

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 157, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 157, 186) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 157, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	889DBA
RGB	136, 157, 186
RGB Percent	53%, 62%, 73%
CMY	0.4667, 0.3843, 0.2706
CMYK	0.27, 0.16, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	215°, 27%, 63%
HSV	215°, 27%, 73%
XYZ	31.0732, 32.8934, 51.1657
YIQ	154.0270, -21.8250, 4.5670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

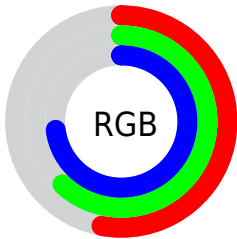
Format	Color
RYB	136, 151, 186
Decimal	8953274
CIELab	64.07, -0.70, -17.43
CIElCh	64, 17.445, 267.687
Yxy	32.8934, 0.2699, 0.2857
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287143354 (0xFF889DBA)
YUV	154.0270, 15.7627, -15.8097
Hunter-Lab	57.3527, -3.6574, -12.7471

Details

The RGB color **136, 157, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **186, 165, 136**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 211, 242**, and **85, 106, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117, 146, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 168, 186**.

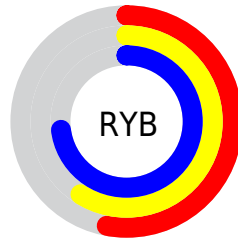
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (62%)

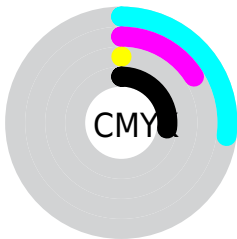
Blue (73%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (73%)

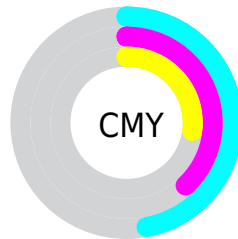


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 157, 186 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, 157, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 136, 157, 186

255, 255, 255

■ 190, 211, 242

■ 218, 240, 255

■ 247, 255, 255

■ 136, 157, 186

■ 110, 131, 159

■ 85, 106, 133

■ 60, 82, 108

■ 37, 59, 83

■ 11, 37, 60

■ 0, 16, 38

■ 0, 1, 16

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 136, 157, 186

■ 136, 157, 186

■ 117, 146, 186

■ 155, 168, 186

■ 99, 135, 186

■ 173, 179, 186

■ 80, 125, 186

■ 192, 189, 186

■ 62, 114, 186

■ 210, 200, 186

■ 43, 103, 186

■ 229, 211, 186

■ 24, 92, 186

■ 248, 222, 186

■ 6, 81, 186

■ 255, 233, 186

■ 0, 78, 186

■ 255, 243, 186

■ 255, 254, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119, 161, 181



136, 157, 186



157, 152, 183

Triad

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



136, 157, 186



188, 145, 142



134, 162, 138

Complementary

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



136, 157, 186



186, 165, 136

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.



152, 159, 128



136, 157, 186



181, 149, 130

Square

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



136, 157, 186



185, 144, 157



169, 154, 124



119, 164, 153

Rectangle

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



136, 157, 186



169, 148, 176



169, 154, 124



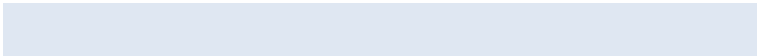
140, 161, 134

Sweetspot

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



136, 157, 186



223, 231, 242



136, 186, 164



110, 115, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



136, 157, 186



165, 197, 242



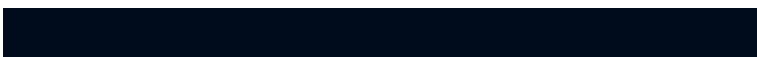
139, 136, 186



83, 86, 92



0, 65, 156



0, 12, 28

Inverse Universe

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



186, 136, 157



242, 165, 197



183, 186, 136



92, 83, 86



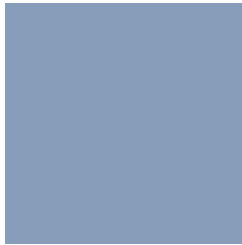
156, 0, 65



28, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 157, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

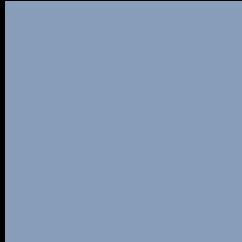
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 157, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

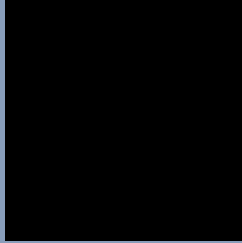
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

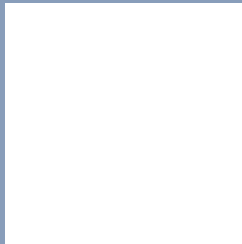
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 136, 157, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 157, 186.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 157, 186.

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

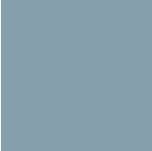
136, 157, 186

Protanopia

149, 154, 184

Deuteranopia

154, 152, 187



Tritanopia
133, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color
136, 157, 186

Protanomaly
144, 155, 185

Deuteranomaly
147, 154, 187

Tritanomaly
134, 158, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
136, 157, 186

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
147, 155, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 157, 186 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, 157, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 157, 186)  
}
```

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, 157, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 157, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 157, 186 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

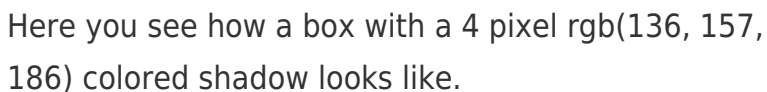
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(136, 157, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 157, 186) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 157, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 157, 186); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 157, 186); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 157, 186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 157, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 157, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
157, 186) }
```

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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