

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 136, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 136, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 136, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8A888A
RGB	138, 136, 138
RGB Percent	54%, 53%, 54%
CMY	0.4588, 0.4667, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	300°, 1%, 54%
HSV	300°, 1%, 54%
XYZ	23.8728, 24.8466, 27.5824
YIQ	136.8260, 0.5500, 1.0460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

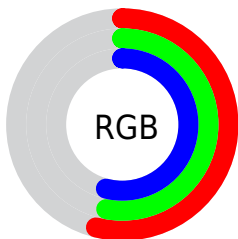
Format	Color
RYB	138, 136, 138
Decimal	9078922
CIELab	56.93, 1.14, -0.81
CIELCh	57, 1.397, 324.379
Yxy	24.8466, 0.3129, 0.3256
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287269002 (0xFF8A888A)
YUV	136.8260, 0.5788, 1.0296
Hunter-Lab	49.8463, -1.7423, 2.0844

Details

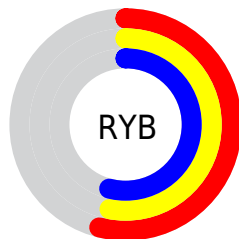
The RGB color **138, 136, 138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **136, 138, 136**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 189, 191**, and **88, 86, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 122, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **138, 150, 138**.

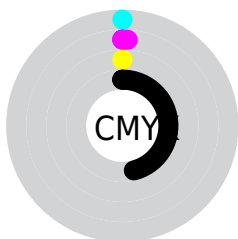
Distribution



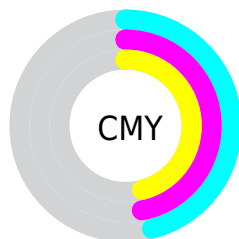
- Red (54%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 136, 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 138, 136, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 136, 138

255, 255, 255

 191, 189, 191

 219, 217, 219


 248, 245, 248

 138, 136, 138

 113, 111, 113

 88, 86, 88

 65, 63, 65

 43, 41, 43

 22, 21, 22

 0, 0, 0

 138, 136, 138

 138, 122, 138

 138, 108, 138

 138, 136, 138

 138, 150, 138

 138, 164, 138

■ 138, 95, 138

■ 138, 177, 138

■ 138, 81, 138

■ 138, 191, 138

■ 138, 67, 138

■ 138, 205, 138

■ 138, 53, 138

■ 138, 219, 138

■ 138, 39, 138

■ 138, 233, 138

■ 138, 26, 138

■ 138, 246, 138

■ 138, 12, 138

■ 138, 255, 138

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 136, 139



138, 136, 138



139, 136, 137

Triad

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



138, 136, 138



138, 136, 134



134, 137, 138

Complementary

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



138, 136, 138



136, 138, 136

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.



134, 137, 136



138, 136, 138



137, 137, 134

Square

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



138, 136, 138



139, 136, 135



135, 137, 135



134, 137, 138

Rectangle

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



138, 136, 138



139, 136, 136



135, 137, 135



134, 137, 137

Sweetspot

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



138, 136, 138



179, 179, 179



136, 136, 138



89, 89, 89



217, 217, 217

Same Dimension

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



138, 136, 138



179, 175, 179



138, 136, 137



69, 67, 69



133, 0, 133



5, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



138, 136, 138



179, 175, 179



136, 138, 137



69, 67, 69



133, 0, 133



5, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 136, 138 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, 136, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

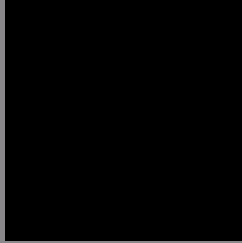
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

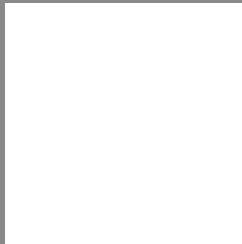
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 138, 136, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 136, 138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 136, 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



Original Color
138, 136, 138

Protanopia
138, 136, 138

Deuteranopia
149, 132, 139



Tritanopia
139, 135, 145

Trichromacy



Original Color

138, 136, 138

Protanomaly

138, 136, 138

Deuteranomaly

145, 133, 139

Tritanomaly

139, 135, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color

138, 136, 138

Achromatopsia

137, 137, 137

Achromatomaly

137, 137, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 136, 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(138, 136, 138) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 136, 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(138, 136, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 136, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 136, 138 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

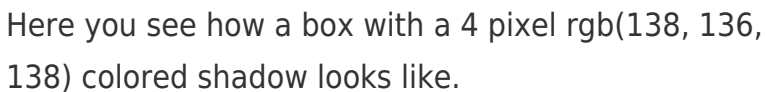
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(138, 136, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 136, 138) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 136, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 136, 138); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 136, 138); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 136, 138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 136, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 136, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
136, 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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