

Converting Colors

RGB(139, 146, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(139, 146, 148) contains.

RGB(139, 146, 148)	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, 146, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8B9294
RGB	139, 146, 148
RGB Percent	55%, 57%, 58%
CMY	0.4549, 0.4275, 0.4196
CMYK	0.06, 0.01, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	193°, 4%, 56%
HSV	193°, 6%, 58%
XYZ	26.2716, 28.1849, 32.0725
YIQ	144.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

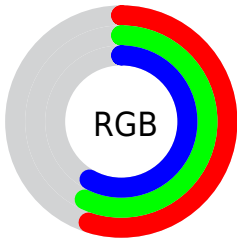
Format	Color
R_{YB}	139, 143, 148
Decimal	9147028
CIE _{Lab}	60.06, -2.12, -1.94
CIE _{LCh}	60, 2.878, 222.449
Yxy	28.1849, 0.3036, 0.3257
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287337108 (0xFF8B9294)
YUV	144.1350, 1.9054, -4.5034
Hunter-Lab	53.0894, -4.5746, 1.3441

Details

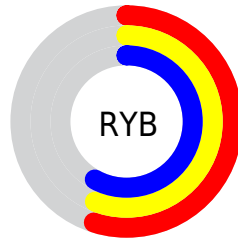
The RGB color `139, 146, 148` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `148, 141, 139`, and the grayscale version is `144, 144, 144`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `192, 200, 202`, and `89, 96, 97` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `124, 143, 148`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `154, 149, 148`.

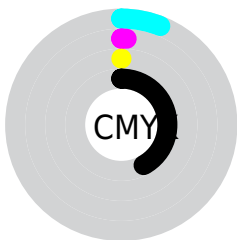
Distribution



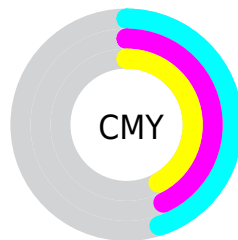
- Red (55%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 139, 146, 148 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, 146, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 139, 146, 148


255, 255, 255

 192, 200, 202

 220, 228, 230

 249, 255, 255

 139, 146, 148

 114, 120, 122

 89, 96, 97

 66, 72, 74

 44, 49, 51

 23, 29, 30

 0, 1, 5

 0, 0, 0

 139, 146, 148

 124, 143, 148

 139, 146, 148

 154, 149, 148

■ 109, 139, 148

■ 169, 153, 148

■ 95, 136, 148

■ 183, 156, 148

■ 80, 133, 148

■ 198, 159, 148

■ 65, 130, 148

■ 213, 162, 148

■ 50, 126, 148

■ 228, 166, 148

■ 35, 123, 148

■ 243, 169, 148

■ 21, 120, 148

■ 255, 172, 148

■ 6, 116, 148

■ 255, 176, 148

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 146, 146



139, 146, 148



141, 145, 149

Triad

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



139, 146, 148



149, 143, 146



146, 145, 140

Complementary

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



139, 146, 148



148, 141, 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.



148, 144, 140



139, 146, 148



150, 143, 144

Square

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



139, 146, 148



147, 144, 148



150, 143, 141



143, 146, 141

Rectangle

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



139, 146, 148



142, 145, 150



150, 143, 141



147, 145, 140

Sweetspot

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



139, 146, 148



187, 190, 191



139, 148, 141



95, 96, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



139, 146, 148



178, 188, 191



139, 142, 148



68, 73, 74



0, 107, 138



0, 8, 10

Inverse Universe

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



148, 139, 146



191, 178, 188



148, 145, 139



74, 68, 73



138, 0, 107



10, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 139, 146, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

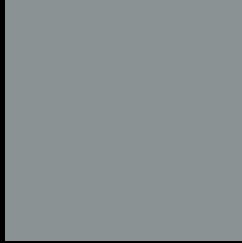
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

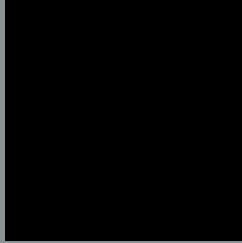
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

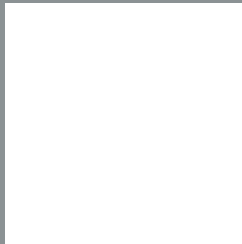
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 139, 146, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 139, 146, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 139, 146, 148.

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](#), [146](#), [148](#)

Protanopia

[146](#), [144](#), [147](#)

Deuteranopia

[156](#), [140](#), [149](#)



Tritanopia

140, 145, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color

139, 146, 148

Protanomaly

143, 145, 147

Deuteranomaly

150, 142, 149

Tritanomaly

140, 145, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color

139, 146, 148

Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly

142, 145, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 139, 146, 148 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, 146, 148) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 146, 148)  
}
```

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, 146, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 146, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 139, 146, 148 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, 146, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 146, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(139, 146, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(139, 146, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 146, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 146,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 139, 146, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 146, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139,  
146, 148) }
```

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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