

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 192, 122)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 192, 122) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 192, 122)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88C07A
RGB	136, 192, 122
RGB Percent	53%, 75%, 48%
CMY	0.4667, 0.2471, 0.5216
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.36, 0.25
HSL	108°, 36%, 62%
HSV	108°, 36%, 75%
XYZ	32.5158, 44.3387, 25.2568
YIQ	167.2760, -10.9060, -33.6420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

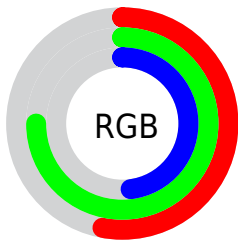
Format	Color
RYB	122, 192, 178
Decimal	8962170
CIELab	72.45, -31.57, 29.62
CIELCh	72, 43.294, 136.828
Yxy	44.3387, 0.3184, 0.4342
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287152250 (0xFF88C07A)
YUV	167.2760, -22.3211, -27.4291
Hunter-Lab	66.5873, -29.3628, 24.1222

Details

The RGB color **136, 192, 122** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **178, 122, 192**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 249, 175**, and **84, 138, 72** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 192, 103**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 192, 141**.

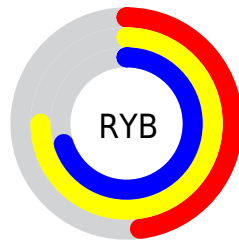
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (75%)

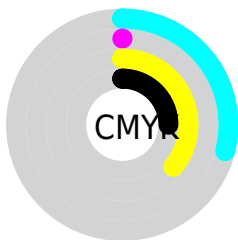
Blue (48%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (70%)

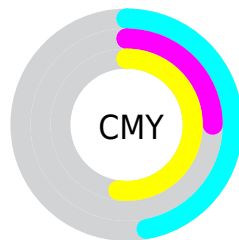


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 192, 122 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, 192, 122 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 192, 122

255, 255, 255

 191, 249, 175

 219, 255, 203

 248, 255, 231


 136, 192, 122

 110, 165, 97

 84, 138, 72

 58, 112, 49

 32, 88, 26


 1, 64, 1

 0, 41, 0

 0, 16, 0

 0, 0, 0

 136, 192, 122

 136, 192, 122

■ 121, 192, 103

■ 151, 192, 141

■ 105, 192, 84

■ 167, 192, 160

■ 90, 192, 64

■ 182, 192, 180

■ 75, 192, 45

■ 197, 192, 199

■ 59, 192, 26

■ 213, 192, 218

■ 44, 192, 7

■ 228, 192, 237

■ 38, 192, 0

■ 244, 192, 255

■ 255, 192, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 182, 100



136, 192, 122



81, 197, 158

Triad

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



136, 192, 122



80, 187, 254



254, 147, 157

Complementary

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



136, 192, 122



178, 122, 192

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.



243, 148, 197



136, 192, 122



155, 174, 253

Square

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



136, 192, 122



0, 195, 234



210, 159, 232



244, 156, 122

Rectangle

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



136, 192, 122



19, 199, 186



210, 159, 232



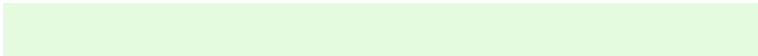
253, 146, 170

Sweetspot

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



136, 192, 122



228, 250, 222



192, 178, 122



112, 125, 109



252, 252, 252



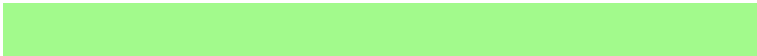
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



136, 192, 122



162, 250, 140



122, 192, 143



89, 97, 87



32, 161, 0



7, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



178, 122, 192



228, 140, 250



192, 122, 171



95, 87, 97



129, 0, 161



27, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 192, 122 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

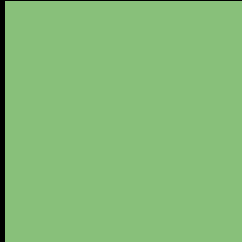
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 192, 122 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

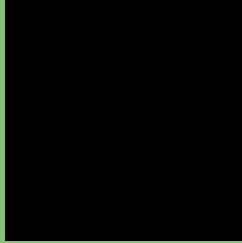
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 192, 122 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 192, 122.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 192, 122.

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](#).

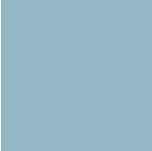
Dichromacy



Original Color
136, 192, 122

Protanopia
192, 177, 116

Deuteranopia
210, 170, 127



Tritanopia
149, 183, 197

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 192, 122



Protanomaly

172, 182, 118



Deuteranomaly

183, 178, 125



Tritanomaly

144, 186, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 192, 122



Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167



Achromatomaly

156, 176, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 192, 122 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, 192, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 192, 122)  
}
```

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, 192, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 192, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 192, 122 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, 192, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 192, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 192, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 192, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 192, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 192,  
122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 192, 122 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 192, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
192, 122) }
```

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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