

Converting Colors

RGB(135, 167, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(135, 167, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(135, 167, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	87A78A
RGB	135, 167, 138
RGB Percent	53%, 65%, 54%
CMY	0.4706, 0.3451, 0.4588
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.17, 0.35
HSL	126°, 15%, 59%
HSV	126°, 19%, 65%
XYZ	28.3978, 34.6233, 29.2310
YIQ	154.1260, -9.7630, -15.8030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

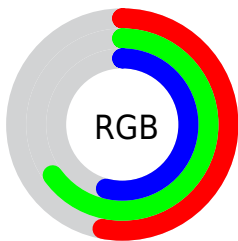
Format	Color
RYB	135, 164, 167
Decimal	8890250
CIELab	65.45, -16.84, 11.42
CIELCh	65, 20.342, 145.854
Yxy	34.6233, 0.3078, 0.3753
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287080330 (0xFF87A78A)
YUV	154.1260, -7.9501, -16.7735
Hunter-Lab	58.8416, -16.8259, 11.7353

Details

The RGB color **135, 167, 138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **167, 135, 164**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 222, 191**, and **85, 115, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **118, 167, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 167, 153**.

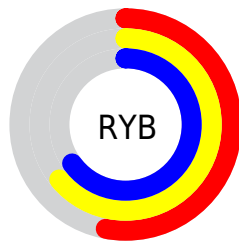
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (65%)

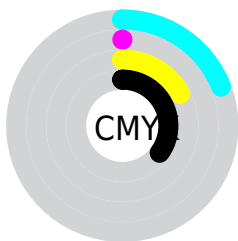
Blue (54%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (65%)

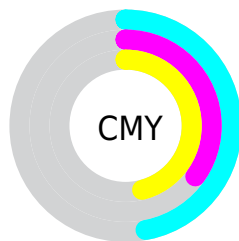


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 135, 167, 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, 167, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 135, 167, 138

255, 255, 255

 189, 222, 191


 217, 251, 219

 245, 255, 248

 135, 167, 138

 109, 141, 113

 85, 115, 88

 61, 90, 65

 38, 67, 42

 16, 44, 22

 0, 25, 0


 0, 0, 0

 135, 167, 138

 118, 167, 123

 135, 167, 138

 152, 167, 153

 102, 167, 108


 168, 167, 168

 85, 167, 93

 185, 167, 183

 68, 167, 77

 202, 167, 199


 52, 167, 62


 218, 167, 214

 35, 167, 47


 235, 167, 229

 18, 167, 32

 252, 167, 244

 1, 167, 17

 255, 167, 255

 0, 167, 16

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 163, 126



135, 167, 138



117, 169, 156

Triad

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



135, 167, 138



134, 161, 195



197, 147, 144

Complementary

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



135, 167, 138



167, 135, 164

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.



193, 146, 162



135, 167, 138



159, 155, 192

Square

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



135, 167, 138



114, 166, 188



180, 149, 180



190, 151, 129

Rectangle

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



135, 167, 138



110, 169, 168



180, 149, 180



197, 146, 150

Sweetspot

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



135, 167, 138



204, 217, 205



164, 167, 135



102, 110, 103



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



135, 167, 138



167, 217, 172



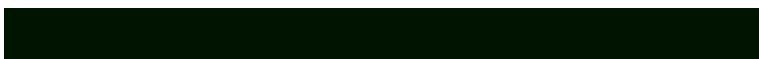
135, 167, 154



76, 84, 77



0, 148, 14



0, 20, 2

Inverse Universe

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



167, 135, 164



217, 167, 212



167, 135, 148



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 134



20, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 135, 167, 138 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

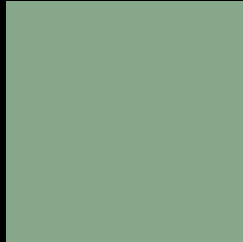
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

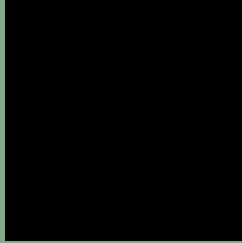
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 135, 167, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 135, 167, 138.

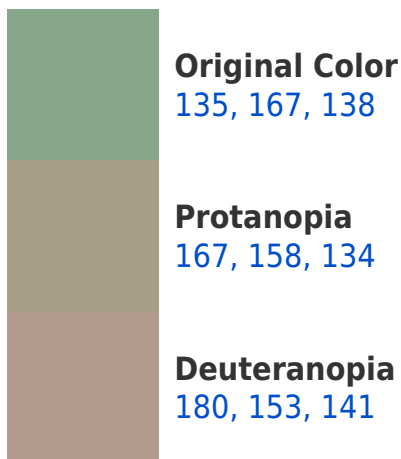


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 135, 167, 138.

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





Tritanopia

141, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
135, 167, 138

Protanomaly
155, 161, 135

Deuteranomaly
164, 158, 140

Tritanomaly
139, 164, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color
135, 167, 138

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
147, 159, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 135, 167, 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, 167, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 167, 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, 167, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 167, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 135, 167, 138 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

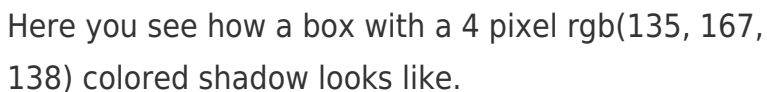
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(135, 167, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 167, 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, 167, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 167, 138); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 167, 138); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 167, 138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 135, 167, 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, 167, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
167, 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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