

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 128, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 128, 128) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 128, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	888080
RGB	136, 128, 128
RGB Percent	53%, 50%, 50%
CMY	0.4667, 0.4980, 0.4980
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.06, 0.47
HSL	0°, 3%, 52%
HSV	0°, 6%, 53%
XYZ	21.7688, 22.2311, 23.5658
YIQ	130.3920, 4.7680, 1.6960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

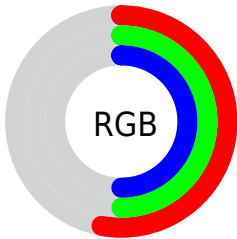
Format	Color
RYB	136, 128, 128
Decimal	8945792
CIELab	54.27, 3.02, 1.08
CIElCh	54, 3.208, 19.624
Yxy	22.2311, 0.3222, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287135872 (0xFF888080)
YUV	130.3920, -1.1793, 4.9182
Hunter-Lab	47.1499, -0.0999, 3.3714

Details

The RGB color **136, 128, 128** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **128, 136, 136**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 181, 181**, and **86, 79, 79** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 114, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136, 142, 142**.

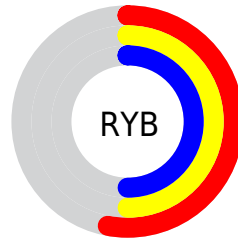
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (50%)

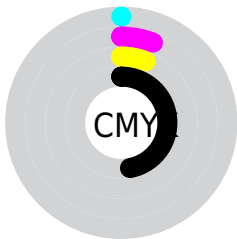
Blue (50%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (50%)

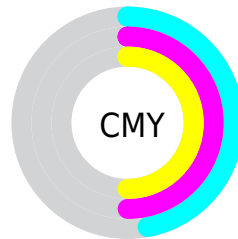


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 128, 128 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, 128, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 136, 128, 128


255, 255, 255

 189, 181, 181


 217, 208, 208


 246, 237, 237


 136, 128, 128

 111, 103, 103

 86, 79, 79

 63, 56, 56

 41, 35, 35

 21, 13, 13


 0, 0, 0

 136, 128, 128

 136, 114, 114

 136, 101, 101

 136, 128, 128

 136, 142, 142

 136, 155, 155

■ 136, 87, 87

■ 136, 169, 169

■ 136, 74, 74

■ 136, 182, 182

■ 136, 60, 60

■ 136, 196, 196

■ 136, 46, 46

■ 136, 210, 210

■ 136, 33, 33

■ 136, 223, 223

■ 136, 19, 19

■ 136, 237, 237

■ 136, 6, 6

■ 136, 250, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 128, 131



136, 128, 128



135, 128, 126

Triad

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



136, 128, 128



127, 131, 126



126, 130, 135

Complementary

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



136, 128, 128



128, 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.



124, 131, 134



136, 128, 128



124, 131, 129

Square

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



136, 128, 128



130, 130, 125



123, 131, 131



129, 129, 135

Rectangle

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



136, 128, 128



134, 129, 125



123, 131, 131



125, 131, 135

Sweetspot

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



136, 128, 128



176, 172, 172



136, 128, 136



89, 87, 87



217, 217, 217



89, 89, 89

Same Dimension

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



136, 128, 128



176, 164, 164



136, 132, 128



69, 63, 63



133, 0, 0



5, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



128, 136, 136



164, 176, 176



128, 132, 136



63, 69, 69



0, 133, 133



0, 5, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 128, 128 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

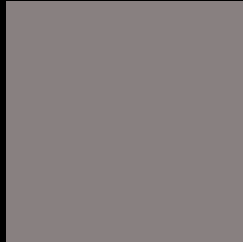
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 128 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

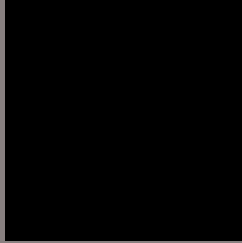
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 128, 128.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 128, 128.

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, 128, 128

Protanopia

132, 129, 129

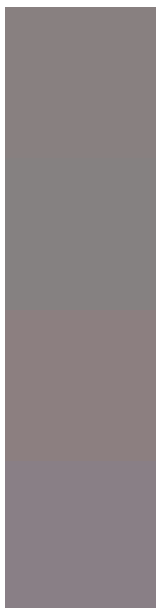
Deuteranopia

143, 126, 128



Tritanopia
137, 127, 137

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 128, 128

Protanomaly

133, 129, 129

Deuteranomaly

140, 127, 128

Tritanomaly

137, 127, 134

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 128, 128

Achromatopsia

130, 130, 130

Achromatomaly

132, 129, 129

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 128, 128 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, 128, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 128, 128)  
}
```

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, 128, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 128, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 128, 128 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, 128, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 128, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 128, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 128, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 128, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 128,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 128, 128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 128, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
128, 128) }
```

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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