

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 122, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 122, 140) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 122, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	887A8C
RGB	136, 122, 140
RGB Percent	53%, 48%, 55%
CMY	0.4667, 0.5216, 0.4510
CMYK	0.03, 0.13, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	287°, 7%, 51%
HSV	287°, 13%, 55%
XYZ	21.8465, 21.0468, 27.7219
YIQ	128.2380, 2.5660, 8.5660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

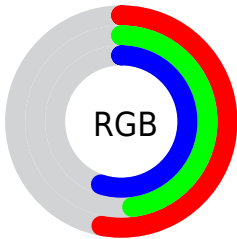
Format	Color
R_{YB}	136, 122, 140
Decimal	8944268
CIE Lab	53.00, 8.86, -7.79
CIE LCh	53, 11.802, 318.672
Yxy	21.0468, 0.3094, 0.2980
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287134348 (0xFF887A8C)
YUV	128.2380, 5.7987, 6.8073
Hunter-Lab	45.8767, 4.7174, -3.7134

Details

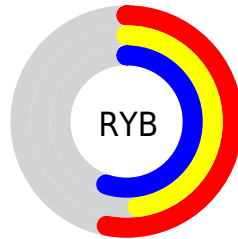
The RGB color **136, 122, 140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **126, 140, 122**, and the grayscale version is **128, 128, 128**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 174, 194**, and **86, 73, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 108, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **139, 136, 140**.

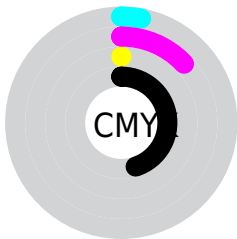
Distribution



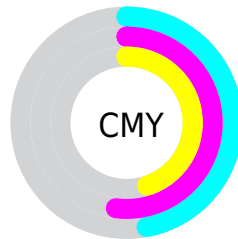
- Red (53%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 122, 140 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, 122, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 136, 122, 140

255, 255, 255

■ 189, 174, 194

■ 217, 202, 221

■ 246, 230, 250

■ 136, 122, 140

■ 111, 97, 115

■ 86, 73, 90

■ 63, 51, 67

■ 41, 30, 44

■ 21, 5, 24

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 136, 122, 140

■ 133, 108, 140

■ 130, 94, 140

■ 136, 122, 140

■ 139, 136, 140

■ 142, 150, 140

127, 80, 140

145, 164, 140

124, 66, 140

148, 178, 140

120, 52, 140

152, 192, 140

117, 38, 140

155, 206, 140

114, 24, 140

158, 220, 140

111, 10, 140

161, 234, 140

109, 0, 140

164, 248, 140

Harmonies

Analogous

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



124, 125, 146



136, 122, 140



145, 120, 131

Triad

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



136, 122, 140



138, 125, 107



101, 132, 133

Complementary

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



136, 122, 140



126, 140, 122

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.



106, 132, 122



136, 122, 140



128, 128, 107

Square

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



136, 122, 140



146, 121, 112



116, 131, 113



102, 131, 141

Rectangle

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



136, 122, 140



148, 120, 124



116, 131, 113



102, 133, 129

Sweetspot

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



136, 122, 140



179, 174, 181



122, 126, 140



91, 87, 92



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



136, 122, 140



175, 154, 181



140, 122, 135



67, 62, 69



103, 0, 133



4, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



140, 122, 126



181, 154, 160



122, 140, 127



69, 62, 63



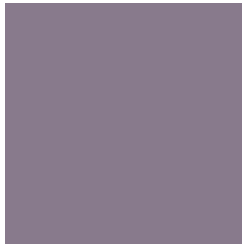
133, 0, 29



5, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 122, 140 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, 122, 140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

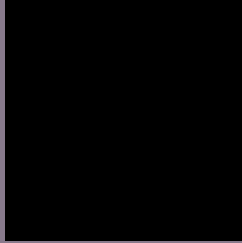
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 122, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 122, 140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 122, 140.

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, 122, 140

Protanopia
124, 126, 142

Deuteranopia
133, 123, 140



Tritanopia
135, 123, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 122, 140

Protanomaly

128, 125, 141

Deuteranomaly

134, 123, 140

Tritanomaly

135, 123, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 122, 140

Achromatopsia

128, 128, 128

Achromatomaly

131, 126, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 122, 140 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, 122, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 122, 140)  
}
```

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, 122, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 122, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 122, 140 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, 122, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 122, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 122, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 122, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 122, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 122,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 122, 140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 122, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
122, 140) }
```

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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