

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 158, 203)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 158, 203) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 158, 203)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	889ECB
RGB	136, 158, 203
RGB Percent	53%, 62%, 80%
CMY	0.4667, 0.3804, 0.2039
CMYK	0.33, 0.22, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	220°, 39%, 66%
HSV	220°, 33%, 80%
XYZ	33.1597, 33.9998, 61.3148
YIQ	156.5520, -27.5570, 9.3310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

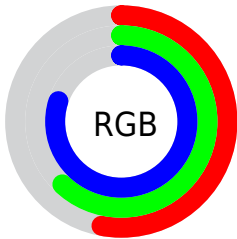
Format	Color
R_{YB}	136, 153, 203
Decimal	8953547
CIE _{Lab}	64.96, 3.01, -25.57
CIE _{LCh}	65, 25.744, 276.719
Yxy	33.9998, 0.2581, 0.2646
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287143627 (0xFF889ECB)
YUV	156.5520, 22.8989, -18.0241
Hunter-Lab	58.3093, -0.5308, -21.5295

Details

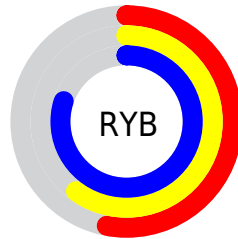
The RGB color **136, 158, 203** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **203, 181, 136**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 212, 255**, and **84, 107, 149** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116, 144, 203**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 172, 203**.

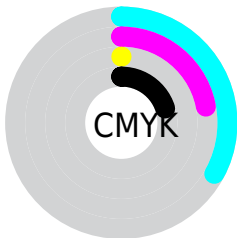
Distribution



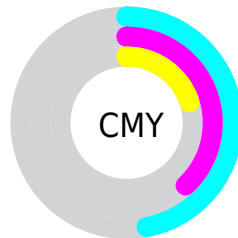
- Red (53%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 158, 203 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, 158, 203 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 136, 158, 203

255, 255, 255

■ 191, 212, 255

■ 219, 241, 255

■ 248, 255, 255

■ 136, 158, 203

■ 110, 132, 175

■ 84, 107, 149

■ 58, 83, 123

■ 32, 60, 98

■ 0, 38, 74

■ 0, 18, 51

■ 0, 2, 30


■ 0, 0, 0

■ 136, 158, 203


■ 136, 158, 203

 116, 144, 203


 156, 172, 203

 95, 131, 203

 177, 185, 203

 75, 117, 203

 197, 199, 203

 55, 103, 203

 217, 213, 203

 35, 90, 203

 238, 226, 203

 14, 76, 203

 255, 240, 203

 0, 67, 203

 255, 253, 203

 255, 255, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105, 165, 199



136, 158, 203



168, 150, 195

Triad

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



136, 158, 203



202, 143, 131



117, 169, 139

Complementary

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



136, 158, 203



203, 181, 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.



144, 165, 120



136, 158, 203



190, 150, 116

Square

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



136, 158, 203



203, 141, 153



169, 158, 112



95, 171, 162

Rectangle

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



136, 158, 203



185, 145, 183



169, 158, 112



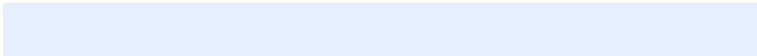
126, 168, 132

Sweetspot

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



136, 158, 203



230, 238, 255



136, 203, 181



112, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



136, 158, 203



153, 186, 255



147, 136, 203



92, 95, 102



0, 54, 166



0, 13, 38

Inverse Universe

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



203, 136, 158



255, 153, 186



192, 203, 136



102, 92, 95



166, 0, 54



38, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 158, 203 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

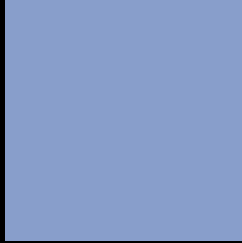
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 158, 203 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

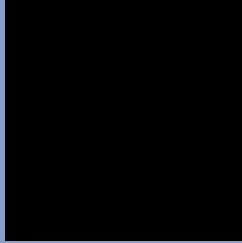
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 158, 203 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 158, 203.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 158, 203.

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, 158, 203

Protanopia
146, 156, 201

Deuteranopia
148, 155, 204



Tritanopia
130, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color
136, 158, 203

Protanomaly
142, 157, 202

Deuteranomaly
144, 156, 204

Tritanomaly
132, 161, 186

Monochromacy



Original Color
136, 158, 203

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
149, 157, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 158, 203 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, 158, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 158, 203)  
}
```

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, 158, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 158, 203) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 158, 203 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, 158, 203) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 158, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 158, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 158, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 158, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 158,  
203) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 158, 203 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 158, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
158, 203) }
```

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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