

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 146, 117)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 146, 117) contains.

RGB(136, 146, 117)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(136, 146, 117)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	889275
RGB	136, 146, 117
RGB Percent	53%, 57%, 46%
CMY	0.4667, 0.4275, 0.5412
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.20, 0.43
HSL	81°, 12%, 52%
HSV	81°, 20%, 57%
XYZ	23.6431, 27.0764, 20.8098
YIQ	139.7040, 3.3490, -11.1390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

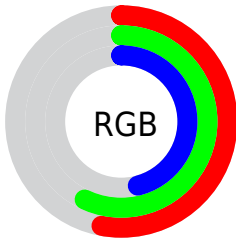
Format	Color
RYB	117, 146, 127
Decimal	8950389
CIELab	59.04, -9.01, 14.18
CIElCh	59, 16.806, 122.437
Yxy	27.0764, 0.3305, 0.3785
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287140469 (0xFF889275)
YUV	139.7040, -11.1931, -3.2484
Hunter-Lab	52.0350, -9.9562, 12.7133

Details

The RGB color **136, 146, 117** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **127, 117, 146**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 200, 169**, and **86, 96, 69** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 146, 102**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **141, 146, 132**.

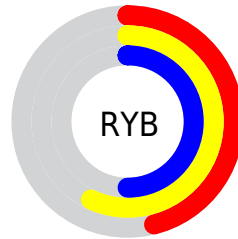
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (57%)

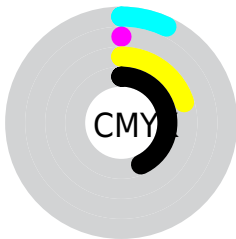
Blue (46%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (50%)

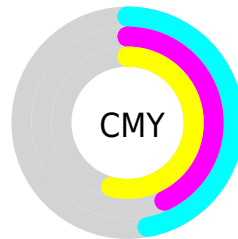


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 146, 117 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, 146, 117 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 136, 146, 117

255, 255, 255

■ 189, 200, 169

■ 217, 228, 196

■ 246, 255, 224

255, 255, 253

■ 136, 146, 117

■ 131, 146, 102

■ 126, 146, 88

■ 136, 146, 117

■ 111, 120, 92

■ 86, 96, 69

■ 63, 72, 46

■ 40, 49, 25

■ 21, 28, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 136, 146, 117

■ 141, 146, 132

■ 146, 146, 146

■ 121, 146, 73

■ 151, 146, 161

■ 116, 146, 59

■ 156, 146, 175

■ 111, 146, 44

■ 161, 146, 190

■ 106, 146, 29

■ 166, 146, 205

■ 101, 146, 15

■ 171, 146, 219

■ 96, 146, 0

■ 176, 146, 234

■ 96, 146, 0

■ 181, 146, 248

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 141, 113



136, 146, 117



119, 149, 128

Triad

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



136, 146, 117



110, 147, 168



172, 132, 141

Complementary

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



136, 146, 117



127, 117, 146

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.



162, 134, 156



136, 146, 117



127, 143, 171

Square

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



136, 146, 117



102, 150, 157



146, 138, 167



172, 133, 127

Rectangle

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



136, 146, 117



110, 150, 138



146, 138, 167



169, 132, 146

Sweetspot

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



136, 146, 117



185, 189, 177



146, 127, 117



92, 94, 88



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



136, 146, 117



173, 189, 143



122, 146, 117



71, 74, 67



90, 138, 0



7, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



127, 117, 146



159, 143, 189



141, 117, 146



69, 67, 74



47, 0, 138



4, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 146, 117 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

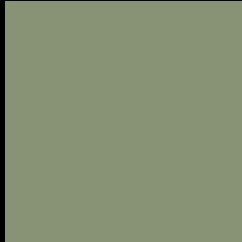
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 117 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

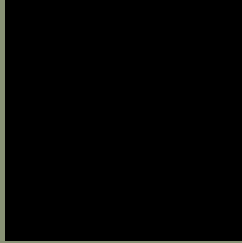
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 117 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 146, 117.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 146, 117.

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, 146, 117

Protanopia
150, 142, 115

Deuteranopia
164, 136, 119



Tritanopia

141, 141, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color
136, 146, 117

Protanomaly
145, 143, 116

Deuteranomaly
154, 140, 118

Tritanomaly
139, 143, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color
136, 146, 117

Achromatopsia
140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly
139, 142, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 146, 117 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, 146, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 146, 117)  
}
```

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, 146, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 146, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 146, 117 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, 146, 117) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 146, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 146, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 146, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 146, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 146,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 146, 117 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 146, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
146, 117) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor