

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 151, 125)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 151, 125) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 151, 125)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88977D
RGB	136, 151, 125
RGB Percent	53%, 59%, 49%
CMY	0.4667, 0.4078, 0.5098
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.17, 0.41
HSL	95°, 11%, 54%
HSV	95°, 17%, 59%
XYZ	24.9216, 28.8481, 23.6568
YIQ	143.5510, -0.5940, -11.2660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

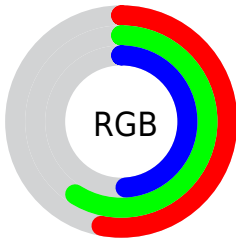
Format	Color
RYB	125, 151, 140
Decimal	8951677
CIELab	60.65, -10.35, 11.92
CIELCh	61, 15.785, 130.983
Yxy	28.8481, 0.3219, 0.3726
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287141757 (0xFF88977D)
YUV	143.5510, -9.1456, -6.6222
Hunter-Lab	53.7105, -11.1694, 11.4830

Details

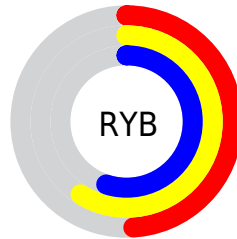
The RGB color **136, 151, 125** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **140, 125, 151**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 205, 178**, and **86, 100, 76** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **127, 151, 110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145, 151, 140**.

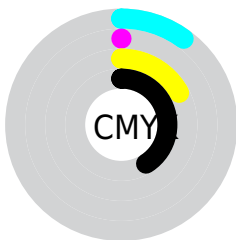
Distribution



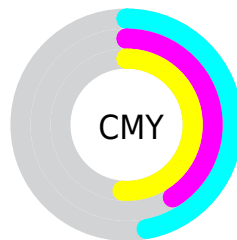
- Red (53%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 151, 125 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, 151, 125 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 136, 151, 125

255, 255, 255

■ 189, 205, 178

■ 217, 233, 205

■ 246, 255, 233

■ 136, 151, 125

■ 111, 125, 100

■ 86, 100, 76

■ 63, 76, 53

■ 40, 53, 32

■ 21, 32, 9

■ 0, 4, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 136, 151, 125

■ 127, 151, 110

■ 136, 151, 125

■ 145, 151, 140

■ 119, 151, 95

■ 153, 151, 155

■ 110, 151, 80

■ 162, 151, 170

■ 101, 151, 65

■ 171, 151, 185

■ 92, 151, 49

■ 180, 151, 201

■ 84, 151, 34

■ 188, 151, 216

■ 75, 151, 19

■ 197, 151, 231

■ 66, 151, 4

■ 206, 151, 246

■ 64, 151, 0

■ 214, 151, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 147, 119



136, 151, 125



121, 154, 137

Triad

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



136, 151, 125



120, 150, 172



175, 137, 142

Complementary

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



136, 151, 125



140, 125, 151

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.



169, 138, 156



136, 151, 125



137, 146, 173

Square

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



136, 151, 125



110, 153, 164



155, 141, 167



174, 138, 129

Rectangle

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



136, 151, 125



113, 154, 146



155, 141, 167



174, 137, 146

Sweetspot

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



136, 151, 125



191, 196, 187



151, 140, 125



96, 99, 93



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



136, 151, 125



173, 196, 155



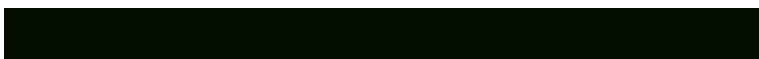
125, 151, 127



72, 77, 69



59, 140, 0



5, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



140, 125, 151



179, 155, 196



151, 125, 149



73, 69, 77



81, 0, 140



7, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 151, 125 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

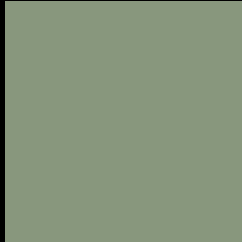
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 151, 125 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

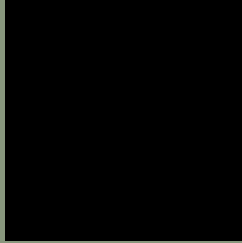
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 151, 125 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 151, 125.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 151, 125.

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





Tritanopia

141, 146, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 151, 125

Protanomaly

147, 148, 123

Deuteranomaly

156, 145, 126

Tritanomaly

139, 148, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 151, 125

Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly

141, 147, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 151, 125 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, 151, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 151, 125)  
}
```

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, 151, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 151, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 151, 125 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, 151, 125) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 151, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 151, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 151, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 151, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 151,  
125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 151, 125 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 151, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
151, 125) }
```

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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