

Converting Colors

RGB(135, 156, 149)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(135, 156, 149) contains.

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Color

RGB(135, 156, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	879C95
RGB	135, 156, 149
RGB Percent	53%, 61%, 58%
CMY	0.4706, 0.3882, 0.4157
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.04, 0.39
HSL	160°, 10%, 57%
HSV	160°, 13%, 61%
XYZ	27.3050, 31.0978, 32.9971
YIQ	148.9230, -10.2690, -6.6290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

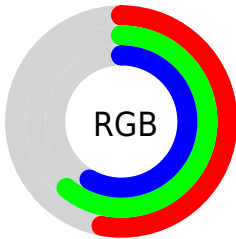
Format	Color
RYB	135, 148, 156
Decimal	8887445
CIELab	62.59, -8.83, 1.16
CIELCh	63, 8.910, 172.511
Yxy	31.0978, 0.2987, 0.3402
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287077525 (0xFF879C95)
YUV	148.9230, 0.0380, -12.2105
Hunter-Lab	55.7654, -10.1886, 3.9531

Details

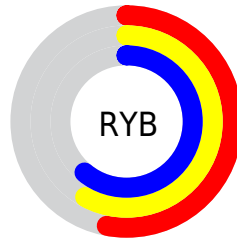
The RGB color **135, 156, 149** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 135, 142**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188, 211, 203**, and **85, 105, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119, 156, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 156, 154**.

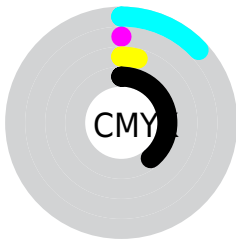
Distribution



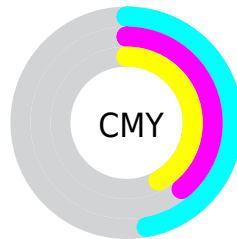
- Red (53%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 135, 156, 149 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, 156, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 135, 156, 149

255, 255, 255

 188, 211, 203

 216, 239, 231

 245, 255, 255

 135, 156, 149

 110, 130, 123

 85, 105, 98

 62, 81, 75

 39, 58, 52


 19, 36, 31


 0, 15, 6

 0, 0, 0

 135, 156, 149


 119, 156, 144


 135, 156, 149


 151, 156, 154

 104, 156, 139


 166, 156, 159

 88, 156, 133


 182, 156, 165

 73, 156, 128

 197, 156, 170

 57, 156, 123


 213, 156, 175

 41, 156, 118

 229, 156, 180

 26, 156, 113

 244, 156, 185

 10, 156, 107

 255, 156, 191

 0, 156, 104

 255, 156, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 155, 142



135, 156, 149



132, 156, 157

Triad

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



135, 156, 149



151, 150, 166



166, 148, 139

Complementary

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



135, 156, 149



156, 135, 142

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.



169, 146, 146



135, 156, 149



160, 148, 161

Square

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



135, 156, 149



141, 153, 167



166, 146, 154



160, 150, 136

Rectangle

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



135, 156, 149



133, 155, 162



166, 146, 154



168, 147, 141

Sweetspot

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



135, 156, 149



196, 204, 201



142, 156, 135



97, 102, 100



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



135, 156, 149



171, 204, 193



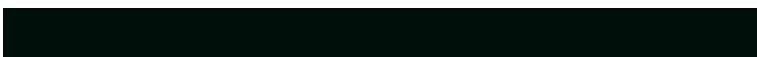
135, 153, 156



71, 79, 76



0, 143, 95



0, 15, 10

Inverse Universe

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



156, 135, 142



204, 171, 182



156, 139, 135



79, 71, 74



143, 0, 48



15, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 135, 156, 149 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

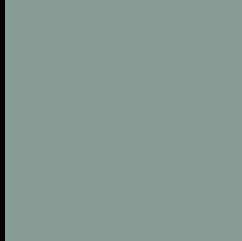
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 135, 156, 149 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

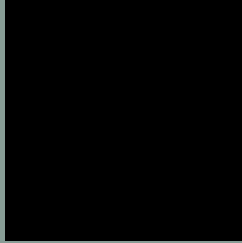
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 135, 156, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 135, 156, 149.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 135, 156, 149.

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
138, 153, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color

135, 156, 149

Protanomaly

148, 152, 147

Deuteranomaly

155, 150, 150

Tritanomaly

137, 154, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color

135, 156, 149

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

144, 152, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 135, 156, 149 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, 156, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(135, 156, 149)  
}
```

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, 156, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 156, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 135, 156, 149 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, 156, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 156, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 156, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 156, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 156, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 156,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 135, 156, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 156, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
156, 149) }
```

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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