

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 142, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 142, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 142, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	888E88
RGB	136, 142, 136
RGB Percent	53%, 56%, 53%
CMY	0.4667, 0.4431, 0.4667
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.04, 0.44
HSL	120°, 3%, 55%
HSV	120°, 4%, 56%
XYZ	24.2703, 26.3578, 27.1009
YIQ	139.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

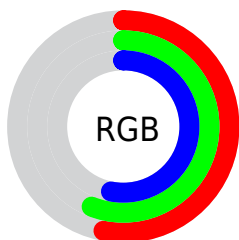
Format	Color
RYB	136, 142, 142
Decimal	8949384
CIELab	58.38, -3.37, 2.43
CIELCh	58, 4.153, 144.259
Yxy	26.3578, 0.3122, 0.3391
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287139464 (0xFF888E88)
YUV	139.5220, -1.7363, -3.0888
Hunter-Lab	51.3399, -5.4611, 4.6403

Details

The RGB color `136, 142, 136` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `142, 136, 142`, and the grayscale version is `140, 140, 140`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `189, 196, 189`, and `86, 92, 86` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `122, 142, 122`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `150, 142, 150`.

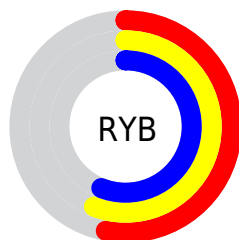
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (56%)

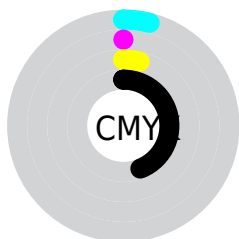
Blue (53%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (56%)

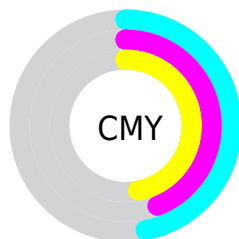


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 142, 136 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, 142, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 142, 136


255, 255, 255

 189, 196, 189

 217, 224, 217


 246, 252, 245


 136, 142, 136

 111, 116, 111


 86, 92, 86

 63, 68, 63

 41, 46, 41

 21, 25, 21

 0, 0, 0


 136, 142, 136

 122, 142, 122

 108, 142, 108

 136, 142, 136

 150, 142, 150

 164, 142, 164

 93, 142, 93

 179, 142, 179


 79, 142, 79

 193, 142, 193

 65, 142, 65

 207, 142, 207


 51, 142, 51

 221, 142, 221

 37, 142, 37

 235, 142, 235

 22, 142, 22

 250, 142, 250

 8, 142, 8

 255, 142, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 141, 134



136, 142, 136



133, 143, 139

Triad

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



136, 142, 136



136, 141, 147



148, 138, 137

Complementary

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



136, 142, 136



142, 136, 142

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.



148, 138, 141



136, 142, 136



140, 140, 147

Square

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



136, 142, 136



133, 142, 146



145, 139, 145



147, 139, 135

Rectangle

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



136, 142, 136



132, 143, 142



145, 139, 145



148, 138, 139

Sweetspot

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



136, 142, 136



182, 184, 182



142, 142, 136



91, 92, 91



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



136, 142, 136



174, 184, 174



136, 142, 139



67, 71, 67



0, 135, 0



0, 8, 0

Inverse Universe

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



142, 136, 142



184, 174, 184



142, 136, 139



71, 67, 71



135, 0, 135



8, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 142, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

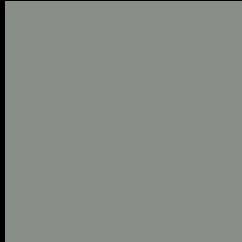
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 136 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, 142, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 142, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 142, 136.

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, 142, 136

Protanopia

144, 140, 135

Deuteranopia

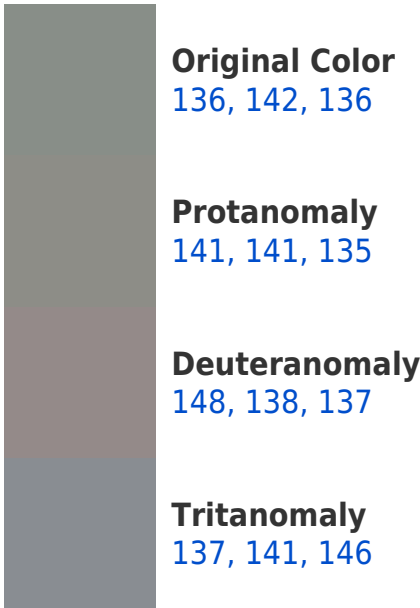
155, 136, 137



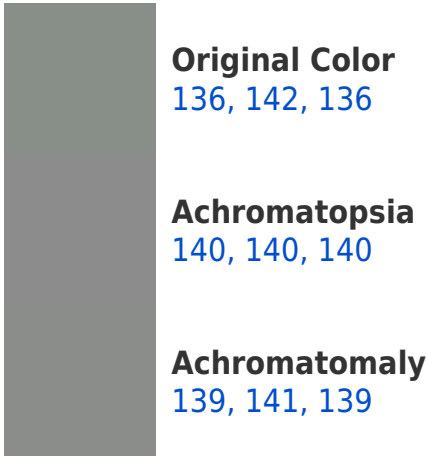
Tritanopia

138, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 142, 136 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, 142, 136) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 142, 136)  
}
```

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, 142, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 142, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 142, 136 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, 142, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 142, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(136, 142, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 142, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 142, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 142,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 142, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 142, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
142, 136) }
```

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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