

Converting Colors

RGB(139, 143, 102)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(139, 143, 102) contains.

RGB(139, 143, 102)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(139, 143, 102)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8B8F66
RGB	139, 143, 102
RGB Percent	55%, 56%, 40%
CMY	0.4549, 0.4392, 0.6000
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.29, 0.44
HSL	66°, 17%, 48%
HSV	66°, 29%, 56%
XYZ	22.8682, 26.0932, 16.4016
YIQ	137.1300, 10.7770, -13.5990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

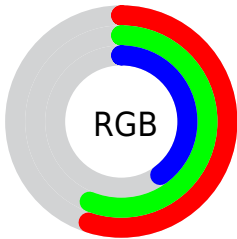
Format	Color
RYB	102, 143, 106
Decimal	9146214
CIELab	58.13, -8.52, 21.39
CIElCh	58, 23.023, 111.732
Yxy	26.0932, 0.3499, 0.3992
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287336294 (0xFF8B8F66)
YUV	137.1300, -17.3191, 1.6400
Hunter-Lab	51.0815, -9.4816, 16.7198

Details

The RGB color **139, 143, 102** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **106, 102, 143**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193, 197, 153**, and **88, 93, 55** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 143, 88**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **140, 143, 116**.

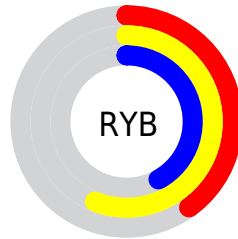
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (56%)

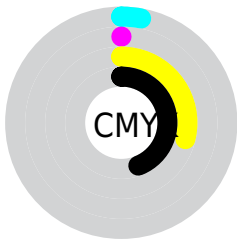
Blue (40%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (42%)

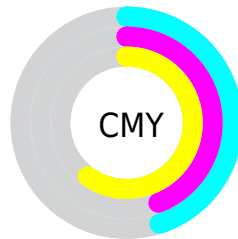


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 139, 143, 102 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, 143, 102 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 139, 143, 102

255, 255, 255

■ 193, 197, 153

■ 221, 225, 180

■ 250, 253, 208

■ 255, 255, 236

■ 139, 143, 102

■ 138, 143, 88

■ 136, 143, 73

■ 139, 143, 102

■ 113, 117, 78

■ 88, 93, 55

■ 64, 69, 33

■ 42, 47, 11

■ 20, 26, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 139, 143, 102

■ 140, 143, 116

■ 142, 143, 131

■ 135, 143, 59

■ 143, 143, 145

■ 133, 143, 45

■ 145, 143, 159

■ 132, 143, 31

■ 146, 143, 174

■ 131, 143, 16

■ 147, 143, 188

■ 129, 143, 2

■ 149, 143, 202

■ 129, 143, 0

■ 150, 143, 216

■ 152, 143, 231

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 136, 100



139, 143, 102



116, 148, 114

Triad

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



139, 143, 102



84, 148, 171



176, 125, 146

Complementary

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



139, 143, 102



106, 102, 143

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.



160, 130, 165



139, 143, 102



107, 143, 179

Square

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



139, 143, 102



80, 151, 154



135, 136, 177



181, 126, 126

Rectangle

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



139, 143, 102



101, 150, 126



135, 136, 177



172, 126, 153

Sweetspot

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



139, 143, 102



185, 186, 169



143, 105, 102



93, 94, 84



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



139, 143, 102



180, 186, 123



119, 143, 102



71, 71, 64



122, 135, 0



7, 8, 0

Inverse Universe

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



106, 102, 143



129, 123, 186



126, 102, 143



65, 64, 71



13, 0, 135



1, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 139, 143, 102 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, 143, 102 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

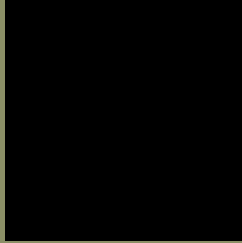
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 102 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 139, 143, 102.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 139, 143, 102.

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, 143, 102

Protanopia
150, 139, 100

Deuteranopia
165, 134, 104



Tritanopia
145, 137, 148

Trichromacy



Original Color

139, 143, 102

Protanomaly

146, 140, 101

Deuteranomaly

156, 137, 103

Tritanomaly

143, 139, 131

Monochromacy



Original Color

139, 143, 102

Achromatopsia

137, 137, 137

Achromatomaly

138, 139, 124

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 139, 143, 102 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, 143, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 143, 102)  
}
```

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, 143, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 143, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 139, 143, 102 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, 143, 102) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 143, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(139, 143, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(139, 143, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 143, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 143,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 139, 143, 102 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 143, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139,  
143, 102) }
```

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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