

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 155, 125)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 155, 125) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 155, 125)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	889B7D
RGB	136, 155, 125
RGB Percent	53%, 61%, 49%
CMY	0.4667, 0.3922, 0.5098
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.19, 0.39
HSL	98°, 13%, 55%
HSV	98°, 19%, 61%
XYZ	25.5764, 30.1576, 23.8750
YIQ	145.8990, -1.6940, -13.3580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

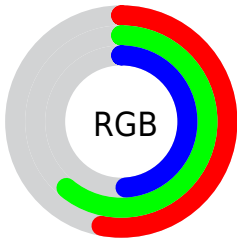
Format	Color
RYB	125, 155, 144
Decimal	8952701
CIELab	61.79, -12.50, 13.52
CIELCh	62, 18.411, 132.758
Yxy	30.1576, 0.3213, 0.3788
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287142781 (0xFF889B7D)
YUV	145.8990, -10.3032, -8.6814
Hunter-Lab	54.9159, -12.9689, 12.6645

Details

The RGB color **136, 155, 125** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **144, 125, 155**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 209, 178**, and **86, 104, 76** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 155, 110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 155, 140**.

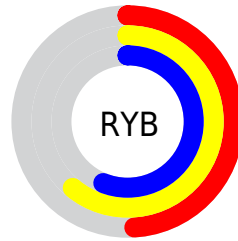
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (61%)

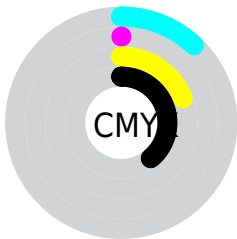
Blue (49%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (56%)

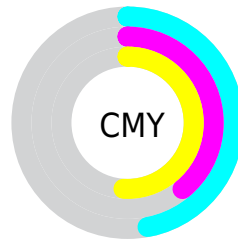


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 155, 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, 155, 125 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 136, 155, 125


255, 255, 255

 190, 209, 178

 217, 238, 205

 246, 255, 233

 136, 155, 125

 110, 129, 100

 86, 104, 76

 62, 80, 53

 40, 57, 32


 20, 35, 9


 0, 12, 0

 0, 0, 0

 136, 155, 125

 126, 155, 110

 136, 155, 125

 146, 155, 140

 116, 155, 94

 156, 155, 156

 107, 155, 78


 165, 155, 171

 97, 155, 63

 175, 155, 187

 87, 155, 48

 185, 155, 203

 77, 155, 32

 195, 155, 218

 67, 155, 17

 205, 155, 233

 57, 155, 1

 215, 155, 249

 57, 155, 0

 224, 155, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155, 150, 117



136, 155, 125



118, 158, 139

Triad

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



136, 155, 125



119, 154, 180



183, 138, 143

Complementary

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



136, 155, 125



144, 125, 155

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.



176, 139, 159



136, 155, 125



140, 148, 181

Square

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



136, 155, 125



106, 157, 171



161, 143, 173



181, 140, 128

Rectangle

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



136, 155, 125



109, 159, 150



161, 143, 173



182, 138, 148

Sweetspot

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



136, 155, 125



194, 201, 189



155, 144, 125



97, 102, 95



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



136, 155, 125



172, 201, 155



125, 155, 129



72, 77, 69



51, 140, 0



5, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



144, 125, 155



184, 155, 201



155, 125, 151



74, 69, 77



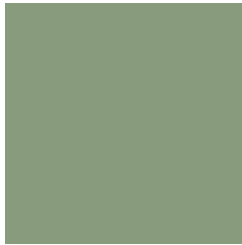
89, 0, 140



8, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 155, 125 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 155, 125 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

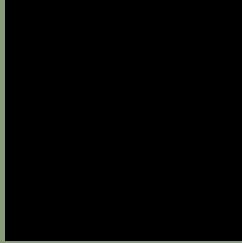
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

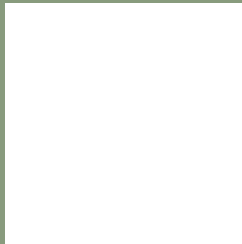
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 136, 155, 125 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 155, 125.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 155, 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
142, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 155, 125

Protanomaly

150, 151, 123

Deuteranomaly

158, 147, 126

Tritanomaly

140, 152, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 155, 125

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

142, 149, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 155, 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, 155, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 155, 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, 155, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 155, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 155, 125 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

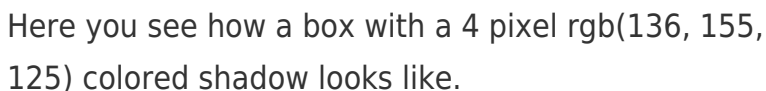
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(136, 155, 125) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 155, 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, 155, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 155, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 155, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 155,  
125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 155, 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, 155, 125) }
```

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

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