

Converting Colors

RGB(139, 139, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(139, 139, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(139, 139, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8B8B98
RGB	139, 139, 152
RGB Percent	55%, 55%, 60%
CMY	0.4549, 0.4549, 0.4039
CMYK	0.09, 0.09, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	240°, 6%, 57%
HSV	240°, 9%, 60%
XYZ	25.5476, 26.2212, 33.4205
YIQ	140.4820, -4.1730, 4.0430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

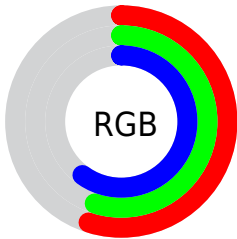
Format	Color
RYB	139, 139, 152
Decimal	9145240
CIELab	58.25, 2.65, -6.90
CIELCh	58, 7.393, 291.036
Yxy	26.2212, 0.2999, 0.3078
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287335320 (0xFF8B8B98)
YUV	140.4820, 5.6784, -1.2997
Hunter-Lab	51.2066, -0.5559, -2.8515

Details

The RGB color **139, 139, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **152, 152, 139**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193, 192, 206**, and **89, 89, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124, 124, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 154, 152**.

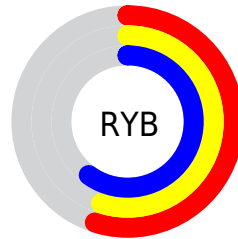
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (55%)

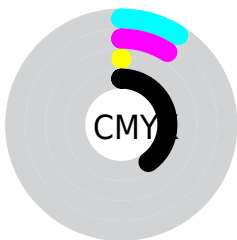
Blue (60%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (60%)

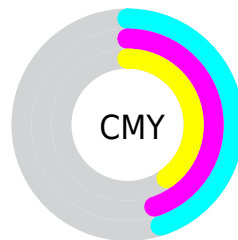


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 139, 139, 152 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, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 139, 139, 152


255, 255, 255

 193, 192, 206


 220, 220, 234


 249, 249, 255


 139, 139, 152

 114, 114, 126

 89, 89, 101

 66, 66, 77


 43, 44, 54

 23, 23, 33


 0, 0, 9

 0, 0, 0

 139, 139, 152

 124, 124, 152

 139, 139, 152

 154, 154, 152

 109, 109, 152

 169, 169, 152

 93, 93, 152

 185, 185, 152

 78, 78, 152

 200, 200, 152

 63, 63, 152


 215, 215, 152

 48, 48, 152

 230, 230, 152

 33, 33, 152

 245, 245, 152

 17, 17, 152

 255, 255, 152

 2, 2, 152

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131, 141, 153



139, 139, 152



147, 137, 148

Triad

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



139, 139, 152



152, 137, 130



127, 144, 138

Complementary

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



139, 139, 152



152, 152, 139

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.



133, 143, 132



139, 139, 152



148, 139, 127

Square

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



139, 139, 152



154, 136, 136



140, 141, 128



124, 144, 144

Rectangle

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



139, 139, 152



151, 136, 144



140, 141, 128



129, 144, 136

Sweetspot

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



139, 139, 152



190, 190, 196



139, 152, 152



95, 95, 99



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



139, 139, 152



177, 177, 196



146, 139, 152



69, 69, 77



0, 0, 140



0, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



152, 139, 152



196, 177, 196



146, 152, 139



77, 69, 77



140, 0, 140



13, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 139, 139, 152 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, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

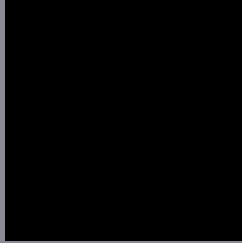
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

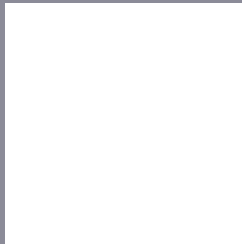
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 139, 139, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 139, 139, 152.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 139, 139, 152.

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](#), [152](#)

Protanopia
[139](#), [139](#), [152](#)

Deuteranopia
[148](#), [136](#), [153](#)



Tritanopia
139, 139, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color

139, 139, 152

Protanomaly

139, 139, 152

Deuteranomaly

145, 137, 153

Tritanomaly

139, 139, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color

139, 139, 152

Achromatopsia

140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly

140, 140, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 139, 139, 152 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, 152) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 139, 152)  
}
```

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, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 139, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 139, 139, 152 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, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 139, 152) }
```

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, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 139, 152); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 139, 152); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 139, 152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 139, 139, 152 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, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139,  
139, 152) }
```

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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