

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 211, 228)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 211, 228) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 211, 228)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88D3E4
RGB	136, 211, 228
RGB Percent	53%, 83%, 89%
CMY	0.4667, 0.1725, 0.1059
CMYK	0.40, 0.07, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	191°, 63%, 71%
HSV	191°, 40%, 89%
XYZ	47.4512, 57.4242, 81.9818
YIQ	190.5130, -50.1570, -10.6130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

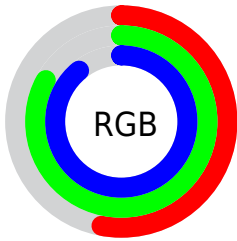
Format	Color
RYB	136, 177, 228
Decimal	8967140
CIELab	80.42, -18.94, -15.71
CIELCh	80, 24.612, 219.671
Yxy	57.4242, 0.2539, 0.3073
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287157220 (0xFF88D3E4)
YUV	190.5130, 18.4811, -47.8079
Hunter-Lab	75.7788, -20.8396, -11.0982

Details

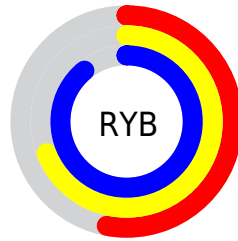
The RGB color **136, 211, 228** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **228, 153, 136**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193, 255, 255**, and **80, 156, 173** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113, 207, 228**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 215, 228**.

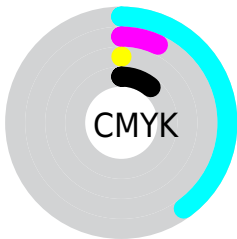
Distribution



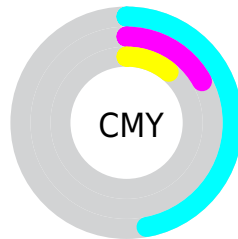
- Red (53%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 211, 228 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, 211, 228 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 136, 211, 228

 136, 211, 228


255, 255, 255

 108, 183, 200


 193, 255, 255


 80, 156, 173

 222, 255, 255

 50, 130, 146

 251, 255, 255

 10, 105, 120

 0, 81, 96

 0, 57, 72

 0, 36, 49

 0, 4, 29

 0, 0, 0

■ 136, 211, 228

■ 136, 211, 228

■ 113, 207, 228

■ 159, 215, 228

■ 90, 203, 228

■ 182, 219, 228

■ 68, 198, 228

■ 204, 224, 228

■ 45, 194, 228

■ 227, 228, 228

■ 22, 190, 228

■ 250, 232, 228

■ 0, 186, 228

■ 255, 236, 228

■ 255, 240, 228

■ 255, 245, 228

■ 255, 249, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 213, 206



136, 211, 228



153, 206, 242

Triad

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



136, 211, 228



236, 185, 216



209, 200, 154

Complementary

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



136, 211, 228



228, 153, 136

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.



231, 193, 157



136, 211, 228



246, 183, 193

Square

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



136, 211, 228



213, 191, 235



244, 186, 171



183, 207, 164

Rectangle

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



136, 211, 228



172, 202, 245



244, 186, 171



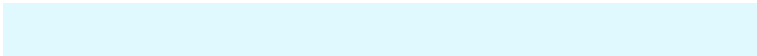
217, 198, 154

Sweetspot

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



136, 211, 228



224, 249, 255



136, 228, 153



110, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



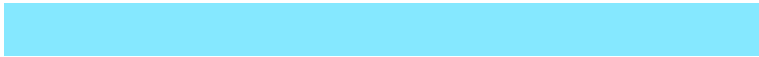
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



136, 211, 228



133, 232, 255



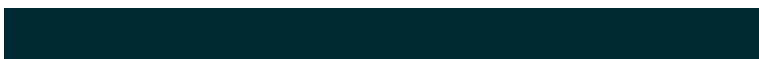
136, 165, 228



103, 113, 115



0, 146, 179



0, 42, 51

Inverse Universe

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



228, 136, 211



255, 133, 232



228, 199, 136



115, 103, 113



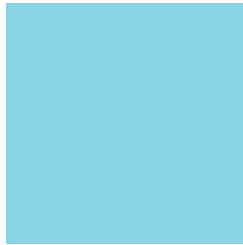
179, 0, 146



51, 0, 42

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 211, 228 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

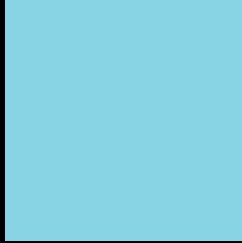
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 211, 228 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

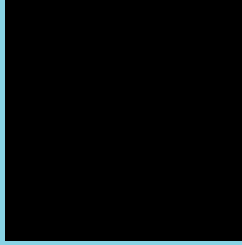
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 211, 228 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 211, 228.

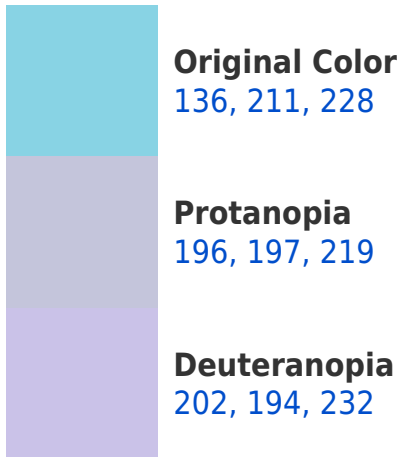


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 211, 228.

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



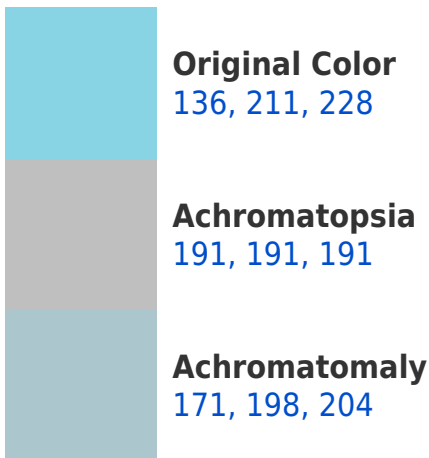


Tritanopia
136, 211, 228

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 211, 228 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, 211, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 211, 228)  
}
```

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, 211, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 211, 228) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 211, 228 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, 211, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 211, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 211, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 211, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 211, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 211,  
228) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 211, 228 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 211, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
211, 228) }
```

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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