

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 137, 135)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 137, 135) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 137, 135)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	888987
RGB	136, 137, 135
RGB Percent	53%, 54%, 53%
CMY	0.4667, 0.4627, 0.4706
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.01, 0.46
HSL	90°, 1%, 53%
HSV	90°, 1%, 54%
XYZ	23.4722, 24.8748, 26.4859
YIQ	136.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

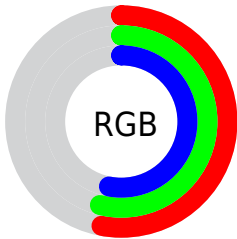
Format	Color
R_{YB}	135, 137, 136
Decimal	8948103
CIE Lab	56.95, -0.76, 0.93
CIE LCh	57, 1.203, 129.082
Yxy	24.8748, 0.3137, 0.3324
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287138183 (0xFF888987)
YUV	136.4730, -0.7262, -0.4148
Hunter-Lab	49.8747, -3.2744, 3.4264

Details

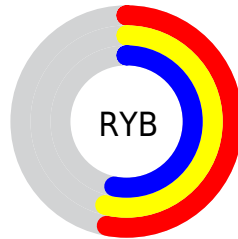
The RGB color **136, 137, 135** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **136, 135, 137**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 190, 188**, and **86, 87, 85** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 137, 121**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **143, 137, 149**.

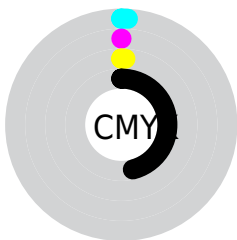
Distribution



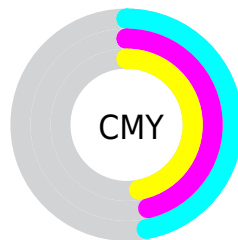
- Red (53%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 137, 135 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, 137, 135 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 137, 135


255, 255, 255

 189, 190, 188


 217, 218, 216


 245, 247, 244


 136, 137, 135

 111, 112, 110

 86, 87, 85

 63, 64, 62

 41, 42, 40


 21, 22, 20


 0, 0, 0

 136, 137, 135

 129, 137, 121

 122, 137, 108

 136, 137, 135

 143, 137, 149

 150, 137, 162

■ 115, 137, 94

■ 157, 137, 176

■ 109, 137, 80

■ 163, 137, 190

■ 102, 137, 67

■ 170, 137, 203

■ 95, 137, 53

■ 177, 137, 217

■ 88, 137, 39

■ 184, 137, 231

■ 81, 137, 25

■ 191, 137, 245

■ 74, 137, 12

■ 198, 137, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 137, 135



136, 137, 135



135, 137, 136

Triad

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



136, 137, 135



135, 137, 139



139, 136, 136

Complementary

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



136, 137, 135



136, 135, 137

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.



138, 136, 137



136, 137, 135



136, 137, 139

Square

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



136, 137, 135



134, 137, 138



137, 136, 138



139, 136, 135

Rectangle

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



136, 137, 135



134, 137, 137



137, 136, 138



139, 136, 137

Sweetspot

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



136, 137, 135



179, 179, 179



137, 136, 135



89, 89, 89



217, 217, 217

Same Dimension

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



136, 137, 135



177, 179, 175



135, 137, 135



68, 69, 67



66, 133, 0



3, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



136, 135, 137



177, 175, 179



137, 135, 137



68, 67, 69



66, 0, 133



3, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 137, 135 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, 137, 135 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

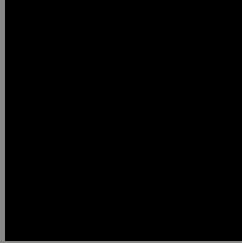
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

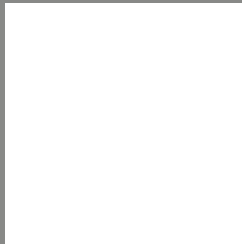
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 136, 137, 135 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 137, 135.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 137, 135.

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, 137, 135

Protanopia

139, 136, 134

Deuteranopia

150, 132, 136



Tritanopia
138, 135, 146

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 137, 135

Protanomaly

138, 136, 134

Deuteranomaly

145, 134, 136

Tritanomaly

137, 136, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 137, 135

Achromatopsia

136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly

136, 136, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 137, 135 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, 137, 135) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 137, 135)  
}
```

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, 137, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 137, 135) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 137, 135 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, 137, 135) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 137, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 137, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 137, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 137, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 137,  
135) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 137, 135 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 137, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
137, 135) }
```

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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