

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 176, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 176, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 176, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88B08F
RGB	136, 176, 143
RGB Percent	53%, 69%, 56%
CMY	0.4667, 0.3098, 0.4392
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.19, 0.31
HSL	131°, 20%, 61%
HSV	131°, 23%, 69%
XYZ	30.6366, 38.2681, 31.7584
YIQ	160.2780, -13.2470, -18.7430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

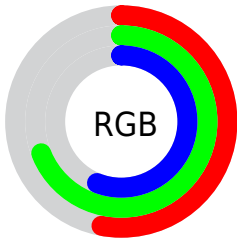
Format	Color
RYB	136, 170, 176
Decimal	8958095
CIELab	68.22, -20.18, 12.57
CIELCh	68, 23.776, 148.093
Yxy	38.2681, 0.3043, 0.3802
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287148175 (0xFF88B08F)
YUV	160.2780, -8.5181, -21.2918
Hunter-Lab	61.8612, -19.8554, 12.8645

Details

The RGB color **136, 176, 143** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **176, 136, 169**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 232, 197**, and **85, 123, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **118, 176, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 176, 158**.

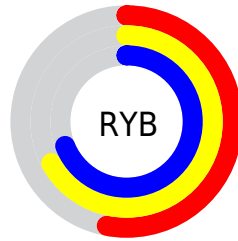
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (69%)

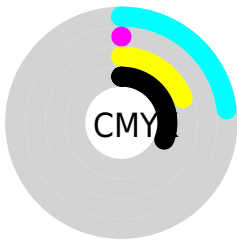
Blue (56%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (69%)

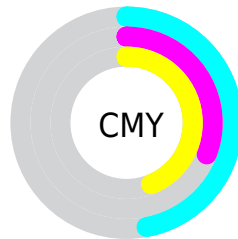


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 176, 143 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, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 176, 143


255, 255, 255

 190, 232, 197


 218, 255, 225

 247, 255, 253

 136, 176, 143

 110, 149, 117

 85, 123, 93

 61, 98, 69

 38, 74, 47


 15, 51, 26


 0, 31, 0


 0, 0, 0


 136, 176, 143


 118, 176, 128


 136, 176, 143

 154, 176, 158

 101, 176, 114

 171, 176, 172

 83, 176, 99


 189, 176, 187


 66, 176, 85

 206, 176, 201

 48, 176, 70


 224, 176, 216

 30, 176, 56

 242, 176, 230

 13, 176, 41

 255, 176, 245

 0, 176, 31

 255, 176, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 171, 128



136, 176, 143



114, 178, 164

Triad

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



136, 176, 143



138, 169, 209



210, 152, 147

Complementary

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



136, 176, 143



176, 136, 169

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.



207, 151, 168



136, 176, 143



168, 161, 204

Square

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



136, 176, 143



113, 175, 202



193, 155, 189



201, 157, 131

Rectangle

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



136, 176, 143



105, 178, 179



193, 155, 189



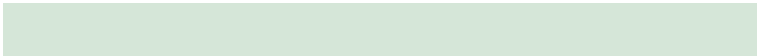
210, 151, 154

Sweetspot

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



136, 176, 143



213, 230, 216



169, 176, 136



106, 115, 107



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



136, 176, 143



168, 230, 178



136, 176, 163



80, 89, 82



0, 153, 27



0, 26, 4

Inverse Universe

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



176, 136, 169



230, 168, 219



176, 136, 149



89, 80, 88



153, 0, 126



26, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 176, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

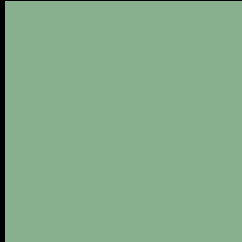
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

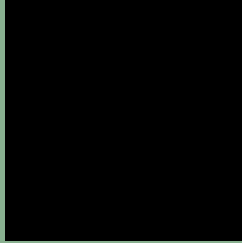
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 176, 143.



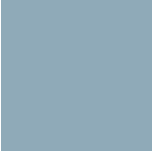
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 176, 143.

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
143, 170, 184

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 176, 143

Protanomaly

161, 169, 140

Deuteranomaly

170, 166, 145

Tritanomaly

140, 172, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 176, 143

Achromatopsia

160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly

151, 166, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 176, 143 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, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 176, 143)  
}
```

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, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 176, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 176, 143 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, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 176, 143) }
```

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, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 176, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 176, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 176,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 176, 143 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, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
176, 143) }
```

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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