

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 176, 110)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 176, 110) contains.

RGB(136, 176, 110)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(136, 176, 110)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88B06E
RGB	136, 176, 110
RGB Percent	53%, 69%, 43%
CMY	0.4667, 0.3098, 0.5686
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.37, 0.31
HSL	96°, 29%, 56%
HSV	96°, 37%, 69%
XYZ	28.4931, 37.4107, 20.4711
YIQ	156.5160, -2.6540, -29.0060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

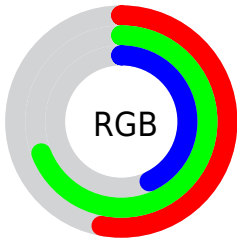
Format	Color
RYB	110, 176, 150
Decimal	8958062
CIELab	67.58, -25.64, 29.54
CIElCh	68, 39.113, 130.963
Yxy	37.4107, 0.3299, 0.4331
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287148142 (0xFF88B06E)
YUV	156.5160, -22.9324, -17.9925
Hunter-Lab	61.1643, -23.8840, 22.9712

Details

The RGB color **136, 176, 110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **150, 110, 176**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 232, 162**, and **85, 123, 61** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 176, 92**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 176, 128**.

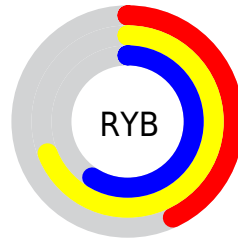
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (69%)

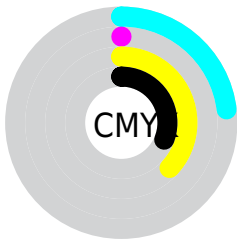
Blue (43%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (59%)

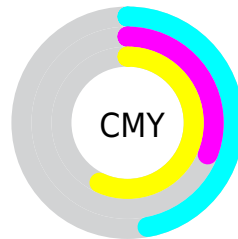


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 176, 110 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, 176, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 176, 110

255, 255, 255

 190, 232, 162


 219, 255, 190

 247, 255, 218

 255, 255, 246

 136, 176, 110

 125, 176, 92

 136, 176, 110

 110, 149, 85

 85, 123, 61

 60, 98, 38


 35, 74, 15


 13, 51, 0

 0, 32, 0

 0, 0, 0


 136, 176, 110

 147, 176, 128

 115, 176, 75

 157, 176, 145

 104, 176, 57

 168, 176, 163


 93, 176, 40


 179, 176, 180


 83, 176, 22


 189, 176, 198

 72, 176, 4

 200, 176, 216

 69, 176, 0

 211, 176, 233

 221, 176, 251

 232, 176, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175, 167, 94



136, 176, 110



91, 182, 140

Triad

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



136, 176, 110



67, 175, 231



233, 137, 153

Complementary

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



136, 176, 110



150, 110, 176

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.



219, 140, 188



136, 176, 110



134, 164, 234

Square

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



136, 176, 110



0, 181, 210



185, 151, 218



227, 143, 120

Rectangle

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



136, 176, 110



53, 183, 165



185, 151, 218



230, 137, 165

Sweetspot

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



136, 176, 110



214, 230, 204



176, 150, 110



106, 115, 100



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



136, 176, 110



167, 230, 126



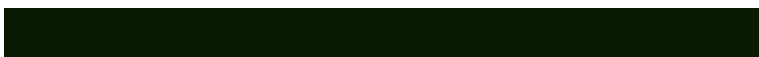
110, 176, 117



84, 89, 80



60, 153, 0



10, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



150, 110, 176



189, 126, 230



176, 110, 169



86, 80, 89



93, 0, 153



15, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 176, 110 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, 176, 110 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, 176, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 176, 110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 176, 110.

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, 176, 110

Protanopia
179, 164, 105

Deuteranopia
196, 157, 114



Tritanopia
147, 167, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color
136, 176, 110

Protanomaly
163, 168, 107

Deuteranomaly
174, 164, 113

Tritanomaly
143, 170, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color
136, 176, 110

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
149, 164, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 176, 110 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, 176, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 176, 110)  
}
```

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, 176, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 176, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 176, 110 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, 176, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 176, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 176, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 176, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 176, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 176,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 176, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 176, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
176, 110) }
```

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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