

Converting Colors

RGB(138, 155, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(138, 155, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(138, 155, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8A9B8F
RGB	138, 155, 143
RGB Percent	54%, 61%, 56%
CMY	0.4588, 0.3922, 0.4392
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.08, 0.39
HSL	138°, 8%, 57%
HSV	138°, 11%, 61%
XYZ	27.1605, 30.8291, 30.5057
YIQ	148.5490, -6.2800, -7.3360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

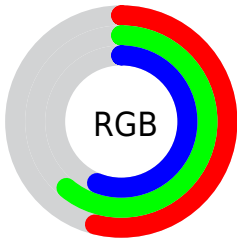
Format	Color
RYB	138, 151, 155
Decimal	9083791
CIELab	62.36, -8.44, 4.24
CIELCh	62, 9.443, 153.323
Yxy	30.8291, 0.3069, 0.3484
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287273871 (0xFF8A9B8F)
YUV	148.5490, -2.7357, -9.2515
Hunter-Lab	55.5240, -9.8507, 6.2920

Details

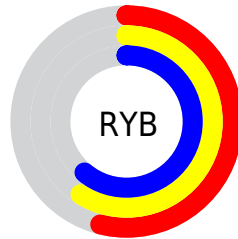
The RGB color **138, 155, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **155, 138, 150**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 209, 197**, and **88, 104, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 155, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 155, 154**.

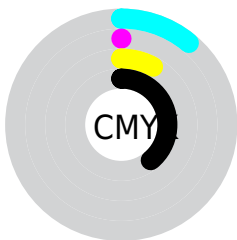
Distribution



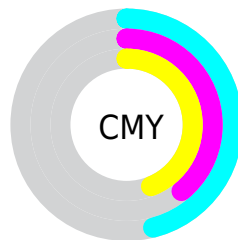
- Red (54%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 138, 155, 143 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, 155, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 138, 155, 143

255, 255, 255


 191, 209, 197

 219, 238, 225

 248, 255, 253

 138, 155, 143

 113, 129, 117

 88, 104, 93

 65, 80, 69


 42, 57, 47


 22, 35, 26


 0, 14, 0

 0, 0, 0

 138, 155, 143


 122, 155, 132

 138, 155, 143

 154, 155, 154


 107, 155, 121


 169, 155, 165

 92, 155, 110

 185, 155, 176


 76, 155, 99


 200, 155, 187

 60, 155, 88

 216, 155, 198

 45, 155, 77


 231, 155, 209

 29, 155, 66

 246, 155, 220

 14, 155, 55

 255, 155, 231

 0, 155, 46

 255, 155, 241

Harmonies

Analogous

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



147, 153, 137



138, 155, 143



132, 156, 151

Triad

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



138, 155, 143



143, 151, 167



169, 146, 142

Complementary

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



138, 155, 143



155, 138, 150

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.



168, 145, 150



138, 155, 143



154, 148, 165

Square

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



138, 155, 143



134, 154, 165



163, 146, 158



165, 148, 136

Rectangle

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



138, 155, 143



130, 156, 157



163, 146, 158



169, 145, 144

Sweetspot

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



138, 155, 143



195, 201, 197



150, 155, 138



98, 102, 99



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



138, 155, 143



175, 201, 183



138, 155, 151



69, 77, 71



0, 140, 41



0, 13, 4

Inverse Universe

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



155, 138, 150



201, 175, 194



155, 138, 142



77, 69, 74



140, 0, 99



13, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 138, 155, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

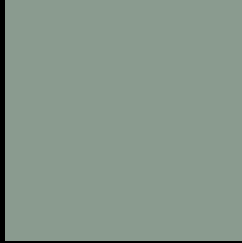
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 138, 155, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

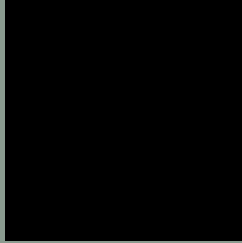
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 138, 155, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 155, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 138, 155, 143.

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, 152, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color

138, 155, 143

Protanomaly

149, 152, 141

Deuteranomaly

156, 149, 144

Tritanomaly

140, 153, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

138, 155, 143

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

145, 151, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 138, 155, 143 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, 155, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(138, 155, 143)  
}
```

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, 155, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(138, 155, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 138, 155, 143 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

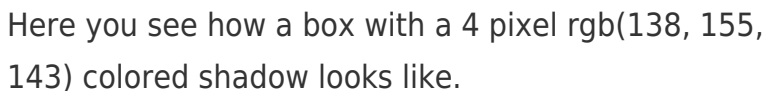
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(138, 155, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(138, 155, 143) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(138, 155, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 155, 143); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 155, 143); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(138, 155, 143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 138, 155, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(138, 155, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(138,  
155, 143) }
```

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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