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286946947 (0xFF859E83)
YUV	147.4470, -8.1084, -12.6700
Hunter-Lab	55.7485, -14.3224, 11.2644

Details

The RYB color **131, 158, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **156, 131, 158**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184, 213, 211**, and **82, 107, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115, 158, 155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 158, 157**.

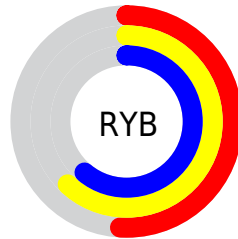
Distribution



Red (52%)

Green (62%)

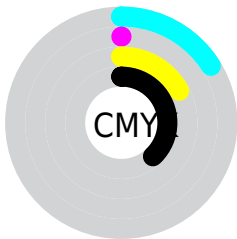
Blue (51%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (61%)

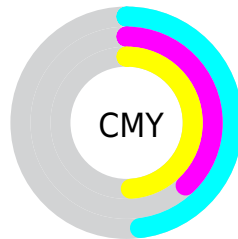


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (48%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 131, 158, 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, 158, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 131, 158, 156

255, 255, 255

■ 184, 213, 211

■ 212, 241, 239

■ 240, 255, 252

■ 131, 158, 156

■ 106, 132, 130

■ 82, 107, 106

■ 59, 82, 81

■ 37, 59, 59

■ 16, 37, 37

■ 0, 16, 16

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 131, 158, 156

■ 115, 158, 155

■ 131, 158, 156

■ 147, 158, 157

■ 99, 158, 153

■ 162, 158, 163

■ 84, 158, 153

■ 177, 158, 178

■ 68, 158, 152

■ 192, 158, 194

■ 52, 158, 150

■ 206, 158, 210

■ 36, 158, 149

■ 221, 158, 226

■ 20, 158, 147

■ 235, 158, 242

■ 5, 158, 147

■ 250, 158, 255

■ 0, 158, 146

■ 255, 158, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121, 154, 124



131, 158, 156



117, 143, 160

Triad

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



131, 158, 156



127, 145, 183



185, 140, 140

Complementary

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



131, 158, 156



156, 131, 158

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.



181, 140, 157



131, 158, 156



148, 149, 181

Square

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



131, 158, 156



111, 138, 176



168, 144, 171



180, 152, 127

Rectangle

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



131, 158, 156



110, 137, 161



168, 144, 171



184, 140, 146

Sweetspot

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



131, 158, 156



196, 207, 206



133, 158, 131



98, 105, 104



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



131, 158, 156



163, 207, 204



131, 150, 158



71, 79, 78



0, 143, 132



0, 15, 14

Inverse Universe

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



156, 131, 158



203, 163, 207



158, 131, 147



78, 71, 79



132, 0, 143



14, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 131, 158, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

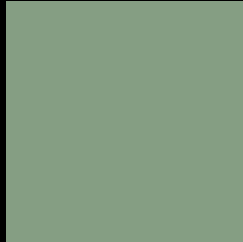
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 158, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

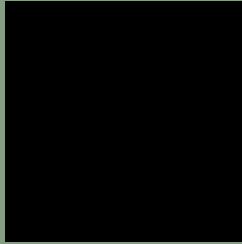
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 131, 158, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 131, 158, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 131, 158, 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



Original Color
[131, 158, 156](#)

Protanopia
[138, 159, 127](#)

Deuteranopia
[172, 149, 134](#)



Tritanopia
139, 148, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

131, 158, 156

Protanomaly

128, 154, 132

Deuteranomaly

145, 158, 133

Tritanomaly

137, 147, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color

131, 158, 156

Achromatopsia

147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly

141, 151, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 131, 158, 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(133, 158, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 158, 131)  
}
```

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(133, 158, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 158, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 131, 158, 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(133, 158, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 158, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(133, 158, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 158, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 158, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 158,  
131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 131, 158, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 158, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
158, 131) }
```

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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