

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 131, 131)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 131, 131) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 131, 131)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	888383
RGB	136, 131, 131
RGB Percent	53%, 51%, 51%
CMY	0.4667, 0.4863, 0.4863
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.04, 0.47
HSL	0°, 2%, 52%
HSV	0°, 4%, 53%
XYZ	22.3664, 23.1055, 24.7537
YIQ	132.4950, 2.9800, 1.0600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

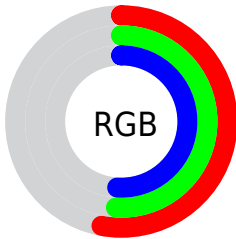
Format	Color
R_{YB}	136, 131, 131
Decimal	8946563
CIE Lab	55.18, 1.88, 0.66
CIE LCh	55, 1.989, 19.411
Yxy	23.1055, 0.3185, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287136643 (0xFF888383)
YUV	132.4950, -0.7370, 3.0739
Hunter-Lab	48.0682, -1.0625, 3.1152

Details

The RGB color **136, 131, 131** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **131, 136, 136**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 184, 184**, and **86, 82, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 117, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **136, 145, 145**.

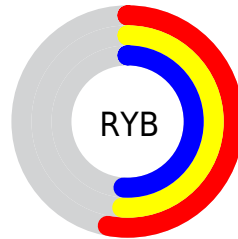
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (51%)

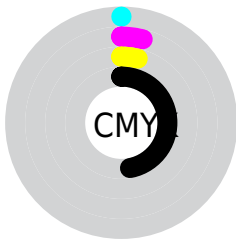
Blue (51%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (51%)

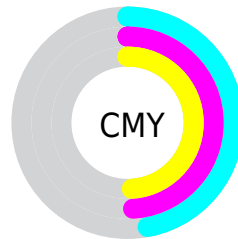


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 131, 131 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, 131, 131 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 136, 131, 131


255, 255, 255

 189, 184, 184


 217, 212, 212


 246, 240, 240


 136, 131, 131

 111, 106, 106

 86, 82, 82

 63, 59, 59

 41, 37, 37

 21, 16, 16


 0, 0, 0

 136, 131, 131

 136, 117, 117

 136, 104, 104

 136, 131, 131

 136, 145, 145

 136, 158, 158

 136, 90, 90

 136, 172, 172

 136, 77, 77

 136, 185, 185

 136, 63, 63

 136, 199, 199

 136, 49, 49

 136, 213, 213

 136, 36, 36

 136, 226, 226

 136, 22, 22

 136, 240, 240

 136, 9, 9

 136, 253, 253

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 131, 133



136, 131, 131



136, 131, 130

Triad

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



136, 131, 131



130, 133, 130



130, 132, 135

Complementary

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



136, 131, 131



131, 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.



128, 133, 135



136, 131, 131



129, 133, 131

Square

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



136, 131, 131



132, 132, 129



128, 133, 133



132, 132, 135

Rectangle

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



136, 131, 131



135, 132, 129



128, 133, 133



129, 133, 135

Sweetspot

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



136, 131, 131



176, 174, 174



136, 131, 136



89, 88, 88



217, 217, 217



89, 89, 89

Same Dimension

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



136, 131, 131



176, 169, 169



136, 133, 131



69, 65, 65



133, 0, 0



5, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



131, 136, 136



169, 176, 176



131, 133, 136



65, 69, 69



0, 133, 133



0, 5, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 131, 131 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, 131, 131 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

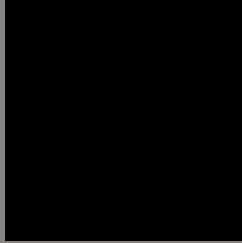
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

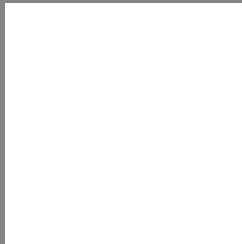
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 136, 131, 131 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 131, 131.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 131, 131.

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, 131, 131

Protanopia
135, 131, 131

Deuteranopia
145, 128, 132



Tritanopia
137, 130, 140

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 131, 131

Protanomaly

135, 131, 131

Deuteranomaly

142, 129, 132

Tritanomaly

137, 130, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 131, 131

Achromatopsia

132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly

133, 132, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 131, 131 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, 131, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 131, 131)  
}
```

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, 131, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 131, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 131, 131 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, 131, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 131, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 131, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 131, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 131, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 131,  
131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 131, 131 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 131, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
131, 131) }
```

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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