

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 116, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 116, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 116, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	887474
RGB	136, 116, 116
RGB Percent	53%, 45%, 45%
CMY	0.4667, 0.5451, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.15, 0.47
HSL	0°, 8%, 49%
HSV	0°, 15%, 53%
XYZ	19.5511, 18.9860, 19.1572
YIQ	121.9800, 11.9200, 4.2400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

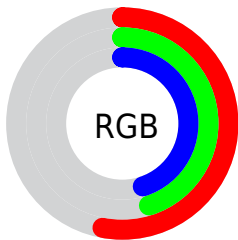
Format	Color
R_{YB}	136, 116, 116
Decimal	8942708
CIE Lab	50.67, 7.78, 2.88
CIE LCh	51, 8.295, 20.316
Yxy	18.9860, 0.3389, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287132788 (0xFF887474)
YUV	121.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955
Hunter-Lab	43.5729, 3.8402, 4.4337

Details

The RGB color **136, 116, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **116, 136, 136**, and the grayscale version is **122, 122, 122**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 168, 168**, and **86, 68, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 102, 102**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136, 130, 130**.

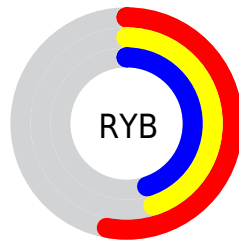
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (45%)

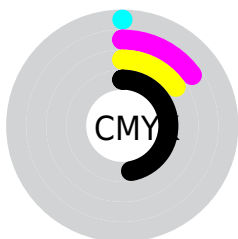
Blue (45%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (45%)

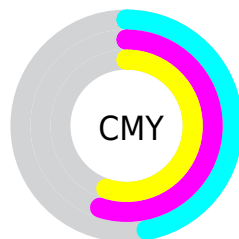


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (55%)


Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 116, 116 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 136, 116, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 116, 116

 136, 116, 116

255, 255, 255

 111, 91, 91

 189, 168, 168

 86, 68, 68

 217, 195, 195

 62, 46, 46

 246, 223, 223

 40, 25, 25

 255, 252, 252

 21, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 136, 116, 116

 136, 116, 116

 136, 102, 102

 136, 130, 130

 136, 89, 89

 136, 143, 143

 136, 75, 75

 136, 157, 157

 136, 62, 62

 136, 170, 170

 136, 48, 48

 136, 184, 184

 136, 34, 34

 136, 198, 198

 136, 21, 21

 136, 211, 211

 136, 7, 7

 136, 225, 225

 136, 0, 0

 136, 238, 238

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134, 116, 123



136, 116, 116



134, 117, 110

Triad

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



136, 116, 116



113, 124, 111



111, 122, 134

Complementary

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



136, 116, 116



116, 136, 136

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.



105, 124, 131



136, 116, 116



106, 125, 118

Square

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



136, 116, 116



121, 122, 107



103, 125, 125



119, 120, 134

Rectangle

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



136, 116, 116



131, 119, 108



103, 125, 125



108, 123, 134

Sweetspot

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



136, 116, 116



176, 169, 169



136, 116, 136



89, 85, 85



217, 217, 217



89, 89, 89

Same Dimension

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



136, 116, 116



176, 144, 144



136, 126, 116



69, 62, 62



133, 0, 0



5, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



116, 136, 136



144, 176, 176



116, 126, 136



62, 69, 69



0, 133, 133



0, 5, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 116, 116 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

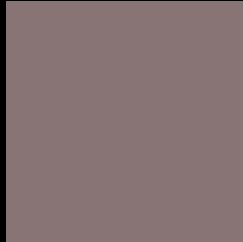
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 136, 116, 116 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

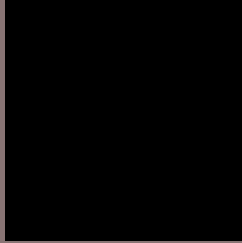
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 136, 116, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 116, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 116, 116.

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


136, 116, 116

Protanopia

123, 120, 118

Deuteranopia

134, 117, 116



Tritanopia
137, 115, 124

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 116, 116

Protanomaly

128, 119, 117

Deuteranomaly

135, 117, 116

Tritanomaly

137, 115, 121

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 116, 116

Achromatopsia

122, 122, 122

Achromatomaly

127, 120, 120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 116, 116 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(136, 116, 116) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 116, 116)  
}
```

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(136, 116, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 116, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 116, 116 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(136, 116, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 116, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 116, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 116, 116); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 116, 116); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 116, 116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 116, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 116, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
116, 116) }
```

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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