

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 182, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 182, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 182, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88B694
RGB	136, 182, 148
RGB Percent	53%, 71%, 58%
CMY	0.4667, 0.2863, 0.4196
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.19, 0.29
HSL	136°, 24%, 62%
HSV	136°, 25%, 71%
XYZ	32.2266, 40.8283, 34.1991
YIQ	164.3700, -16.5020, -20.3260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

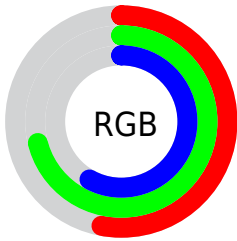
Format	Color
RYB	136, 172, 182
Decimal	8959636
CIELab	70.06, -22.27, 12.42
CIELCh	70, 25.503, 150.855
Yxy	40.8283, 0.3005, 0.3807
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287149716 (0xFF88B694)
YUV	164.3700, -8.0704, -24.8805
Hunter-Lab	63.8970, -21.7929, 12.9946

Details

The RGB color **136, 182, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **182, 136, 170**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 238, 202**, and **85, 129, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **118, 182, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 182, 161**.

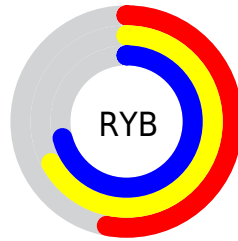
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (71%)

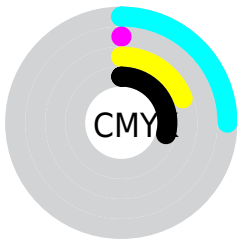
Blue (58%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (71%)

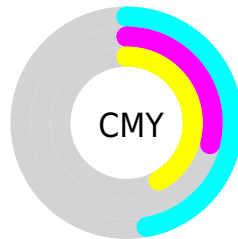


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 182, 148 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, 182, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 182, 148

 136, 182, 148


255, 255, 255

 110, 155, 122

 190, 238, 202

 85, 129, 97

 218, 255, 230

 61, 104, 73

 247, 255, 255

 37, 79, 51


 12, 56, 29

 0, 35, 5


 0, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 136, 182, 148


 136, 182, 148


 118, 182, 135

 154, 182, 161


 100, 182, 121

 172, 182, 175

 81, 182, 108

 191, 182, 188

 63, 182, 94


 209, 182, 202

 45, 182, 81


 227, 182, 215

 27, 182, 67

 245, 182, 229

 9, 182, 54

 255, 182, 242

 0, 182, 47

 255, 182, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 177, 131



136, 182, 148



113, 184, 171

Triad

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



136, 182, 148



144, 173, 217



218, 156, 149

Complementary

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



136, 182, 148



182, 136, 170

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.



216, 154, 171



136, 182, 148



176, 165, 211

Square

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



136, 182, 148



115, 180, 211



202, 158, 194



207, 162, 132

Rectangle

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



136, 182, 148



104, 184, 187



202, 158, 194



219, 155, 156

Sweetspot

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



136, 182, 148



218, 237, 223



171, 182, 136



108, 120, 111



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



136, 182, 148



166, 237, 185



136, 182, 171



83, 92, 85



0, 156, 41



0, 28, 7

Inverse Universe

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



182, 136, 170



237, 166, 219



182, 136, 148



92, 83, 89



156, 0, 115



28, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 182, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

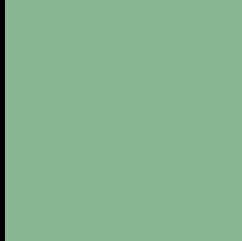
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 182, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

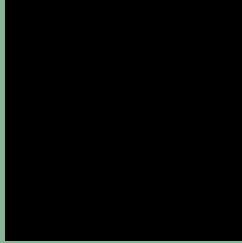
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 182, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 182, 148.

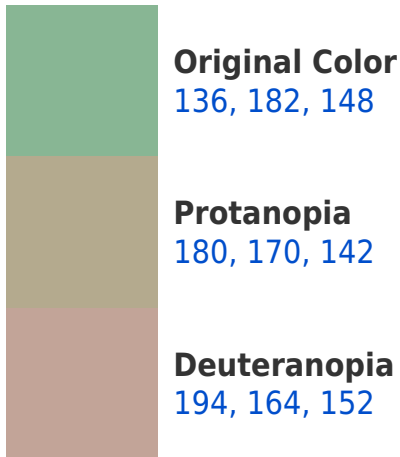


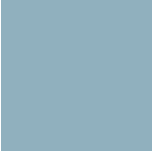
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 182, 148.

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](#).

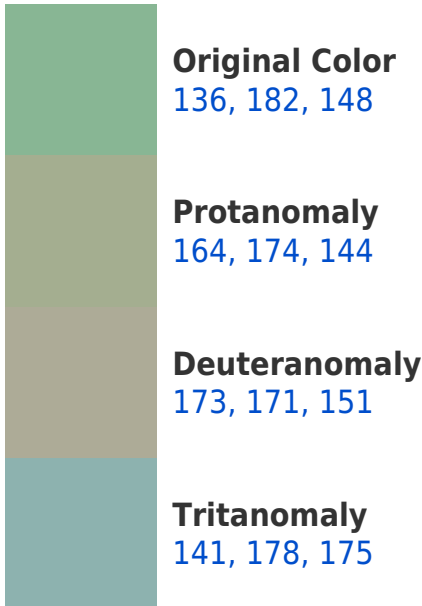
Dichromacy



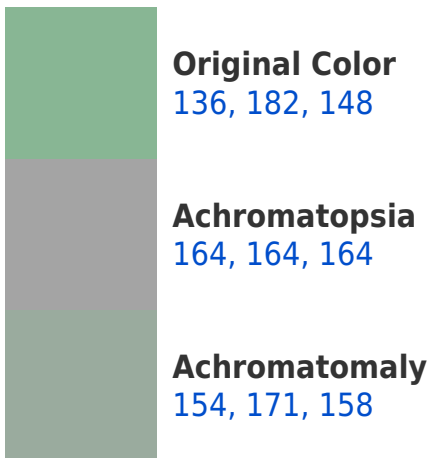


Tritanopia
144, 176, 190

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 182, 148 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, 182, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 182, 148)  
}
```

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, 182, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 182, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 182, 148 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, 182, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 182, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 182, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 182, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 182, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 182,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 182, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 182, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
182, 148) }
```

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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