

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 199, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 199, 162) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 199, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88C7A2
RGB	136, 199, 162
RGB Percent	53%, 78%, 64%
CMY	0.4667, 0.2196, 0.3647
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.19, 0.22
HSL	145°, 36%, 66%
HSV	145°, 32%, 78%
XYZ	37.0984, 48.6897, 41.6252
YIQ	175.9450, -25.6710, -24.8630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

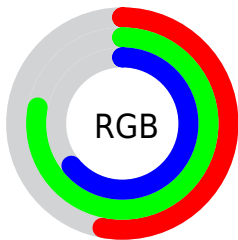
Format	Color
RYB	136, 181, 199
Decimal	8964002
CIELab	75.26, -27.95, 12.19
CIELCh	75, 30.489, 156.439
Yxy	48.6897, 0.2912, 0.3821
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287154082 (0xFF88C7A2)
YUV	175.9450, -6.8749, -35.0318
Hunter-Lab	69.7780, -27.2098, 13.4759

Details

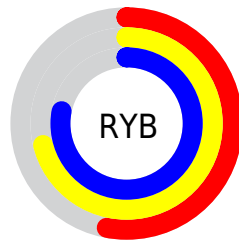
The RGB color **136, 199, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **199, 136, 173**, and the grayscale version is **176, 176, 176**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 255, 217**, and **84, 145, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116, 199, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 199, 174**.

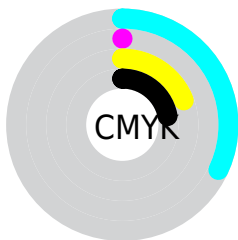
Distribution



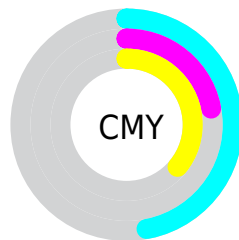
- Red (53%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 199, 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, 199, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 136, 199, 162


255, 255, 255


 191, 255, 217

 219, 255, 245

 248, 255, 255

 136, 199, 162

 110, 172, 136

 84, 145, 110

 58, 119, 86

 32, 94, 63

 0, 70, 41

 0, 47, 20

 0, 27, 0


 0, 0, 0


 136, 199, 162


 136, 199, 162


 116, 199, 150


 156, 199, 174

 96, 199, 139


 176, 199, 185


 76, 199, 127


 196, 199, 197

 56, 199, 115


 216, 199, 209

 37, 199, 104

 236, 199, 220

 17, 199, 92

 255, 199, 232

 0, 199, 82

 255, 199, 244

 255, 199, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 194, 139



136, 199, 162



108, 201, 191

Triad

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



136, 199, 162



158, 186, 241



239, 168, 153

Complementary

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



136, 199, 162



199, 136, 173

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.



241, 164, 180



136, 199, 162



197, 176, 231

Square

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



136, 199, 162



119, 194, 236



226, 168, 208



224, 176, 135

Rectangle

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



136, 199, 162



98, 200, 209



226, 168, 208



242, 166, 162

Sweetspot

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



136, 199, 162



232, 255, 242



174, 199, 136



113, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



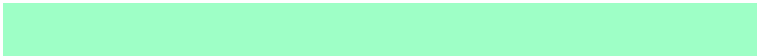
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



136, 199, 162



158, 255, 198



136, 199, 193



90, 99, 94



0, 163, 67



0, 36, 15

Inverse Universe

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



199, 136, 173



255, 158, 215



199, 136, 142



99, 90, 95



163, 0, 96



36, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 199, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

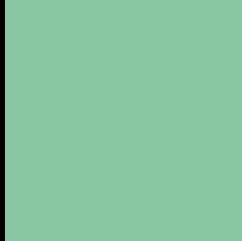
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 199, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

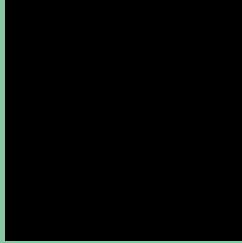
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 199, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 199, 162.

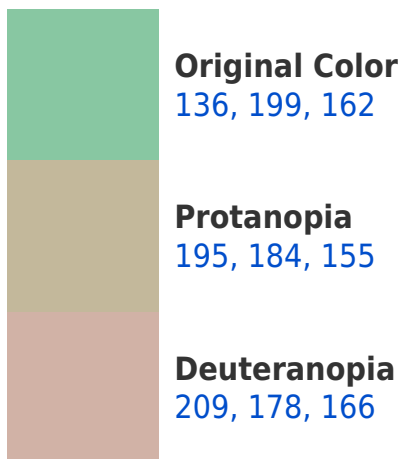


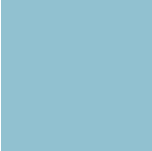
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 199, 162.

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
145, 193, 208

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 199, 162



Protanomaly

174, 189, 158



Deuteranomaly

182, 186, 165



Tritanomaly

142, 195, 191

Monochromacy



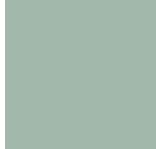
Original Color

136, 199, 162



Achromatopsia

176, 176, 176



Achromatomaly

161, 184, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 199, 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, 199, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 199, 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, 199, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 199, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 199, 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, 199, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 199, 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, 199, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 199, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 199, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 199,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 199, 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, 199, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
199, 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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