

Converting Colors

RGB(135, 133, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(135, 133, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(135, 133, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	87858A
RGB	135, 133, 138
RGB Percent	53%, 52%, 54%
CMY	0.4706, 0.4784, 0.4588
CMYK	0.02, 0.04, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	264°, 2%, 53%
HSV	264°, 4%, 54%
XYZ	22.9666, 23.7609, 27.4206
YIQ	134.1680, -0.4130, 1.9790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

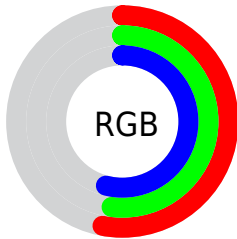
Format	Color
R_{YB}	135, 133, 138
Decimal	8881546
CIE Lab	55.85, 1.74, -2.42
CIE LCh	56, 2.984, 305.651
Yxy	23.7609, 0.3097, 0.3205
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287071626 (0xFF87858A)
YUV	134.1680, 1.8892, 0.7297
Hunter-Lab	48.7452, -1.2025, 0.7693

Details

The RGB color **135, 133, 138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **136, 138, 133**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188, 186, 191**, and **85, 84, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 119, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143, 147, 138**.

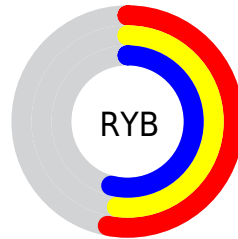
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (52%)

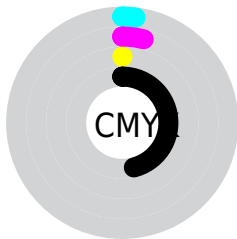
Blue (54%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (54%)

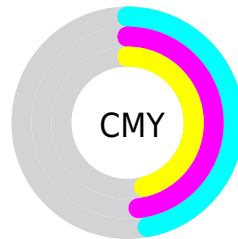


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 135, 133, 138 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 135, 133, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 135, 133, 138

255, 255, 255

■ 188, 186, 191

■ 216, 214, 219

■ 244, 242, 248

■ 135, 133, 138

■ 110, 108, 113

■ 85, 84, 88

■ 62, 60, 65

■ 40, 39, 43

■ 20, 18, 22

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 135, 133, 138

■ 127, 119, 138

■ 118, 105, 138

■ 135, 133, 138

■ 143, 147, 138

■ 152, 161, 138

110, 92, 138

160, 174, 138

102, 78, 138

168, 188, 138

94, 64, 138

176, 202, 138

85, 50, 138

185, 216, 138

77, 36, 138

193, 230, 138

69, 23, 138

201, 243, 138

60, 9, 138

210, 255, 138

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 134, 139



135, 133, 138



138, 132, 136

Triad

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



135, 133, 138



138, 133, 129



128, 135, 134

Complementary

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



135, 133, 138



136, 138, 133

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.



130, 135, 132



135, 133, 138



136, 134, 129

Square

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



135, 133, 138



140, 132, 131



133, 135, 130



128, 135, 137

Rectangle

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



135, 133, 138



139, 132, 134



133, 135, 130



128, 135, 133

Sweetspot

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



135, 133, 138



177, 177, 179



133, 136, 138



89, 88, 89



217, 217, 217



89, 89, 89

Same Dimension

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



135, 133, 138



174, 171, 179



138, 133, 138



67, 65, 69



53, 0, 133



2, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



138, 133, 136



179, 171, 176



134, 138, 133



69, 65, 67



133, 0, 80



5, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 135, 133, 138 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 135, 133, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

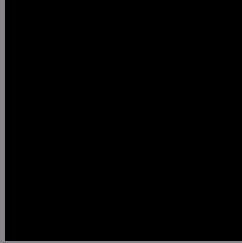
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

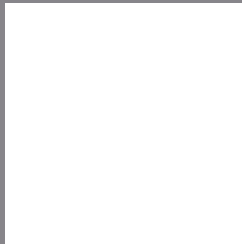
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 135, 133, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 135, 133, 138.

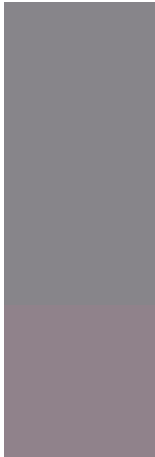


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 135, 133, 138.

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
135, 133, 138

Protanopia
135, 133, 138

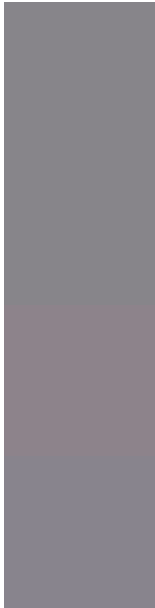
Deuteranopia
144, 130, 139



Tritanopia

136, 132, 143

Trichromacy



Original Color

135, 133, 138

Protanomaly

135, 133, 138

Deuteranomaly

141, 131, 139

Tritanomaly

136, 132, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color

135, 133, 138

Achromatopsia

134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly

134, 134, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 135, 133, 138 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(135, 133, 138) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 133, 138)  
}
```

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(135, 133, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 133, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 135, 133, 138 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(135, 133, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 133, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 133, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 133, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 133, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 133,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 135, 133, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 133, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
133, 138) }
```

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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