

Converting Colors

RGB(134, 220, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(134, 220, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(134, 220, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	86DCA7
RGB	134, 220, 167
RGB Percent	53%, 86%, 65%
CMY	0.4745, 0.1373, 0.3451
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.24, 0.14
HSL	143°, 55%, 69%
HSV	143°, 39%, 86%
XYZ	42.3998, 59.0448, 45.7213
YIQ	188.2440, -34.2430, -34.7150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

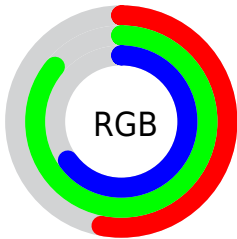
Format	Color
RYB	134, 196, 220
Decimal	8838311
CIELab	81.32, -37.42, 18.02
CIElCh	81, 41.536, 154.289
Yxy	59.0448, 0.2881, 0.4012
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287028391 (0xFF86DCA7)
YUV	188.2440, -10.4733, -47.5720
Hunter-Lab	76.8406, -35.9767, 18.5100

Details

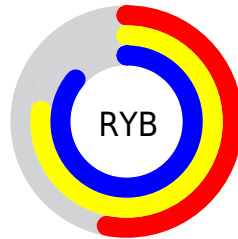
The RGB color **134, 220, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **220, 134, 187**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 255, 222**, and **79, 164, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112, 220, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 220, 181**.

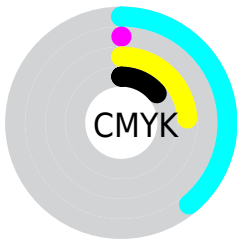
Distribution



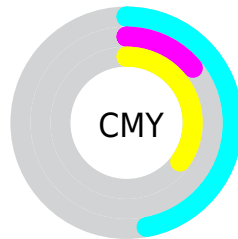
- Red (53%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 134, 220, 167 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 134, 220, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 134, 220, 167


255, 255, 255


 190, 255, 222


 219, 255, 251

 248, 255, 255


 134, 220, 167

 107, 192, 141

 79, 164, 115

 51, 138, 90

 17, 112, 66

 0, 87, 44

 0, 63, 23

 0, 41, 0

 0, 9, 0

 0, 0, 0

 134, 220, 167

 134, 220, 167


 112, 220, 153

 156, 220, 181

 90, 220, 140

 178, 220, 194

 68, 220, 126

 200, 220, 208

 46, 220, 113

 222, 220, 221

 24, 220, 99

 244, 220, 235

 2, 220, 86

 255, 220, 248

 0, 220, 84

 255, 220, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 213, 136



134, 220, 167



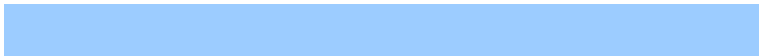
82, 223, 206

Triad

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



134, 220, 167



156, 204, 255



255, 176, 160

Complementary

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



134, 220, 167



220, 134, 187

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.



255, 172, 198



134, 220, 167



214, 190, 255

Square

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



134, 220, 167



89, 215, 255



255, 177, 236



255, 188, 133

Rectangle

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



134, 220, 167



51, 222, 233



255, 177, 236



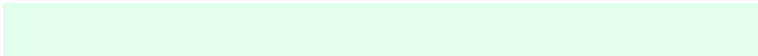
255, 174, 172

Sweetspot

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



134, 220, 167



224, 255, 236



187, 220, 134



110, 128, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



134, 220, 167



135, 255, 181



134, 220, 210



99, 110, 103



0, 173, 67



0, 46, 18

Inverse Universe

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



220, 134, 187



255, 135, 209



220, 134, 144



110, 99, 105



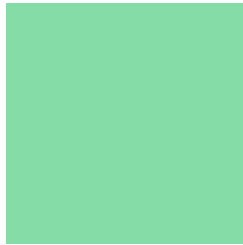
173, 0, 107



46, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 134, 220, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

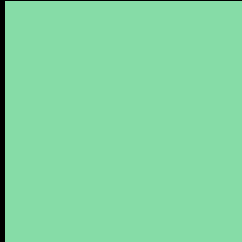
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 134, 220, 167 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 134, 220, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 134, 220, 167.

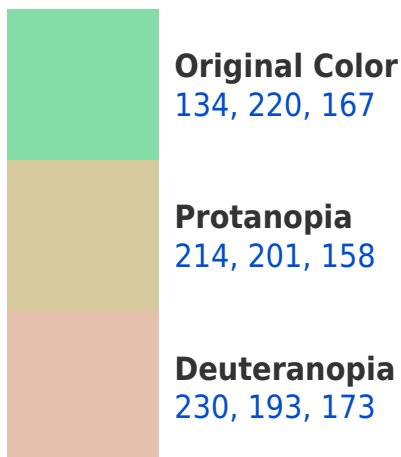


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 134, 220, 167.

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
148, 212, 229

Trichromacy



Original Color

134, 220, 167



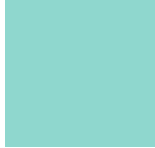
Protanomaly

185, 208, 161



Deuteranomaly

195, 203, 171



Tritanomaly

143, 215, 206

Monochromacy



Original Color

134, 220, 167



Achromatopsia

188, 188, 188



Achromatomaly

168, 200, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 134, 220, 167 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(134, 220, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 220, 167)  
}
```

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(134, 220, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 220, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 134, 220, 167 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(134, 220, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 220, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(134, 220, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 220, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 220, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 220,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 134, 220, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 220, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134,  
220, 167) }
```

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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