

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 190, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 190, 162) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 190, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88BEA2
RGB	136, 190, 162
RGB Percent	53%, 75%, 64%
CMY	0.4667, 0.2549, 0.3647
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.15, 0.25
HSL	149°, 29%, 64%
HSV	149°, 28%, 75%
XYZ	35.0884, 44.6698, 40.9552
YIQ	170.6620, -23.1960, -20.1560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

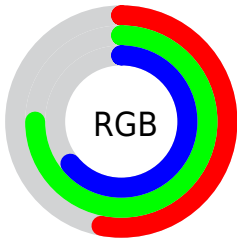
Format	Color
RYB	136, 172, 190
Decimal	8961698
CIELab	72.67, -23.53, 8.52
CIELCh	73, 25.025, 160.107
Yxy	44.6698, 0.2907, 0.3700
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287151778 (0xFF88BEA2)
YUV	170.6620, -4.2704, -30.3986
Hunter-Lab	66.8355, -23.2502, 10.4533

Details

The RGB color **136, 190, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **190, 136, 164**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 247, 217**, and **84, 136, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117, 190, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 190, 172**.

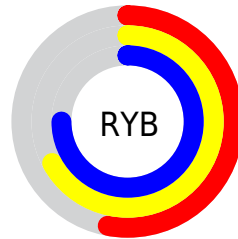
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (75%)

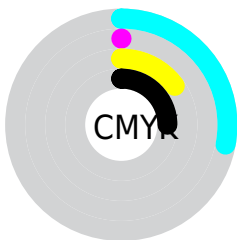
Blue (64%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (75%)

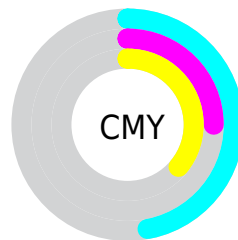


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 190, 162 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, 190, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 190, 162


255, 255, 255


 190, 247, 217


 219, 255, 245

 247, 255, 255

 136, 190, 162

 110, 163, 136

 84, 136, 110

 60, 111, 86

 35, 86, 63

 7, 63, 41

 0, 40, 20

 0, 17, 0

 0, 0, 0

 136, 190, 162

 136, 190, 162

■ 117, 190, 152

■ 155, 190, 172

■ 98, 190, 142

■ 174, 190, 182

■ 79, 190, 132

■ 193, 190, 192

■ 60, 190, 123

■ 212, 190, 201

■ 41, 190, 113

■ 231, 190, 211

■ 22, 190, 103

■ 250, 190, 221

■ 3, 190, 93

■ 255, 190, 231

■ 0, 190, 91

■ 255, 190, 241

■ 255, 190, 251

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162, 186, 143



136, 190, 162



116, 191, 185

Triad

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



136, 190, 162



161, 178, 223



222, 165, 150

Complementary

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



136, 190, 162



190, 136, 164

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.



225, 162, 171



136, 190, 162



192, 170, 213

Square

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



136, 190, 162



131, 185, 221



214, 164, 194



209, 172, 136

Rectangle

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



136, 190, 162



112, 191, 200



214, 164, 194



224, 163, 156

Sweetspot

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



136, 190, 162



225, 247, 236



165, 190, 136



111, 125, 118



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



136, 190, 162



163, 247, 204



136, 190, 188



85, 94, 89



0, 158, 76



0, 31, 15

Inverse Universe

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



190, 136, 164



247, 163, 207



190, 136, 138



94, 85, 90



158, 0, 82



31, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 190, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

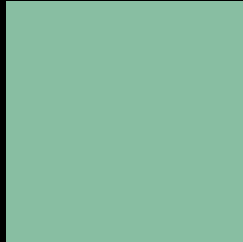
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 190, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

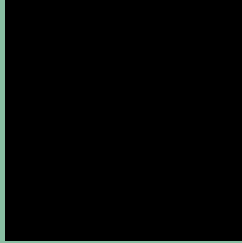
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 190, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 190, 162.

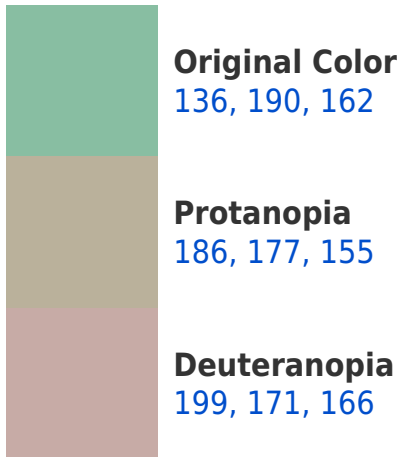


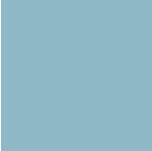
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 190, 162.

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

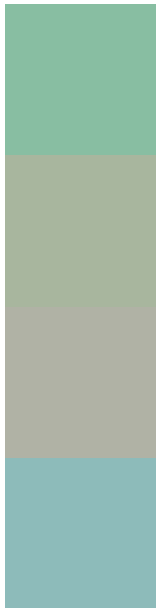




Tritanopia

144, 185, 199

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 190, 162

Protanomaly

168, 182, 158

Deuteranomaly

176, 178, 165

Tritanomaly

141, 187, 186

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 190, 162

Achromatopsia

171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly

158, 178, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 190, 162 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, 190, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 190, 162)  
}
```

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, 190, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 190, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 190, 162 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, 190, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 190, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(136, 190, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 190, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 190, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 190,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 190, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 190, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
190, 162) }
```

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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