

# Converting Colors

RGB(136, 136, 155)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(136, 136, 155) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(136, 136, 155)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	88889B
RGB	136, 136, 155
RGB Percent	53%, 53%, 61%
CMY	0.4667, 0.4667, 0.3922
CMYK	0.12, 0.12, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	240°, 9%, 57%
HSV	240°, 12%, 61%
XYZ	24.8739, 25.2091, 34.5652
YIQ	138.1660, -6.0990, 5.9090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

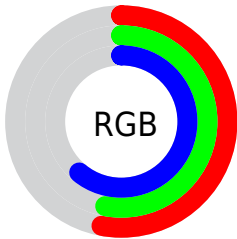
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	136, 136, 155
Decimal	8947867
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	57.28, 3.96, -10.09
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	57, 10.842, 291.443
Yxy	25.2091, 0.2939, 0.2978
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287137947 (0xFF88889B)
<b>YUV</b>	138.1660, 8.2992, -1.8996
Hunter-Lab	50.2087, 0.5655, -5.6710

# Details

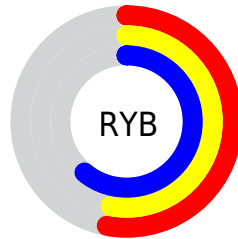
The RGB color **136, 136, 155** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **155, 155, 136**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 189, 209**, and **86, 86, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 121, 155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 152, 155**.

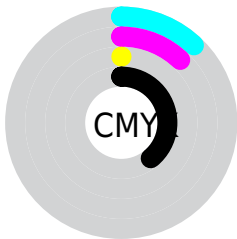
# Distribution



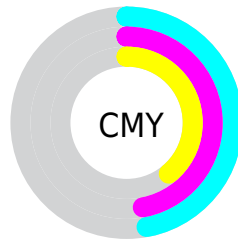
- Red (53%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 136, 155 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, 136, 155 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 136, 136, 155


255, 255, 255

 189, 189, 209


 217, 217, 238


 246, 245, 255


 136, 136, 155

 111, 111, 129

 86, 86, 104

 63, 63, 80


 41, 41, 57


 20, 21, 35

 0, 1, 13

 0, 0, 0

 136, 136, 155

 121, 121, 155


 136, 136, 155

 152, 152, 155


 105, 105, 155

 167, 167, 155

 90, 90, 155

 183, 183, 155

 74, 74, 155

 198, 198, 155

 59, 59, 155


 213, 213, 155

 43, 43, 155


 229, 229, 155

 28, 28, 155

 245, 245, 155

 12, 12, 155

 255, 255, 155

 0, 0, 155

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



124, 139, 156



136, 136, 155



147, 133, 149

# Triad

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



136, 136, 155



155, 133, 123



118, 143, 134

# Complementary

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



136, 136, 155



155, 155, 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.



127, 142, 126



136, 136, 155



148, 136, 119

# Square

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



136, 136, 155



158, 131, 131



138, 139, 120



114, 143, 144

# Rectangle

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



136, 136, 155



153, 132, 144



138, 139, 120



121, 143, 131

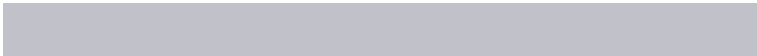


# Sweetspot

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



136, 136, 155



193, 193, 201



136, 155, 155



97, 97, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102



# Same Dimension

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



136, 136, 155



171, 171, 201



146, 136, 155



69, 69, 77



0, 0, 140



0, 0, 13



# Inverse Universe

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



155, 136, 155



201, 171, 201



146, 155, 136



77, 69, 77



140, 0, 140



13, 0, 13



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 136, 155 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, 136, 155 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

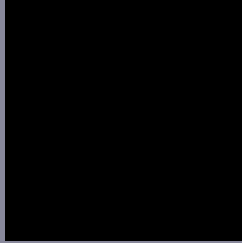
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

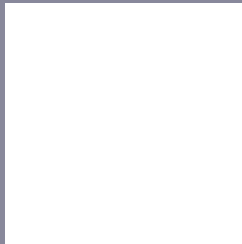
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 136, 136, 155 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 136, 155.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 136, 155.

# 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, 136, 155

### Protanopia

135, 136, 155

### Deuteranopia

142, 134, 155



**Tritanopia**  
135, 137, 148

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

136, 136, 155

**Protanomaly**

135, 136, 155

**Deuteranomaly**

140, 135, 155

**Tritanomaly**

135, 137, 151

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

136, 136, 155

**Achromatopsia**

138, 138, 138

**Achromatomaly**

137, 137, 144

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 136, 155 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, 136, 155) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 136, 155)  
}
```

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, 136, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 136, 155) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 136, 155 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, 136, 155) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 136, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 136, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 136, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 136, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 136,  
155) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 136, 155 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 136, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
136, 155) }
```

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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