

Converting Colors

RGB(135, 157, 154)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(135, 157, 154) contains.

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Color

RGB(135, 157, 154)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	879D9A
RGB	135, 157, 154
RGB Percent	53%, 62%, 60%
CMY	0.4706, 0.3843, 0.3961
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.02, 0.38
HSL	172°, 10%, 57%
HSV	172°, 14%, 62%
XYZ	27.8814, 31.5979, 35.2014
YIQ	150.0800, -12.1490, -5.5970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

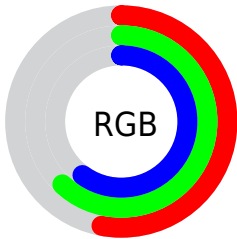
Format	Color
RYB	135, 147, 157
Decimal	8887706
CIELab	63.01, -8.33, -1.04
CIElCh	63, 8.400, 187.135
Yxy	31.5979, 0.2945, 0.3337
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287077786 (0xFF879D9A)
YUV	150.0800, 1.9326, -13.2252
Hunter-Lab	56.2120, -9.8344, 2.2196

Details

The RGB color **135, 157, 154** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **157, 135, 138**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188, 212, 208**, and **85, 106, 103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119, 157, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 157, 156**.

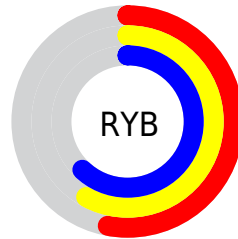
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (62%)

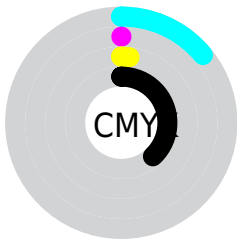
Blue (60%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (62%)

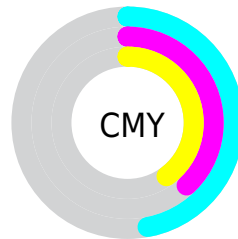


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 135, 157, 154 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, 157, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 135, 157, 154


255, 255, 255


 188, 212, 208

 216, 240, 237

 245, 255, 255

 135, 157, 154


 110, 131, 128

 85, 106, 103

 62, 82, 79

 39, 59, 56


 18, 37, 35


 0, 16, 13

 0, 0, 0

 135, 157, 154

 119, 157, 152

 135, 157, 154

 151, 157, 156

■ 104, 157, 150

■ 166, 157, 158

■ 88, 157, 148

■ 182, 157, 160

■ 72, 157, 145

■ 198, 157, 163

■ 57, 157, 143

■ 214, 157, 165

■ 41, 157, 141

■ 229, 157, 167

■ 25, 157, 139

■ 245, 157, 169

■ 9, 157, 137

■ 255, 157, 171

■ 0, 157, 136

■ 255, 157, 173

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 156, 146



135, 157, 154



134, 156, 161

Triad

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



135, 157, 154



156, 150, 164



164, 150, 139

Complementary

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



135, 157, 154



157, 135, 138

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.



168, 148, 144



135, 157, 154



164, 148, 158

Square

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



135, 157, 154



147, 152, 167



168, 147, 151



157, 152, 138

Rectangle

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



135, 157, 154



137, 155, 165



168, 147, 151



166, 149, 140

Sweetspot

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



135, 157, 154



196, 204, 203



138, 157, 135



97, 102, 101



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



135, 157, 154



169, 204, 199



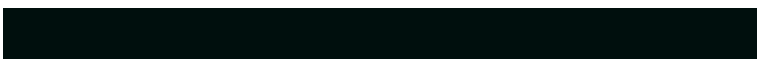
135, 149, 157



71, 79, 78



0, 143, 123



0, 15, 13

Inverse Universe

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



157, 135, 138



204, 169, 174



157, 143, 135



79, 71, 72



143, 0, 19



15, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 135, 157, 154 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, 157, 154 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

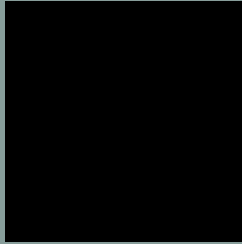
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 157, 154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 135, 157, 154.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 135, 157, 154.

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, 157, 154

Protanopia
155, 151, 151

Deuteranopia
165, 147, 156



Tritanopia
137, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

135, 157, 154

Protanomaly

148, 153, 152

Deuteranomaly

154, 151, 155

Tritanomaly

136, 156, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color

135, 157, 154

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

145, 153, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 135, 157, 154 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, 157, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 157, 154)  
}
```

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, 157, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 157, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 135, 157, 154 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

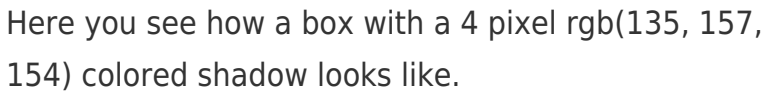
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(135, 157, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 157, 154) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 157, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 157, 154); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 157, 154); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 157, 154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 135, 157, 154 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 157, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
157, 154) }
```

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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