

# Converting Colors

`RYB(131, 168, 173)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(131, 168, 173) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(131, 168, 173)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	83AD89
RGB	131, 173, 137
RGB Percent	51%, 68%, 54%
CMY	0.4863, 0.3216, 0.4640
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.21, 0.32
HSL	128°, 20%, 60%
HSV	128°, 24%, 68%
XYZ	28.7958, 36.5093, 29.0744
YIQ	156.3380, -13.4760, -20.1000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

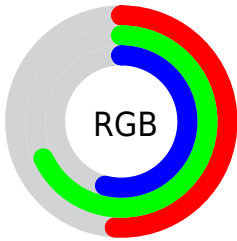
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">131, 168, 173</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8629641</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">66.91, -21.54, 14.15</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">67, 25.777, 146.695</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">36.5093, 0.3051, 0.3868</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4286819721 (0xFF83AD89)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">156.3380, -9.5336, -22.2214</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">60.4229, -20.6723, 13.7668</a>

# Details

The RYB color **131, 168, 173** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **173, 131, 167**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **185, 225, 229**, and **80, 114, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114, 166, 173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 170, 173**.

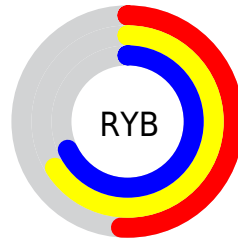
# Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (68%)

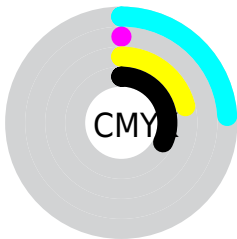
Blue (54%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (68%)

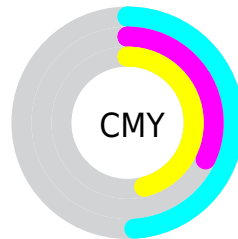


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (49%)

Magenta (32%)


Yellow (46%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 131, 168, 173 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, 168, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 131, 168, 173

255, 255, 255


 185, 225, 229

 213, 251, 255

 241, 251, 255

 131, 168, 173

 105, 141, 146

 80, 114, 120


 56, 89, 95


 33, 65, 72


 8, 40, 49


 0, 29, 29


 0, 0, 0

 131, 168, 173


 114, 166, 173


 131, 168, 173


 148, 170, 173


 96, 163, 173


 166, 172, 173

 79, 162, 173


 183, 173, 182

 62, 160, 173


 200, 173, 197

 44, 157, 173

 218, 173, 211

 27, 155, 173

 235, 173, 226

 10, 154, 173

 252, 173, 241

 0, 153, 173

 255, 173, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



121, 168, 131



131, 168, 173



106, 146, 176

# Triad

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



131, 168, 173



130, 155, 209



210, 147, 143

# Complementary

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



131, 168, 173



173, 131, 167

# 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.



206, 146, 166



131, 168, 173



163, 158, 204

# Square

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



131, 168, 173



102, 143, 201



190, 150, 189



201, 169, 125

# Rectangle

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



131, 168, 173



95, 136, 176



190, 150, 189



210, 146, 151



# Sweetspot

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



131, 168, 173



209, 222, 224



131, 173, 137



103, 111, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112



# Same Dimension

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



131, 168, 173



159, 216, 224



131, 157, 173



78, 86, 87



0, 132, 150



0, 20, 23



# Inverse Universe

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



173, 131, 167



224, 159, 216



173, 131, 146



87, 78, 86



150, 0, 130



23, 0, 20



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 131, 168, 173 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

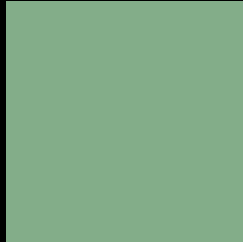
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 173 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

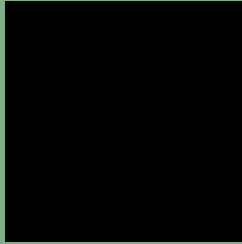
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RYB 131, 168, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 131, 168, 173.



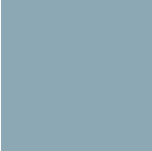
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 131, 168, 173.

# 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**  
139, 156, 180

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
131, 168, 173

**Protanomaly**  
133, 166, 142

**Deuteranomaly**  
144, 166, 139

**Tritanomaly**  
136, 154, 169

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
131, 168, 173

**Achromatopsia**  
156, 156, 156

**Achromatomaly**  
147, 160, 162

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 131, 168, 173 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, 173, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 173, 137)  
}
```

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, 173, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 173, 137) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 131, 168, 173 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, 173, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 173, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(131, 173, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 173, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 173, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 173,  
137) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 131, 168, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 173, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131,  
173, 137) }
```

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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