

Converting Colors

RGB(139, 172, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(139, 172, 137) contains.

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Color

RGB(139, 172, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8BAC89
RGB	139, 172, 137
RGB Percent	55%, 67%, 54%
CMY	0.4549, 0.3255, 0.4627
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.20, 0.33
HSL	117°, 17%, 61%
HSV	117°, 20%, 67%
XYZ	29.9153, 36.8002, 29.1933
YIQ	158.1430, -8.4330, -17.8810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

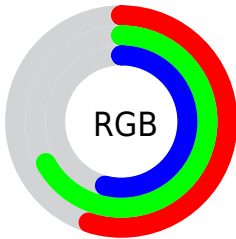
Format	Color
RYB	137, 172, 170
Decimal	9153673
CIELab	67.13, -18.19, 14.36
CIELCh	67, 23.176, 141.721
Yxy	36.8002, 0.3119, 0.3837
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287343753 (0xFF8BAC89)
YUV	158.1430, -10.4235, -16.7884
Hunter-Lab	60.6631, -18.1352, 13.9317

Details

The RGB color **139, 172, 137** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **170, 137, 172**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193, 227, 190**, and **88, 120, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 172, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 172, 154**.

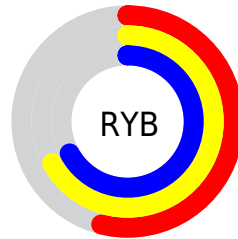
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (67%)

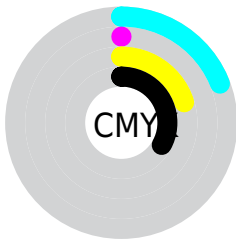
Blue (54%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (67%)

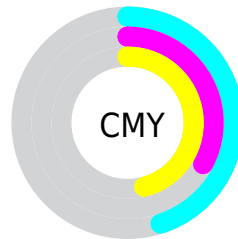


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 139, 172, 137 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, 172, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 139, 172, 137


255, 255, 255

 193, 227, 190

 221, 255, 218


 250, 255, 247

 139, 172, 137

 113, 145, 112

 88, 120, 87

 64, 95, 64

 41, 71, 41


 19, 48, 21


 0, 28, 0


 0, 0, 0


 139, 172, 137


 123, 172, 120


 139, 172, 137

 155, 172, 154

 107, 172, 103

 171, 172, 171


 90, 172, 85


 188, 172, 189

 74, 172, 68

 204, 172, 206

 58, 172, 51

 220, 172, 223

 42, 172, 34

 236, 172, 240

 25, 172, 17

 253, 172, 255

 10, 172, 0

 255, 172, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 167, 124



139, 172, 137



117, 175, 157

Triad

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



139, 172, 137



130, 167, 204



206, 149, 149

Complementary

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



139, 172, 137



170, 137, 172

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.



201, 149, 170



139, 172, 137



159, 160, 202

Square

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



139, 172, 137



108, 172, 195



185, 153, 189



200, 153, 131

Rectangle

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



139, 172, 137



107, 175, 171



185, 153, 189



206, 148, 156

Sweetspot

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



139, 172, 137



212, 224, 211



172, 170, 137



105, 112, 104



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



139, 172, 137



174, 224, 171



137, 172, 152



79, 87, 78



9, 150, 0



1, 23, 0

Inverse Universe

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



170, 137, 172



221, 171, 224



172, 137, 157



86, 78, 87



142, 0, 150



22, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 139, 172, 137 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, 172, 137 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

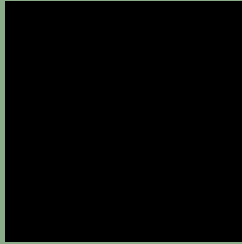
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 172, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 139, 172, 137.

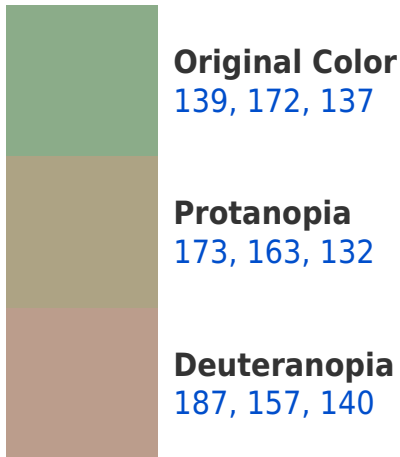


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 139, 172, 137.

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





Tritanopia
146, 166, 179

Trichromacy



Original Color
139, 172, 137

Protanomaly
161, 166, 134

Deuteranomaly
170, 162, 139

Tritanomaly
143, 168, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color
139, 172, 137

Achromatopsia
158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly
151, 163, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 139, 172, 137 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, 172, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 172, 137)  
}
```

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, 172, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 172, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 139, 172, 137 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, 172, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 172, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(139, 172, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(139, 172, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 172, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 172,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 139, 172, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 172, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139,  
172, 137) }
```

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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