

Converting Colors

RGB(135, 161, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(135, 161, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(135, 161, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	87A19E
RGB	135, 161, 158
RGB Percent	53%, 63%, 62%
CMY	0.4706, 0.3686, 0.3804
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.02, 0.37
HSL	173°, 12%, 58%
HSV	173°, 16%, 63%
XYZ	28.9081, 33.1093, 37.2149
YIQ	152.8840, -14.5330, -6.4450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

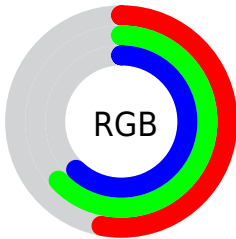
Format	Color
RYB	135, 149, 161
Decimal	8888734
CIELab	64.25, -9.65, -1.47
CIELCh	64, 9.763, 188.684
Yxy	33.1093, 0.2913, 0.3337
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287078814 (0xFF87A19E)
YUV	152.8840, 2.5222, -15.6843
Hunter-Lab	57.5406, -11.0187, 1.9322

Details

The RGB color **135, 161, 158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **161, 135, 138**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 216, 213**, and **85, 109, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119, 161, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 161, 160**.

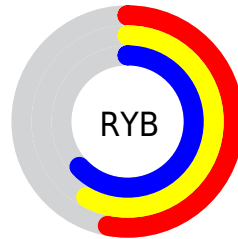
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (63%)

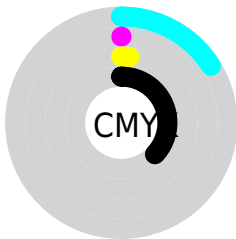
Blue (62%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (63%)

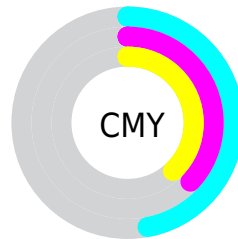


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 135, 161, 158 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, 161, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 135, 161, 158

255, 255, 255


 189, 216, 213


 216, 244, 241

 245, 255, 255

 135, 161, 158

 109, 135, 132

 85, 109, 107

 61, 85, 83

 39, 62, 60


 17, 40, 38


 0, 20, 17

 0, 0, 0

 135, 161, 158


 119, 161, 156

 135, 161, 158


 151, 161, 160

 103, 161, 154


 167, 161, 162

 87, 161, 152


 183, 161, 164


 71, 161, 151


 199, 161, 165

 55, 161, 149


 215, 161, 167

 38, 161, 147


 232, 161, 169

 22, 161, 145

 248, 161, 171

 6, 161, 143

 255, 161, 173

 0, 161, 142

 255, 161, 175

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 160, 149



135, 161, 158



134, 160, 166

Triad

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



135, 161, 158



161, 153, 169



169, 153, 140

Complementary

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



135, 161, 158



161, 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.



174, 151, 145



135, 161, 158



170, 151, 162

Square

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



135, 161, 158



150, 156, 173



174, 150, 153



160, 156, 139

Rectangle

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



135, 161, 158



138, 159, 170



174, 150, 153



171, 152, 141

Sweetspot

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



135, 161, 158



199, 209, 208



138, 161, 135



98, 105, 104



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



135, 161, 158



169, 209, 205



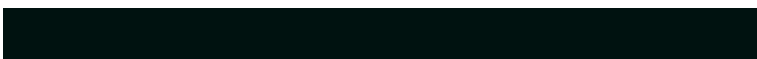
135, 151, 161



73, 82, 81



0, 145, 129



0, 18, 16

Inverse Universe

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



161, 135, 138



209, 169, 174



161, 145, 135



82, 73, 74



145, 0, 17



18, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 135, 161, 158 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, 161, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

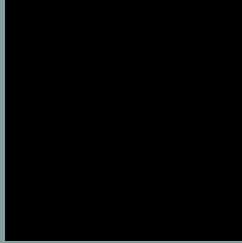
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 161, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 135, 161, 158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 135, 161, 158.

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](#).

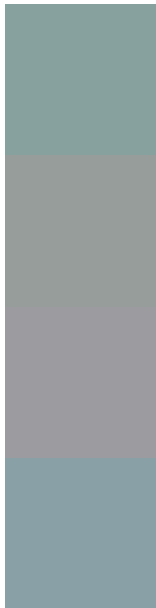
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
138, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

135, 161, 158

Protanomaly

150, 157, 155

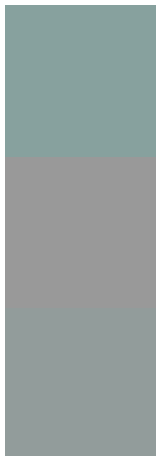
Deuteranomaly

156, 155, 159

Tritanomaly

137, 160, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

135, 161, 158

Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly

146, 156, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 135, 161, 158 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, 161, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 161, 158)  
}
```

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, 161, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 161, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 135, 161, 158 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, 161, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 161, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 161, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 161, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 161, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 161,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 135, 161, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 161, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
161, 158) }
```

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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