

Converting Colors

RGB(139, 173, 132)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(139, 173, 132) contains.

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Color

RGB(139, 173, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8BAD84
RGB	139, 173, 132
RGB Percent	55%, 68%, 52%
CMY	0.4549, 0.3216, 0.4824
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.24, 0.32
HSL	110°, 20%, 60%
HSV	110°, 24%, 68%
XYZ	29.7559, 37.0421, 27.4113
YIQ	158.1600, -7.1030, -19.9590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

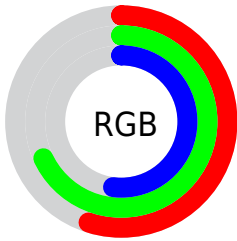
Format	Color
RYB	132, 173, 166
Decimal	9153924
CIELab	67.31, -19.58, 17.35
CIElCh	67, 26.163, 138.459
Yxy	37.0421, 0.3158, 0.3932
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287344004 (0xFF8BAD84)
YUV	158.1600, -12.8969, -16.8033
Hunter-Lab	60.8622, -19.2391, 15.9003

Details

The RGB color **139, 173, 132** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **166, 132, 173**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193, 229, 185**, and **88, 121, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 173, 115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 173, 149**.

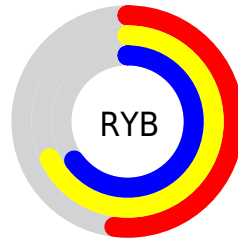
Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (68%)

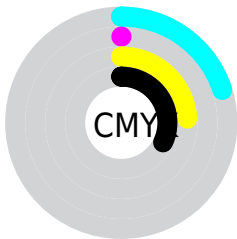
Blue (52%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (65%)

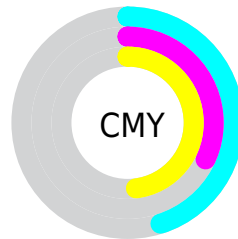


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 139, 173, 132 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, 173, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 139, 173, 132

255, 255, 255

 193, 229, 185

 221, 255, 213


 250, 255, 241

 139, 173, 132

 113, 146, 107

 88, 121, 82

 64, 96, 59

 41, 72, 37

 18, 49, 16

 0, 29, 0


 0, 0, 0

 139, 173, 132


 125, 173, 115


 139, 173, 132


 153, 173, 149

 110, 173, 97

 168, 173, 167


 96, 173, 80

 182, 173, 184

 82, 173, 63

 196, 173, 201

 67, 173, 45


 211, 173, 219

 53, 173, 28

 225, 173, 236

 39, 173, 11

 239, 173, 253

 30, 173, 0

 254, 173, 255

 255, 173, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166, 167, 119



139, 173, 132



113, 176, 154

Triad

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



139, 173, 132



122, 169, 209



212, 147, 150

Complementary

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



139, 173, 132



166, 132, 173

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.



205, 148, 174



139, 173, 132



155, 161, 208

Square

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



139, 173, 132



97, 174, 198



185, 153, 195



206, 152, 130

Rectangle

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



139, 173, 132



99, 177, 170



185, 153, 195



211, 147, 158

Sweetspot

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



139, 173, 132



211, 224, 209



173, 165, 132



105, 112, 103



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



139, 173, 132



172, 224, 162



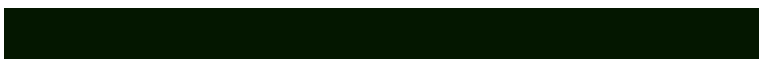
132, 173, 145



80, 87, 78



26, 150, 0



4, 23, 0

Inverse Universe

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



166, 132, 173



214, 162, 224



173, 132, 160



85, 78, 87



125, 0, 150



19, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 139, 173, 132 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, 173, 132 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

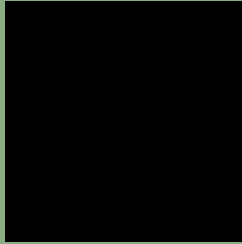
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 173, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 139, 173, 132.

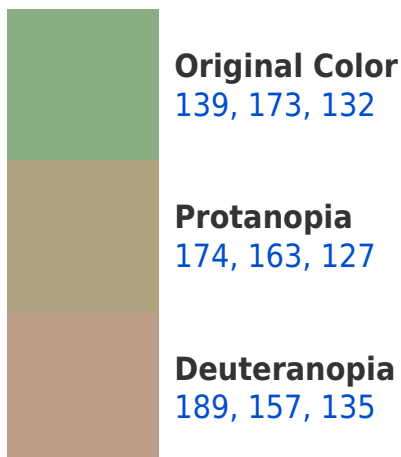


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 139, 173, 132.

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
147, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color
139, 173, 132

Protanomaly
161, 167, 129

Deuteranomaly
171, 163, 134

Tritanomaly
144, 169, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
139, 173, 132

Achromatopsia
158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly
151, 163, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 139, 173, 132 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, 173, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 173, 132)  
}
```

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, 173, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 173, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 139, 173, 132 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, 173, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 173, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(139, 173, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(139, 173, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 173, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 173,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 139, 173, 132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 173, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139,  
173, 132) }
```

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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