

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 204, 174)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 204, 174) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 204, 174)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88CCAEE
RGB	136, 204, 174
RGB Percent	53%, 80%, 68%
CMY	0.4667, 0.2000, 0.3176
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.15, 0.20
HSL	154°, 40%, 67%
HSV	154°, 33%, 80%
XYZ	39.3862, 51.4760, 47.9044
YIQ	180.2480, -30.8980, -23.7460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

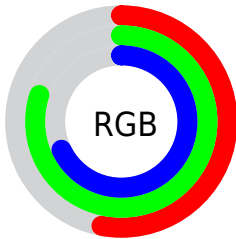
Format	Color
RYB	136, 180, 204
Decimal	8965294
CIELab	76.97, -27.95, 8.17
CIELCh	77, 29.120, 163.700
Yxy	51.4760, 0.2838, 0.3710
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287155374 (0xFF88CCA8)
YUV	180.2480, -3.0803, -38.8055
Hunter-Lab	71.7468, -27.5672, 10.6356

Details

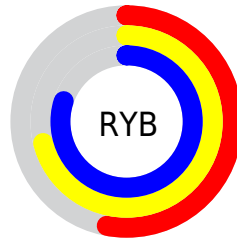
The RGB color **136, 204, 174** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **204, 136, 166**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 255, 229**, and **83, 149, 122** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116, 204, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 204, 183**.

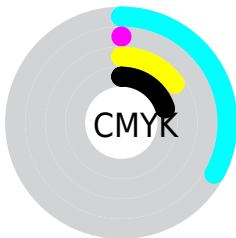
Distribution



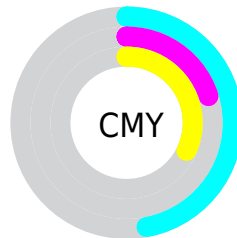
- Red (53%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 204, 174 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, 204, 174 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 204, 174

255, 255, 255


 191, 255, 229

 220, 255, 255

 249, 255, 255

 136, 204, 174

 109, 176, 147

 83, 149, 122

 57, 123, 97

 30, 98, 73

 0, 74, 50

 0, 51, 29

 0, 32, 4

 0, 0, 0

 136, 204, 174

 136, 204, 174

 116, 204, 165

 156, 204, 183

 95, 204, 156

 177, 204, 192

 75, 204, 147

 197, 204, 201

 54, 204, 138

 218, 204, 210

 34, 204, 129

 238, 204, 219

 14, 204, 120

 255, 204, 228

 0, 204, 114

 255, 204, 237

 255, 204, 246

 255, 204, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 200, 150



136, 204, 174



113, 205, 202

Triad

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



136, 204, 174



174, 188, 242



240, 175, 154

Complementary

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



136, 204, 174



204, 136, 166

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.



245, 170, 178



136, 204, 174



209, 179, 229

Square

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



136, 204, 174



136, 197, 241



234, 172, 206



223, 183, 139

Rectangle

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



136, 204, 174



108, 204, 219



234, 172, 206



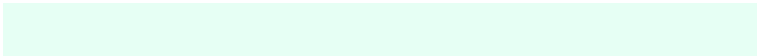
243, 173, 161

Sweetspot

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



136, 204, 174



230, 255, 244



167, 204, 136



112, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



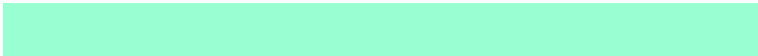
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



136, 204, 174



153, 255, 210



136, 201, 204



92, 102, 98



0, 166, 93



0, 38, 21

Inverse Universe

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



204, 136, 166



255, 153, 198



204, 139, 136



102, 92, 96



166, 0, 73



38, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 204, 174 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

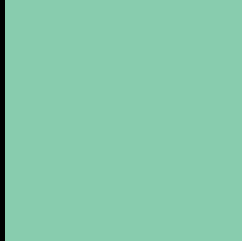
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 204, 174 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

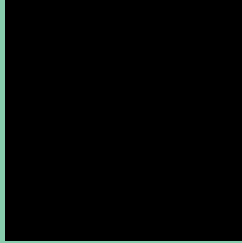
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

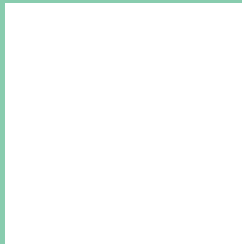
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 136, 204, 174 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 204, 174.

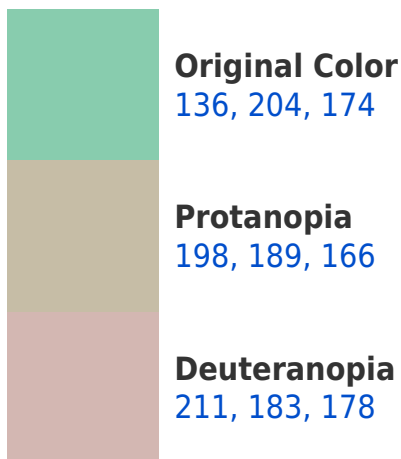


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 204, 174.

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, 198, 214

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 204, 174



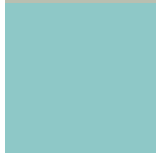
Protanomaly

175, 194, 169



Deuteranomaly

184, 191, 177



Tritanomaly

142, 200, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 204, 174



Achromatopsia

180, 180, 180



Achromatomaly

164, 189, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 204, 174 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, 204, 174)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 204, 174)  
}
```

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, 204, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 204, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 204, 174 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, 204, 174) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 204, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 204, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 204, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 204, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 204,  
174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 204, 174 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 204, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
204, 174) }
```

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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