

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 164, 177)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 164, 177) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 164, 177)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88A4B1
RGB	136, 164, 177
RGB Percent	53%, 64%, 69%
CMY	0.4667, 0.3569, 0.3059
CMYK	0.23, 0.07, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	199°, 21%, 61%
HSV	199°, 23%, 69%
XYZ	31.3646, 34.9595, 46.6897
YIQ	157.1100, -20.8610, -1.8930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

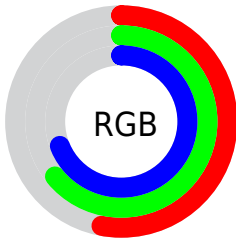
Format	Color
RYB	136, 153, 177
Decimal	8955057
CIELab	65.72, -6.71, -9.93
CIELCh	66, 11.981, 235.936
Yxy	34.9595, 0.2775, 0.3093
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287145137 (0xFF88A4B1)
YUV	157.1100, 9.8058, -18.5135
Hunter-Lab	59.1265, -8.7833, -5.4302

Details

The RGB color **136, 164, 177** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **177, 149, 136**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 219, 233**, and **85, 112, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **118, 158, 177**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 170, 177**.

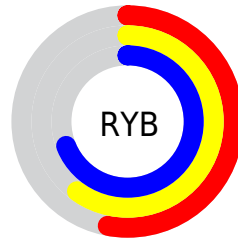
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (64%)

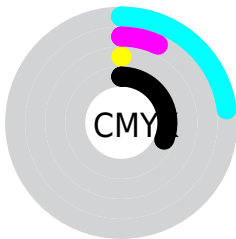
Blue (69%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (69%)

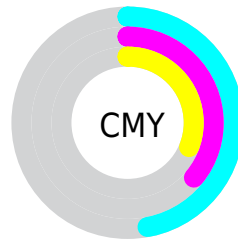


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 164, 177 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, 164, 177 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 164, 177


255, 255, 255


 190, 219, 233


 218, 247, 255

 247, 255, 255

 136, 164, 177

 110, 138, 150

 85, 112, 124

 61, 88, 100

 38, 65, 76


 14, 43, 53

 0, 22, 32

 0, 0, 6

 0, 0, 0

 136, 164, 177

 136, 164, 177

■ 118, 158, 177

■ 154, 170, 177

■ 101, 153, 177

■ 171, 175, 177

■ 83, 147, 177

■ 189, 181, 177

■ 65, 142, 177

■ 207, 186, 177

■ 48, 136, 177

■ 225, 192, 177

■ 30, 130, 177

■ 242, 198, 177

■ 12, 125, 177

■ 255, 203, 177

■ 0, 121, 177

■ 255, 209, 177

■ 255, 215, 177

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 166, 169



136, 164, 177



146, 161, 181

Triad

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



136, 164, 177



181, 152, 161



158, 162, 140

Complementary

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



136, 164, 177



177, 149, 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.



170, 158, 138



136, 164, 177



183, 153, 151

Square

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



136, 164, 177



172, 154, 172



179, 155, 142



146, 165, 147

Rectangle

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



136, 164, 177



155, 159, 180



179, 155, 142



162, 161, 139

Sweetspot

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



136, 164, 177



213, 224, 230



136, 177, 149



106, 112, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



136, 164, 177



165, 209, 230



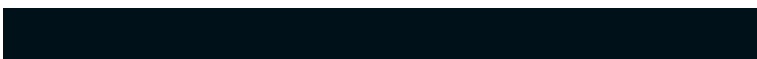
136, 144, 177



80, 86, 89



0, 104, 153



0, 17, 26

Inverse Universe

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



177, 136, 164



230, 165, 209



177, 169, 136



89, 80, 86



153, 0, 104



26, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 164, 177 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

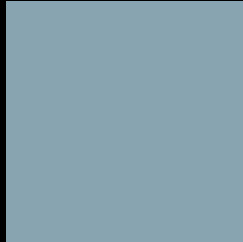
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 164, 177 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

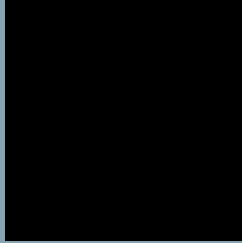
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

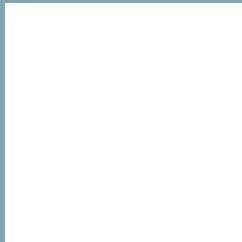
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 136, 164, 177 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 164, 177.

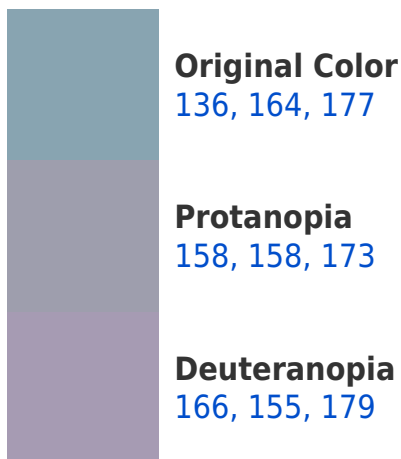


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 164, 177.

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
136, 164, 177

Trichromacy



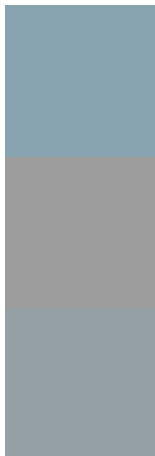
Original Color
136, 164, 177

Protanomaly
150, 160, 174

Deuteranomaly
155, 158, 178

Tritanomaly
136, 164, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
136, 164, 177

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
149, 160, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 164, 177 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, 164, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 164, 177)  
}
```

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, 164, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 164, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 164, 177 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, 164, 177) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 164, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 164, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 164, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 164, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 164,  
177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 164, 177 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 164, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
164, 177) }
```

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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