

Converting Colors

RGB(134, 128, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(134, 128, 145) contains.

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Color

RGB(134, 128, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	868091
RGB	134, 128, 145
RGB Percent	53%, 50%, 57%
CMY	0.4745, 0.4980, 0.4314
CMYK	0.08, 0.12, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	261°, 7%, 54%
HSV	261°, 12%, 57%
XYZ	22.6615, 22.5510, 29.9465
YIQ	131.7320, -1.8810, 6.5590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

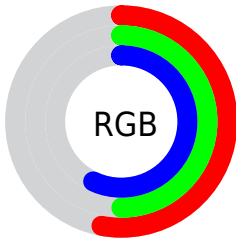
Format	Color
R_{YB}	134, 128, 145
Decimal	8814737
CIE _{Lab}	54.61, 5.70, -8.33
CIE _{LCh}	55, 10.093, 304.397
Yxy	22.5510, 0.3015, 0.3000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287004817 (0xFF868091)
YUV	131.7320, 6.5411, 1.9890
Hunter-Lab	47.4879, 2.0775, -4.1475

Details

The RGB color `134, 128, 145` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `139, 145, 128`, and the grayscale version is `132, 132, 132`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `187, 181, 199`, and `84, 79, 95` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `125, 114, 145`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `143, 143, 145`.

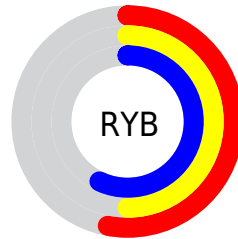
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (50%)

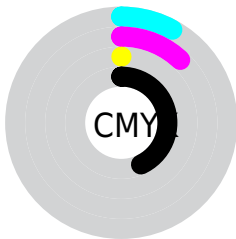
Blue (57%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (57%)

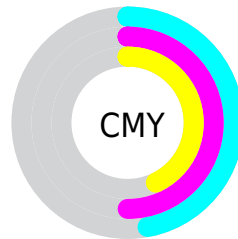


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 134, 128, 145 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 134, 128, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 134, 128, 145

255, 255, 255

■ 187, 181, 199

■ 215, 208, 227

■ 243, 237, 255

■ 134, 128, 145

■ 109, 103, 119

■ 84, 79, 95

■ 61, 56, 71

■ 39, 35, 49

■ 19, 13, 28

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 134, 128, 145

■ 125, 114, 145

■ 115, 99, 145

■ 134, 128, 145

■ 143, 143, 145

■ 153, 157, 145

■ 106, 85, 145

■ 162, 171, 145

■ 96, 70, 145

■ 172, 186, 145

■ 87, 56, 145

■ 181, 201, 145

■ 78, 41, 145

■ 190, 215, 145

■ 68, 27, 145

■ 200, 230, 145

■ 59, 12, 145

■ 209, 244, 145

■ 51, 0, 145

■ 218, 255, 145

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 131, 148



134, 128, 145



143, 126, 138

Triad

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



134, 128, 145



145, 128, 115



110, 136, 132

Complementary

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



134, 128, 145



139, 145, 128

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.



117, 135, 123



134, 128, 145



136, 130, 113

Square

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



134, 128, 145



149, 125, 121



127, 133, 116



109, 135, 140

Rectangle

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



134, 128, 145



147, 125, 133



127, 133, 116



112, 136, 129

Sweetspot

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



134, 128, 145



184, 181, 189



128, 139, 145



91, 90, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



134, 128, 145



172, 162, 189



142, 128, 145



67, 64, 71



48, 0, 135



3, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



145, 128, 139



189, 162, 179



131, 145, 128



71, 64, 69



135, 0, 87



8, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 134, 128, 145 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 134, 128, 145 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

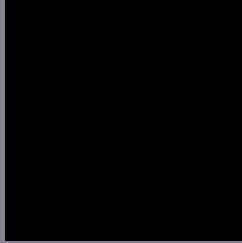
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 134, 128, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 134, 128, 145.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 134, 128, 145.

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

[134](#), [128](#), [145](#)

Protanopia

[128](#), [130](#), [146](#)

Deuteranopia

[137](#), [127](#), [145](#)



Tritanopia
133, 129, 139

Trichromacy



Original Color

134, 128, 145

Protanomaly

130, 129, 146

Deuteranomaly

136, 127, 145

Tritanomaly

133, 129, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color

134, 128, 145

Achromatopsia

132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly

133, 131, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 134, 128, 145 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(134, 128, 145) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 128, 145)  
}
```

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(134, 128, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 128, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 134, 128, 145 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(134, 128, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 128, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(134, 128, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 128, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 128, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 128,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 134, 128, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 128, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134,  
128, 145) }
```

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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