

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 133, 132)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 133, 132) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 133, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	8A8584
RGB	138, 133, 132
RGB Percent	54%, 52%, 52%
CMY	0.4588, 0.4784, 0.4824
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.04, 0.46
HSL	10°, 2%, 53%
HSV	10°, 4%, 54%
XYZ	23.0336, 23.8443, 25.2182
YIQ	134.3810, 3.3010, 0.7490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

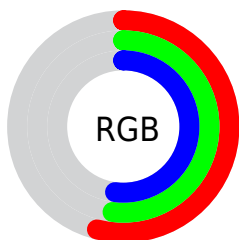
Format	Color
RYB	138, 133, 132
Decimal	9078148
CIELab	55.93, 1.68, 1.20
CIELCh	56, 2.062, 35.461
Yxy	23.8443, 0.3195, 0.3307
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287268228 (0xFF8A8584)
YUV	134.3810, -1.1738, 3.1739
Hunter-Lab	48.8306, -1.2543, 3.5615

Details

The RGB color **138, 133, 132** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **132, 137, 138**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 186, 185**, and **88, 84, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 122, 118**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **138, 145, 146**.

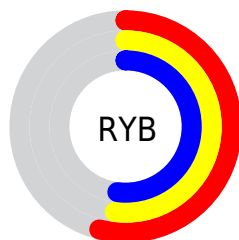
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (52%)

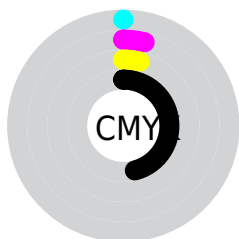
Blue (52%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (52%)

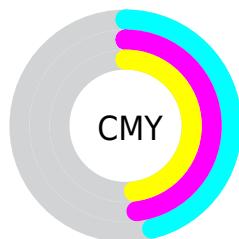


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 133, 132 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 138, 133, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 133, 132

255, 255, 255

 191, 186, 185

 219, 214, 213

 248, 242, 241

 138, 133, 132

 113, 108, 107

 88, 84, 83

 65, 60, 60

 43, 39, 38

 23, 18, 17

 0, 0, 0

 138, 133, 132

 138, 122, 118

 138, 110, 104

 138, 133, 132


 138, 145, 146

 138, 156, 160

 138, 99, 91

 138, 168, 173

 138, 87, 77

 138, 179, 187

 138, 76, 63

 138, 191, 201

 138, 64, 49

 138, 202, 215

 138, 53, 35

 138, 214, 229

 138, 41, 22

 138, 225, 242

 138, 30, 8

 138, 237, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 133, 134



138, 133, 132



137, 133, 131

Triad

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



138, 133, 132



131, 135, 132



133, 134, 138

Complementary

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



138, 133, 132



132, 137, 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.



131, 135, 137



138, 133, 132



130, 135, 134

Square

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



138, 133, 132



133, 135, 131



130, 135, 136



135, 133, 137

Rectangle

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



138, 133, 132



136, 134, 130



130, 135, 136



132, 134, 138

Sweetspot

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



138, 133, 132



179, 177, 177



138, 132, 137



89, 89, 88



217, 217, 217



89, 89, 89

Same Dimension

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



138, 133, 132



179, 171, 170



138, 136, 132



69, 65, 65



133, 22, 0



5, 1, 0

Inverse Universe

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



132, 137, 138



170, 177, 179



132, 134, 138



65, 68, 69



0, 110, 133



0, 4, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 133, 132 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

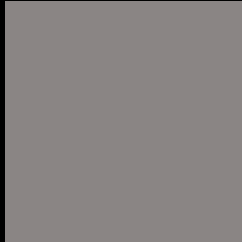
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 138, 133, 132 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

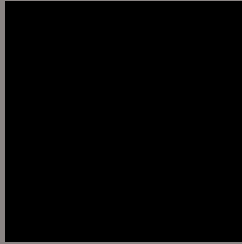
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

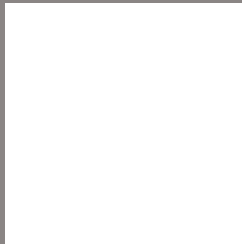
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 138, 133, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 133, 132.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 133, 132.

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


138, 133, 132

Protanopia

137, 133, 132

Deuteranopia

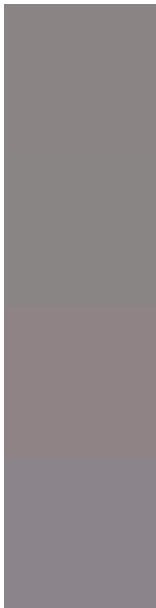
147, 130, 133



Tritanopia

139, 131, 142

Trichromacy



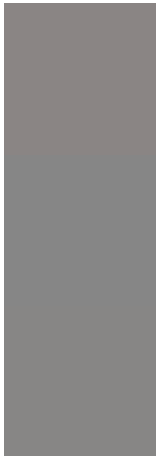
Original Color
138, 133, 132

Protanomaly
137, 133, 132

Deuteranomaly
144, 131, 133

Tritanomaly
139, 132, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color
138, 133, 132

Achromatopsia
134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly
135, 134, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 133, 132 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(138, 133, 132) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 133, 132)  
}
```

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(138, 133, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 133, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 133, 132 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(138, 133, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 133, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(138, 133, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(138, 133, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 133, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 133,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 133, 132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 133, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
133, 132) }
```

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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