

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 162, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 162, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 162, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88A28A
RGB	136, 162, 138
RGB Percent	53%, 64%, 54%
CMY	0.4667, 0.3647, 0.4588
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.15, 0.36
HSL	125°, 12%, 58%
HSV	125°, 16%, 64%
XYZ	27.6611, 32.9099, 28.9391
YIQ	151.4900, -7.7920, -12.9760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

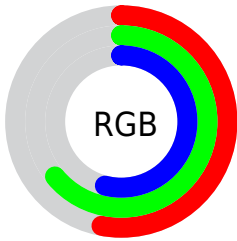
Format	Color
RYB	136, 160, 162
Decimal	8954506
CIELab	64.09, -13.86, 9.49
CIELCh	64, 16.801, 145.594
Yxy	32.9099, 0.3090, 0.3677
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287144586 (0xFF88A28A)
YUV	151.4900, -6.6506, -13.5847
Hunter-Lab	57.3671, -14.3239, 10.2479

Details

The RGB color **136, 162, 138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **162, 136, 160**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 217, 191**, and **86, 110, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120, 162, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 162, 153**.

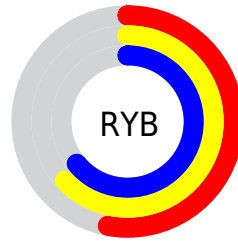
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (64%)

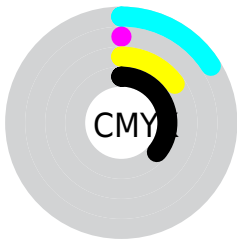
Blue (54%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (64%)

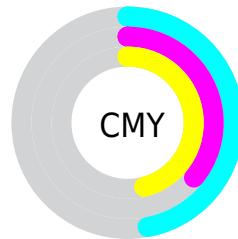


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 162, 138 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, 162, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 162, 138


255, 255, 255

 190, 217, 191

 217, 245, 219

 246, 255, 248

 136, 162, 138

 110, 136, 113

 86, 110, 88

 62, 86, 65


 40, 63, 43

 19, 41, 22


 0, 21, 0


 0, 0, 0

 136, 162, 138


 120, 162, 123

 136, 162, 138


 152, 162, 153


 104, 162, 108

 168, 162, 168

 87, 162, 93

 185, 162, 183

 71, 162, 78


 201, 162, 198

 55, 162, 63


 217, 162, 213

 39, 162, 48


 233, 162, 228

 23, 162, 33

 249, 162, 243

 6, 162, 18

 255, 162, 255

 0, 162, 12

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 158, 128



136, 162, 138



122, 164, 152

Triad

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



136, 162, 138



136, 157, 185



187, 145, 143

Complementary

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



136, 162, 138



162, 136, 160

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.



184, 145, 158



136, 162, 138



155, 152, 182

Square

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



136, 162, 138



120, 161, 179



173, 148, 172



181, 149, 131

Rectangle

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



136, 162, 138



116, 164, 163



173, 148, 172



187, 145, 148

Sweetspot

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



136, 162, 138



201, 212, 202



160, 162, 136



101, 107, 101



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



136, 162, 138



171, 212, 175



136, 162, 151



73, 82, 74



0, 145, 11



0, 18, 1

Inverse Universe

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



162, 136, 160



212, 171, 209



162, 136, 147



82, 73, 81



145, 0, 134



18, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 162, 138 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, 162, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

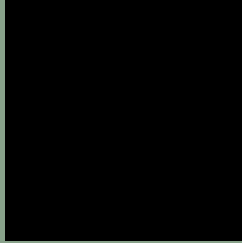
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 162, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 162, 138.



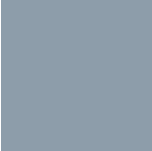
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 162, 138.

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, 157, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 162, 138

Protanomaly

153, 158, 135

Deuteranomaly

161, 154, 140

Tritanomaly

139, 159, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 162, 138

Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly

146, 155, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 162, 138 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, 162, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 162, 138)  
}
```

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, 162, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 162, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 162, 138 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

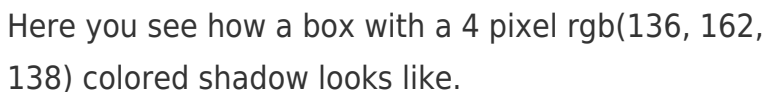
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(136, 162, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 162, 138) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 162, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 162, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 162, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 162,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 162, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 162, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
162, 138) }
```

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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