

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 173, 134)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 173, 134) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 173, 134)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88AD86
RGB	136, 173, 134
RGB Percent	53%, 68%, 53%
CMY	0.4667, 0.3216, 0.4745
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.23, 0.32
HSL	117°, 19%, 60%
HSV	117°, 23%, 68%
XYZ	29.4000, 36.8426, 28.1160
YIQ	157.4910, -9.5330, -19.9730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

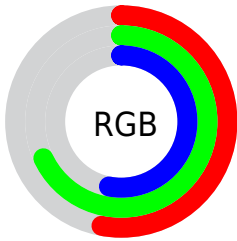
Format	Color
RYB	134, 173, 171
Decimal	8957318
CIELab	67.16, -20.30, 16.02
CIELCh	67, 25.855, 141.717
Yxy	36.8426, 0.3116, 0.3905
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287147398 (0xFF88AD86)
YUV	157.4910, -11.5811, -18.8476
Hunter-Lab	60.6981, -19.7627, 15.0249

Details

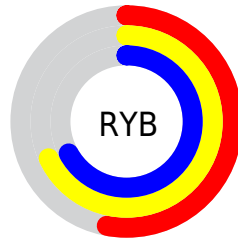
The RGB color **136, 173, 134** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **171, 134, 173**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 229, 187**, and **85, 120, 84** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120, 173, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 173, 151**.

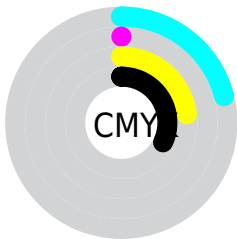
Distribution



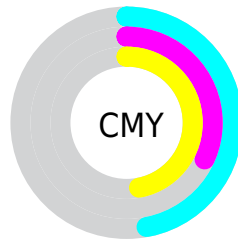
- Red (53%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 173, 134 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, 173, 134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 136, 173, 134


255, 255, 255

 190, 229, 187

 218, 255, 215

 247, 255, 244

 136, 173, 134

 110, 146, 109

 85, 120, 84

 61, 96, 61

 38, 72, 39

 15, 49, 18

 0, 29, 0

 0, 0, 0

 136, 173, 134

 120, 173, 117

 136, 173, 134

 152, 173, 151

■ 103, 173, 99

■ 169, 173, 169

■ 87, 173, 82

■ 185, 173, 186

■ 70, 173, 65

■ 202, 173, 203

■ 54, 173, 47

■ 218, 173, 221

■ 38, 173, 30

■ 234, 173, 238

■ 21, 173, 13

■ 251, 173, 255

■ 9, 173, 0

■ 255, 173, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 167, 120



136, 173, 134



111, 176, 156

Triad

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



136, 173, 134



125, 168, 209



211, 147, 147

Complementary

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



136, 173, 134



171, 134, 173

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.



205, 147, 171



136, 173, 134



158, 160, 207

Square

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



136, 173, 134



99, 173, 199



187, 152, 193



204, 152, 128

Rectangle

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



136, 173, 134



98, 177, 172



187, 152, 193



210, 147, 155

Sweetspot

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



136, 173, 134



209, 224, 209



173, 170, 134



104, 112, 103



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



136, 173, 134



167, 224, 164



134, 173, 151



78, 87, 78



8, 150, 0



1, 23, 0

Inverse Universe

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



171, 134, 173



221, 164, 224



173, 134, 156



86, 78, 87



143, 0, 150



22, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 173, 134 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, 173, 134 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

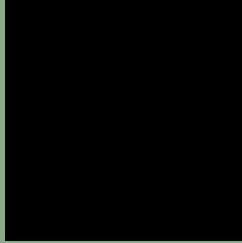
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 173, 134 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 173, 134.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 173, 134.

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, 173, 134

Protanopia
173, 163, 129

Deuteranopia
188, 157, 137



Tritanopia
144, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 173, 134

Protanomaly

160, 167, 131

Deuteranomaly

169, 163, 136

Tritanomaly

141, 169, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 173, 134

Achromatopsia

157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly

149, 163, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 173, 134 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, 173, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 173, 134)  
}
```

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, 173, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 173, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 173, 134 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, 173, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 173, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 173, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 173, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 173, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 173,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 173, 134 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 173, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
173, 134) }
```

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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