

# Converting Colors

RGB(139, 139, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(139, 139, 139) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(139, 139, 139)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8B8B8B
RGB	139, 139, 139
RGB Percent	55%, 55%, 55%
CMY	0.4549, 0.4549, 0.4549
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	0°, 0%, 55%
HSV	0°, 0%, 55%
XYZ	24.5403, 25.8183, 28.1161
YIQ	139.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	139, 139, 139
Decimal	9145227
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	57.86, 0.00, -0.01
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	58, 0.007, 296.813
Yxy	25.8183, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287335307 (0xFF8B8B8B)
YUV	139.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	50.8117, -2.7112, 2.7607

# Details

The RGB color `139, 139, 139` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `139, 139, 139`, and the grayscale version is `139, 139, 139`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `192, 192, 192`, and `89, 89, 89` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `139, 125, 125`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `139, 153, 153`.

# Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (55%)

Blue (55%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (55%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 139, 139, 139 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 139, 139, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 139, 139, 139


255, 255, 255

 192, 192, 192

 220, 220, 220

 249, 249, 249


 139, 139, 139

 114, 114, 114

 89, 89, 89

 66, 66, 66

 44, 44, 44


 23, 23, 23

 0, 0, 0


 139, 139, 139

 139, 125, 125

 139, 111, 111

 139, 139, 139


 139, 153, 153

 139, 167, 167

 139, 97, 97

 139, 181, 181

 139, 83, 83

 139, 195, 195

 139, 70, 70

 139, 209, 209

 139, 56, 56

 139, 222, 222

 139, 42, 42

 139, 236, 236

 139, 28, 28

 139, 250, 250

 139, 14, 14

 139, 255, 255

# Harmonies

# Sweetspot

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



139, 139, 139



181, 181, 181



92, 92, 92



219, 219, 219

# Same Dimension

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



139, 139, 139



181, 181, 181



69, 69, 69



133, 0, 0



5, 0, 0

# Inverse Universe

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



139, 139, 139



181, 181, 181



69, 69, 69



0, 133, 133



0, 5, 5

# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 139, 139, 139 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 139, 139, 139 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

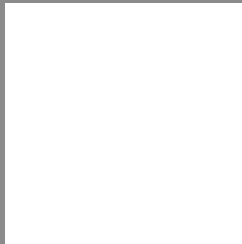
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 139, 139, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 139, 139, 139.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 139, 139, 139.

# 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

139, 139, 139

### Protanopia

141, 138, 139

### Deuteranopia

152, 135, 140



**Tritanopia**  
140, 138, 148

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

139, 139, 139

## Protanomaly

140, 138, 139

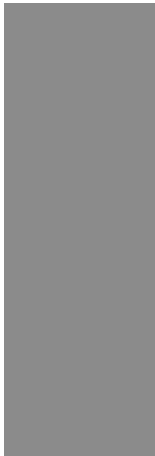
## Deuteranomaly

147, 136, 140

## Tritanomaly

140, 138, 145

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

139, 139, 139

## Achromatopsia

139, 139, 139

## Achromatomaly

139, 139, 139

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 139, 139, 139 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(139, 139, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 139, 139)  
}
```

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(139, 139, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 139, 139) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 139, 139, 139 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

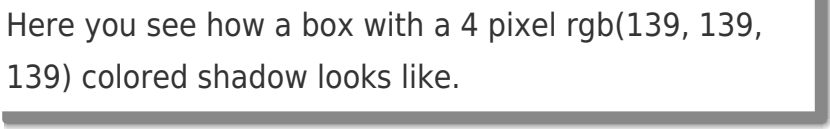
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(139, 139, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 139, 139) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(139, 139, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 139, 139); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 139, 139); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 139, 139) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 139, 139, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 139, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139,  
139, 139) }
```

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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