

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 156, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 156, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 156, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	889C93
RGB	136, 156, 147
RGB Percent	53%, 61%, 58%
CMY	0.4667, 0.3882, 0.4235
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.06, 0.39
HSL	153°, 9%, 57%
HSV	153°, 13%, 61%
XYZ	27.3083, 31.1178, 32.1708
YIQ	148.9940, -9.0310, -7.0390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

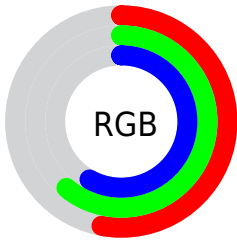
Format	Color
RYB	136, 149, 156
Decimal	8952979
CIELab	62.61, -8.89, 2.32
CIELCh	63, 9.191, 165.372
Yxy	31.1178, 0.3014, 0.3435
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287143059 (0xFF889C93)
YUV	148.9940, -0.9830, -11.3957
Hunter-Lab	55.7833, -10.2375, 4.8552

Details

The RGB color **136, 156, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 136, 145**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **189, 211, 201**, and **86, 105, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120, 156, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 156, 154**.

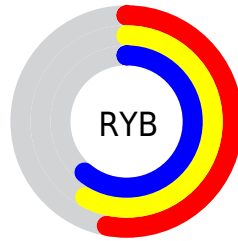
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (61%)

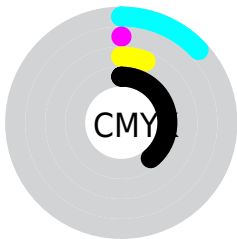
Blue (58%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (61%)

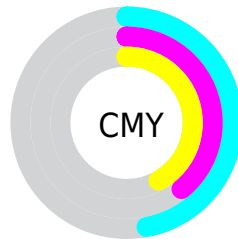


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 156, 147 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, 156, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 156, 147


255, 255, 255

 189, 211, 201


 217, 239, 229

 246, 255, 255

 136, 156, 147


 111, 130, 121

 86, 105, 97


 63, 81, 73

 40, 58, 50


 20, 36, 29

 0, 15, 3

 0, 0, 0

 136, 156, 147


 120, 156, 140


 136, 156, 147


 152, 156, 154

 105, 156, 133


 167, 156, 161

 89, 156, 126


 183, 156, 168


 74, 156, 119


 198, 156, 175

 58, 156, 112


 214, 156, 182

 42, 156, 105


 230, 156, 189

 27, 156, 98

 245, 156, 196

 11, 156, 91

 255, 156, 203

 0, 156, 86

 255, 156, 210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144, 155, 140



136, 156, 147



131, 156, 155

Triad

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



136, 156, 147



148, 151, 167



168, 147, 140

Complementary

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



136, 156, 147



156, 136, 145

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, 146, 147



136, 156, 147



158, 148, 163

Square

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



136, 156, 147



138, 153, 167



166, 146, 156



162, 149, 136

Rectangle

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



136, 156, 147



131, 156, 160



166, 146, 156



169, 147, 142

Sweetspot

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



136, 156, 147



196, 204, 200



145, 156, 136



97, 102, 100



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



136, 156, 147



173, 204, 190



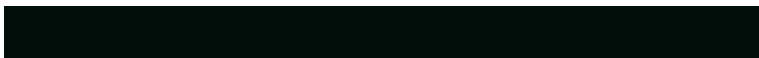
136, 155, 156



71, 79, 75



0, 143, 79



0, 15, 8

Inverse Universe

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



156, 136, 145



204, 173, 187



156, 137, 136



79, 71, 75



143, 0, 64



15, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 156, 147 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, 156, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

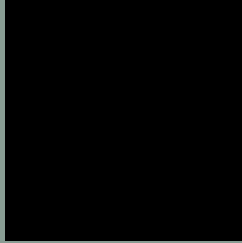
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

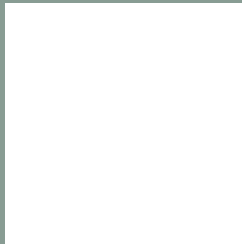
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 136, 156, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 156, 147.



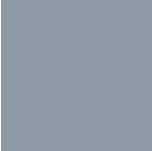
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 156, 147.

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

139, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 156, 147

Protanomaly

149, 153, 145

Deuteranomaly

155, 150, 148

Tritanomaly

138, 154, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 156, 147

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

144, 152, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 156, 147 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, 156, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 156, 147)  
}
```

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, 156, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 156, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 156, 147 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, 156, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 156, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 156, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 156, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 156, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 156,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 156, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 156, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
156, 147) }
```

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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