

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 186, 115)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 186, 115) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 186, 115)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88BA73
RGB	136, 186, 115
RGB Percent	53%, 73%, 45%
CMY	0.4667, 0.2706, 0.5490
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.38, 0.27
HSL	102°, 34%, 59%
HSV	102°, 38%, 73%
XYZ	30.8068, 41.5899, 22.6236
YIQ	162.9560, -7.0090, -32.6810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

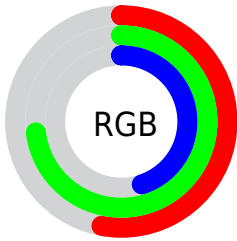
Format	Color
RYB	115, 186, 165
Decimal	8960627
CIELab	70.59, -29.76, 30.83
CIElCh	71, 42.853, 133.991
Yxy	41.5899, 0.3242, 0.4377
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287150707 (0xFF88BA73)
YUV	162.9560, -23.6423, -23.6404
Hunter-Lab	64.4902, -27.5890, 24.3438

Details

The RGB color **136, 186, 115** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **165, 115, 186**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 242, 168**, and **84, 133, 66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **123, 186, 96**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 186, 134**.

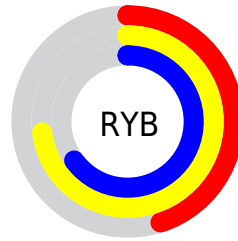
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (73%)

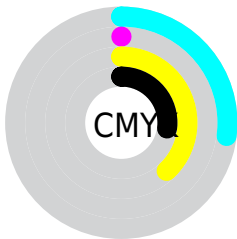
Blue (45%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (65%)

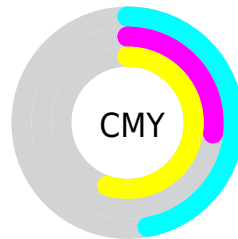


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 186, 115 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, 186, 115 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 186, 115


255, 255, 255

 191, 242, 168


 219, 255, 195

 248, 255, 223

 255, 255, 252

 136, 186, 115

 110, 159, 90

 84, 133, 66

 59, 107, 42

 33, 82, 19


 6, 59, 0


 0, 37, 0

 0, 4, 0


 0, 0, 0


 136, 186, 115

 136, 186, 115

 123, 186, 96

 149, 186, 134

 110, 186, 78


 162, 186, 152


 97, 186, 59


 175, 186, 171

 84, 186, 41


 188, 186, 189

 71, 186, 22


 201, 186, 208

 57, 186, 3

 215, 186, 227

 55, 186, 0

 228, 186, 245

 241, 186, 255

 254, 186, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 176, 95



136, 186, 115



83, 192, 150

Triad

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



136, 186, 115



66, 183, 247



248, 142, 156

Complementary

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



136, 186, 115



165, 115, 186

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.



235, 144, 195



136, 186, 115



144, 170, 248

Square

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



136, 186, 115



0, 190, 226



200, 156, 229



240, 150, 120

Rectangle

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



136, 186, 115



26, 193, 177



200, 156, 229



246, 141, 169

Sweetspot

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



136, 186, 115



223, 242, 216



186, 165, 115



111, 122, 106



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



136, 186, 115



164, 242, 131



115, 186, 129



85, 92, 83



46, 156, 0



8, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



165, 115, 186



209, 131, 242



186, 115, 172



89, 83, 92



110, 0, 156



20, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 186, 115 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, 186, 115 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, 186, 115 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 186, 115.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 186, 115.

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, 186, 115

Protanopia
187, 172, 109

Deuteranopia
205, 165, 120



Tritanopia
148, 177, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color
136, 186, 115

Protanomaly
168, 177, 111

Deuteranomaly
180, 173, 118

Tritanomaly
144, 180, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
136, 186, 115

Achromatopsia
163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly
153, 171, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 186, 115 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, 186, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 186, 115)  
}
```

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, 186, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 186, 115) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 186, 115 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, 186, 115) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 186, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 186, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 186, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 186, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 186,  
115) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 186, 115 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 186, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
186, 115) }
```

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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