

Converting Colors

RGB(135, 222, 222)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(135, 222, 222) contains.

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Color

RGB(135, 222, 222)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	87DEDE
RGB	135, 222, 222
RGB Percent	53%, 87%, 87%
CMY	0.4706, 0.1294, 0.1294
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	180°, 57%, 70%
HSV	180°, 39%, 87%
XYZ	49.2978, 62.6674, 78.6050
YIQ	195.9870, -51.8520, -18.4440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

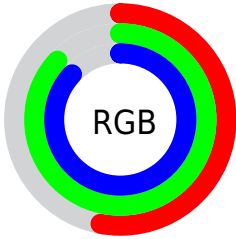
Format	Color
RYB	135, 179, 222
Decimal	8904414
CIELab	83.27, -26.15, -8.27
CIELCh	83, 27.422, 197.543
Yxy	62.6674, 0.2587, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287094494 (0xFF87DEDE)
YUV	195.9870, 12.8244, -53.4856
Hunter-Lab	79.1627, -27.3758, -3.4584

Details

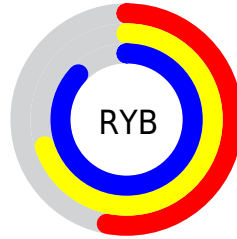
The RGB color **135, 222, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **222, 135, 135**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 255, 255**, and **78, 167, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113, 222, 222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 222, 222**.

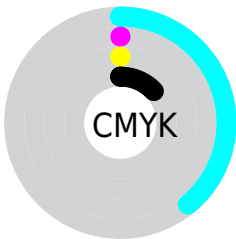
Distribution



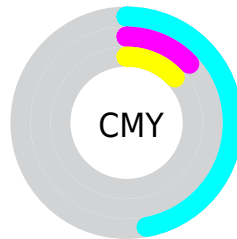
- Red (53%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 135, 222, 222 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 135, 222, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 135, 222, 222

 135, 222, 222

255, 255, 255

 107, 194, 194

 192, 255, 255


 78, 167, 167

 221, 255, 255

 48, 140, 141

 251, 255, 255

 2, 114, 115

 0, 89, 91

 0, 65, 67

 0, 43, 45

 0, 20, 25

 0, 0, 0

 135, 222, 222

 135, 222, 222

 113, 222, 222

 157, 222, 222

 91, 222, 222


 179, 222, 222

 68, 222, 222

 202, 222, 222

 46, 222, 222

 224, 222, 222

 24, 222, 222

 246, 222, 222

 2, 222, 222

 255, 222, 222

 0, 222, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 221, 195



135, 222, 222



137, 219, 245

Triad

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



135, 222, 222



230, 196, 242



237, 202, 158

Complementary

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



135, 222, 222



222, 135, 135

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.



254, 194, 170



135, 222, 222



252, 190, 219

Square

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



135, 222, 222



197, 205, 255



255, 189, 193



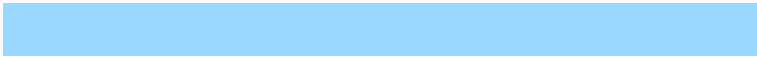
211, 211, 158

Rectangle

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



135, 222, 222



152, 215, 254



255, 189, 193



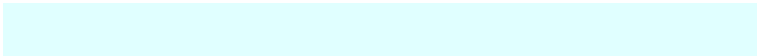
244, 199, 160

Sweetspot

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



135, 222, 222



224, 255, 255



135, 222, 135



110, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



135, 222, 222



135, 255, 255



135, 179, 222



101, 112, 112



0, 176, 176



0, 48, 48

Inverse Universe

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



222, 135, 222



255, 135, 255



222, 179, 135



112, 101, 112



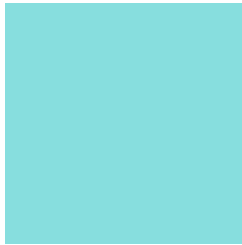
176, 0, 176



48, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 135, 222, 222 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

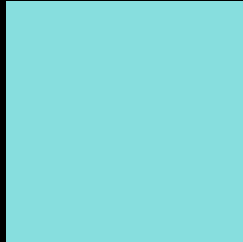
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 135, 222, 222 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 135, 222, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 135, 222, 222.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 135, 222, 222.

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
139, 220, 237

Trichromacy



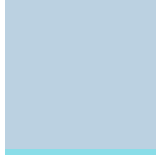
Original Color

135, 222, 222



Protanomaly

181, 211, 216



Deuteranomaly

187, 209, 225



Tritanomaly

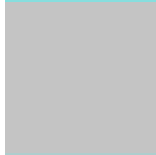
138, 221, 232

Monochromacy



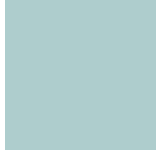
Original Color

135, 222, 222



Achromatopsia

196, 196, 196



Achromatomaly

174, 205, 205

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 135, 222, 222 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(135, 222, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 222, 222)  
}
```

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(135, 222, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 222, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 135, 222, 222 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

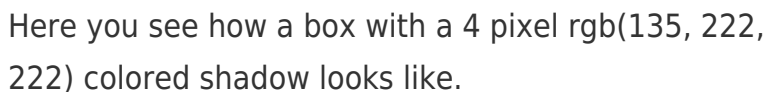
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(135, 222, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 222, 222) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 222, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 222, 222); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 222, 222); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 222, 222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 135, 222, 222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 222, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
222, 222) }
```

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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