

Converting Colors

RGB(139, 166, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(139, 166, 139) contains.

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Color

RGB(139, 166, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8BA68B
RGB	139, 166, 139
RGB Percent	55%, 65%, 55%
CMY	0.4549, 0.3490, 0.4549
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.16, 0.35
HSL	120°, 13%, 60%
HSV	120°, 16%, 65%
XYZ	28.9439, 34.6255, 29.5840
YIQ	154.8490, -7.4250, -14.1210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

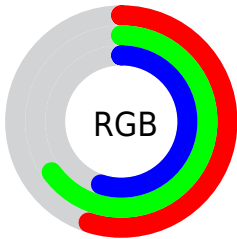
Format	Color
RYB	139, 166, 166
Decimal	9152139
CIELab	65.46, -14.71, 10.90
CIELCh	65, 18.314, 143.459
Yxy	34.6255, 0.3107, 0.3717
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287342219 (0xFF8BA68B)
YUV	154.8490, -7.8136, -13.8996
Hunter-Lab	58.8434, -15.1755, 11.3819

Details

The RGB color **139, 166, 139** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 139, 166**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193, 221, 193**, and **89, 114, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 166, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 166, 156**.

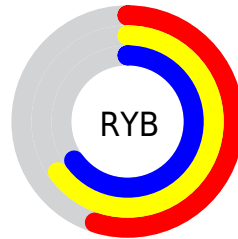
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (65%)

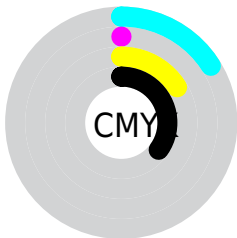
Blue (55%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (65%)

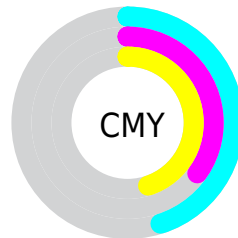


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 139, 166, 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, 166, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 139, 166, 139


255, 255, 255

 193, 221, 193

 221, 250, 220

 249, 255, 249


 139, 166, 139

 113, 140, 114

 89, 114, 89

 65, 89, 66


 42, 66, 43


 21, 44, 23

 0, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 139, 166, 139

 122, 166, 122

 139, 166, 139


 156, 166, 156

 106, 166, 106

 172, 166, 172


 89, 166, 89


 189, 166, 189

 73, 166, 73

 205, 166, 205

 56, 166, 56


 222, 166, 222


 39, 166, 39

 239, 166, 239

 23, 166, 23

 255, 166, 255

 6, 166, 6

 0, 166, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 162, 129



139, 166, 139



123, 168, 155

Triad

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



139, 166, 139



136, 161, 191



193, 148, 147

Complementary

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



139, 166, 139



166, 139, 166

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.



190, 148, 163



139, 166, 139



157, 156, 189

Square

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



139, 166, 139



119, 166, 185



177, 151, 179



188, 151, 133

Rectangle

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



139, 166, 139



116, 168, 166



177, 151, 179



193, 147, 152

Sweetspot

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



139, 166, 139



206, 217, 206



166, 166, 139



103, 110, 103



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



139, 166, 139



173, 217, 173



139, 166, 152



76, 84, 76



0, 148, 0



0, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



166, 139, 166



217, 173, 217



166, 139, 152



84, 76, 84



148, 0, 148



20, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 139, 166, 139 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

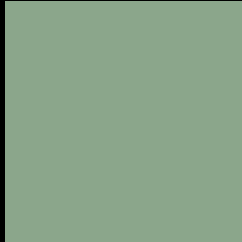
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 139, 166, 139 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

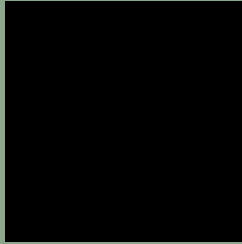
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

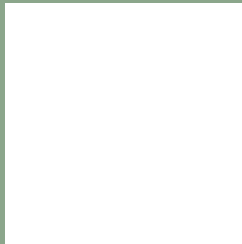
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 139, 166, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 139, 166, 139.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 139, 166, 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](#).

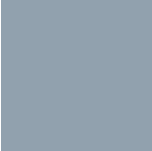
Dichromacy



Original Color
139, 166, 139

Protanopia
167, 158, 135

Deuteranopia
180, 153, 142



Tritanopia
145, 161, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color
139, 166, 139

Protanomaly
157, 161, 136

Deuteranomaly
165, 158, 141

Tritanomaly
143, 163, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color
139, 166, 139

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
149, 159, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 139, 166, 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, 166, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 166, 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, 166, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 166, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 139, 166, 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, 166, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 166, 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, 166, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(139, 166, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 166, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 166,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 139, 166, 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, 166, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139,  
166, 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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