

# Converting Colors

RGB(135, 166, 154)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(135, 166, 154) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(135, 166, 154)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	87A69A
RGB	135, 166, 154
RGB Percent	53%, 65%, 60%
CMY	0.4706, 0.3490, 0.3961
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.07, 0.35
HSL	157°, 15%, 59%
HSV	157°, 19%, 65%
XYZ	29.4606, 34.7564, 35.7278
YIQ	155.3630, -14.6240, -10.3040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

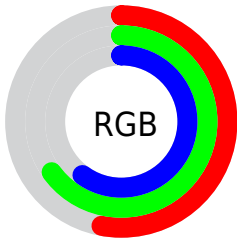
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	135, 154, 166
Decimal	8890010
CIELab	65.56, -13.17, 2.67
CIElCh	66, 13.434, 168.530
Yxy	34.7564, 0.2948, 0.3478
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287080090 (0xFF87A69A)
YUV	155.3630, -0.6720, -17.8584
Hunter-Lab	58.9546, -13.9710, 5.3372

# Details

The RGB color **135, 166, 154** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 135, 147**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 221, 208**, and **85, 114, 103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **118, 166, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 166, 160**.

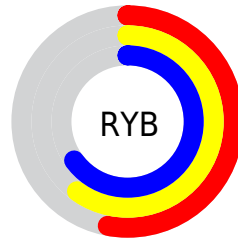
# Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (65%)

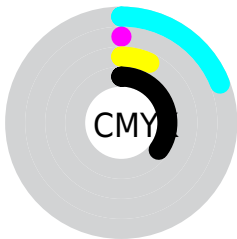
Blue (60%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (65%)

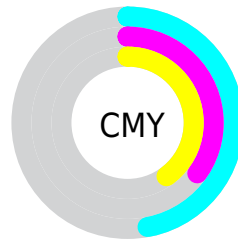


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 135, 166, 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, 166, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 135, 166, 154

255, 255, 255


 189, 221, 208


 217, 250, 237

 245, 255, 255

 135, 166, 154

 109, 140, 128

 85, 114, 103

 61, 89, 79

 38, 66, 56

 16, 44, 35


 0, 24, 13


 0, 0, 0

 135, 166, 154


 118, 166, 148

 135, 166, 154


 152, 166, 160


 102, 166, 141


 168, 166, 167

 85, 166, 135


 185, 166, 173

 69, 166, 128

 201, 166, 180


 52, 166, 122

 218, 166, 186

 35, 166, 115

 235, 166, 193

 19, 166, 109

 251, 166, 199

 2, 166, 103

 255, 166, 205

 0, 166, 102

 255, 166, 212

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



147, 164, 143



135, 166, 154



128, 166, 166

# Triad

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



135, 166, 154



156, 158, 182



182, 153, 142

# Complementary

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



135, 166, 154



166, 135, 147

# 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.



185, 151, 152



135, 166, 154



170, 154, 175

# Square

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



135, 166, 154



141, 162, 182



181, 151, 164



173, 157, 136

# Rectangle

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



135, 166, 154



129, 165, 174



181, 151, 164



184, 152, 145



# Sweetspot

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



135, 166, 154



204, 217, 212



147, 166, 135



102, 110, 107



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



135, 166, 154



169, 217, 198



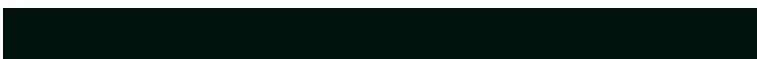
135, 163, 166



76, 84, 81



0, 148, 91



0, 20, 13



# Inverse Universe

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



166, 135, 147



217, 169, 188



166, 138, 135



84, 76, 79



148, 0, 57



20, 0, 8



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 135, 166, 154 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

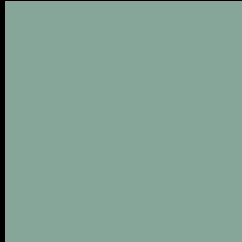
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 154 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

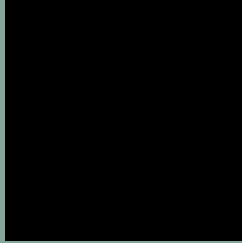
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 135, 166, 154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 135, 166, 154.



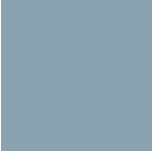
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 135, 166, 154.

# 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](#).

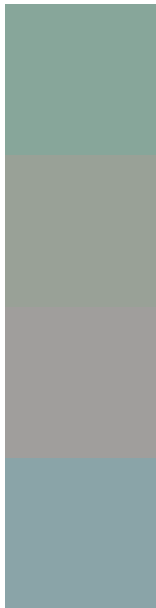
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
139, 163, 176

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

135, 166, 154

**Protanomaly**

153, 161, 151

**Deuteranomaly**

160, 158, 156

**Tritanomaly**

138, 164, 168

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

135, 166, 154

**Achromatopsia**

155, 155, 155

**Achromatomaly**

148, 159, 155

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 135, 166, 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, 166, 154) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 166, 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, 166, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 166, 154) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 135, 166, 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, 166, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 166, 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, 166, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 166, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 166, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 166,  
154) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 135, 166, 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, 166, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
166, 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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