

# Converting Colors

RGB(136, 174, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(136, 174, 166) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(136, 174, 166)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88AEA6
RGB	136, 174, 166
RGB Percent	53%, 68%, 65%
CMY	0.4667, 0.3176, 0.3490
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.05, 0.32
HSL	167°, 19%, 61%
HSV	167°, 22%, 68%
XYZ	32.1723, 38.2595, 41.7656
YIQ	161.7260, -20.0800, -10.5440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

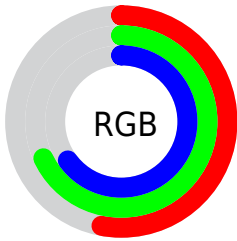
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	136, 157, 174
Decimal	8957606
CIELab	68.21, -14.52, -0.12
CIElCh	68, 14.522, 180.492
Yxy	38.2595, 0.2867, 0.3410
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287147686 (0xFF88AEA6)
YUV	161.7260, 2.1071, -22.5617
Hunter-Lab	61.8543, -15.4016, 3.2639

# Details

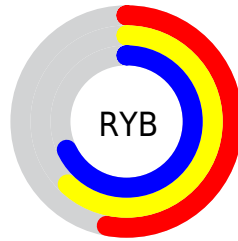
The RGB color **136, 174, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **174, 136, 144**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 230, 221**, and **85, 122, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **119, 174, 162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 174, 170**.

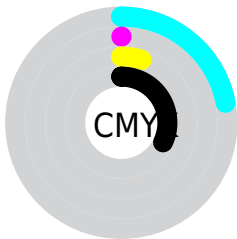
# Distribution



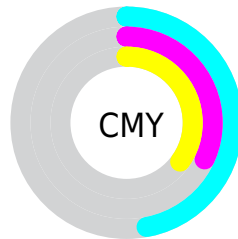
- Red (53%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 174, 166 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, 174, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 136, 174, 166


255, 255, 255


 190, 230, 221


 218, 255, 250

 247, 255, 255

 136, 174, 166

 110, 147, 140

 85, 122, 114

 61, 97, 90

 38, 73, 66

 14, 50, 44

 0, 29, 24


 0, 0, 0


 136, 174, 166


 119, 174, 162

 136, 174, 166


 153, 174, 170

 101, 174, 159


 171, 174, 173

 84, 174, 155


 188, 174, 177


 66, 174, 151


 206, 174, 181

 49, 174, 148

 223, 174, 184

 32, 174, 144

 240, 174, 188

 14, 174, 140

 255, 174, 192

 0, 174, 137

 255, 174, 195

 255, 174, 199

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



147, 173, 153



136, 174, 166



132, 174, 179

# Triad

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



136, 174, 166



169, 163, 189



188, 161, 144

# Complementary

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



136, 174, 166



174, 136, 144

# 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.



194, 158, 154



136, 174, 166



184, 159, 179

# Square

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



136, 174, 166



152, 167, 192



193, 157, 167



177, 165, 140

# Rectangle

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



136, 174, 166



135, 172, 186



193, 157, 167



191, 160, 147



# Sweetspot

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



136, 174, 166



211, 227, 224



144, 174, 136



106, 115, 113



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115



# Same Dimension

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



136, 174, 166



168, 227, 215



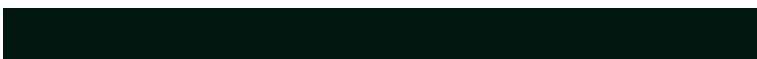
136, 163, 174



78, 87, 85



0, 150, 119



0, 23, 18



# Inverse Universe

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



174, 136, 144



227, 168, 180



174, 147, 136



87, 78, 80



150, 0, 32



23, 0, 5



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 174, 166 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

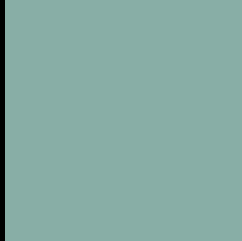
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 174, 166 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

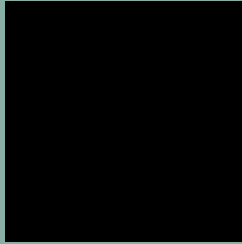
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 136, 174, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 174, 166.

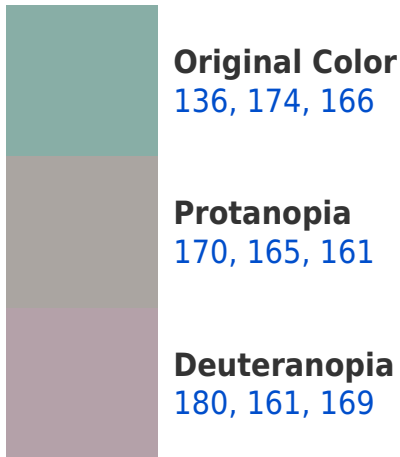


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 174, 166.

# 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**  
140, 171, 185

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

136, 174, 166

**Protanomaly**

158, 168, 163

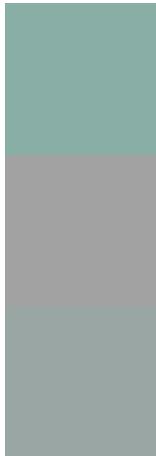
**Deuteranomaly**

164, 166, 168

**Tritanomaly**

139, 172, 178

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

136, 174, 166

**Achromatopsia**

162, 162, 162

**Achromatomaly**

153, 166, 163

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 174, 166 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, 174, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 174, 166)  
}
```

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, 174, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 174, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 174, 166 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

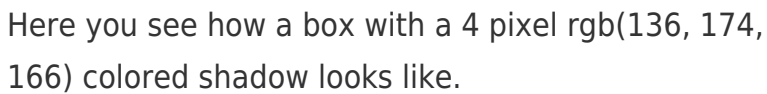
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(136, 174, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 174, 166) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 174, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 174, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 174, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 174,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 174, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 174, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
174, 166) }
```

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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