

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 213, 188)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 213, 188) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 213, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88D5BC
RGB	136, 213, 188
RGB Percent	53%, 84%, 74%
CMY	0.4667, 0.1647, 0.2627
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.12, 0.16
HSL	161°, 48%, 68%
HSV	161°, 36%, 84%
XYZ	43.0247, 56.4536, 56.2059
YIQ	187.1270, -37.8670, -24.0990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

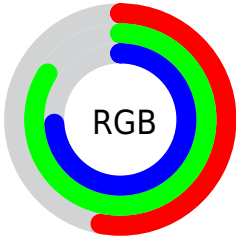
Format	Color
RYB	136, 182, 213
Decimal	8967612
CIELab	79.87, -29.33, 4.86
CIElCh	80, 29.728, 170.594
Yxy	56.4536, 0.2764, 0.3626
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287157692 (0xFF88D5BC)
YUV	187.1270, 0.4304, -44.8384
Hunter-Lab	75.1356, -29.2733, 8.2424

Details

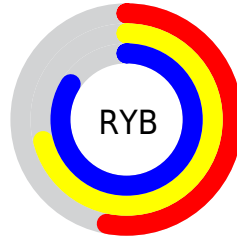
The RGB color **136, 213, 188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **213, 136, 161**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 255, 244**, and **82, 158, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **115, 213, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 213, 195**.

Distribution



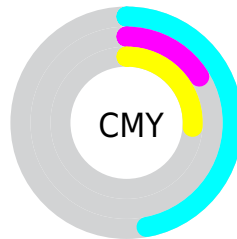
- Red (53%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 213, 188 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, 213, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 213, 188

255, 255, 255


 192, 255, 244


 220, 255, 255

 250, 255, 255

 136, 213, 188

 109, 185, 161

 82, 158, 135

 55, 132, 110

 24, 106, 85

 0, 81, 62

 0, 58, 40

 0, 36, 20

 0, 0, 0

 136, 213, 188

 136, 213, 188

■ 115, 213, 181

■ 157, 213, 195

■ 93, 213, 174

■ 179, 213, 202

■ 72, 213, 167

■ 200, 213, 209

■ 51, 213, 160

■ 221, 213, 216

■ 30, 213, 153

■ 243, 213, 223

■ 8, 213, 147

■ 255, 213, 229

■ 0, 213, 144

■ 255, 213, 236

■ 255, 213, 243

■ 255, 213, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166, 209, 162



136, 213, 188



116, 213, 216

Triad

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



136, 213, 188



190, 194, 250



246, 184, 156

Complementary

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



136, 213, 188



213, 136, 161

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, 178, 180



136, 213, 188



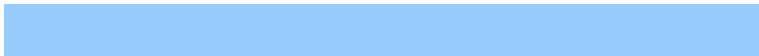
225, 185, 233

Square

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



136, 213, 188



151, 203, 252



247, 179, 208



226, 193, 144

Rectangle

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



136, 213, 188



116, 212, 233



247, 179, 208



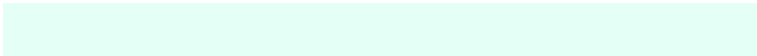
251, 182, 163

Sweetspot

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



136, 213, 188



227, 255, 246



162, 213, 136



111, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



136, 213, 188



145, 255, 219



136, 200, 213



96, 107, 104



0, 171, 115



0, 43, 29

Inverse Universe

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



213, 136, 161



255, 145, 181



213, 149, 136



107, 96, 100



171, 0, 55



43, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 213, 188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

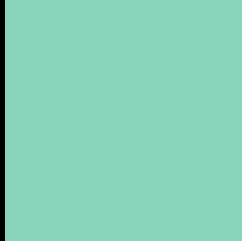
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 213, 188 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

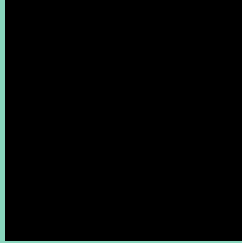
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 213, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 213, 188.

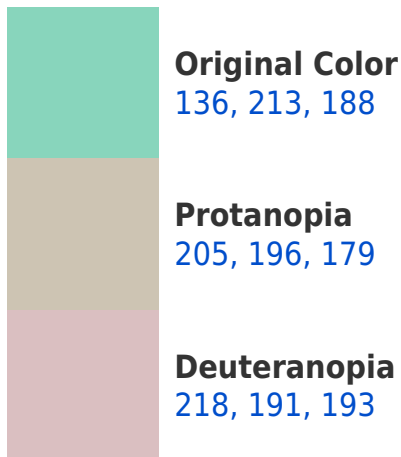


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 213, 188.

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, 208, 224

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 213, 188



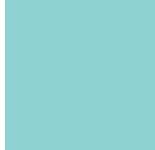
Protanomaly

180, 202, 182



Deuteranomaly

188, 199, 191



Tritanomaly

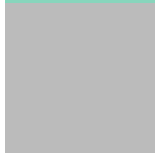
142, 210, 211

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 213, 188



Achromatopsia

187, 187, 187



Achromatomaly

168, 196, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 213, 188 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, 213, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 213, 188)  
}
```

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, 213, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 213, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 213, 188 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, 213, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 213, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 213, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 213, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 213, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 213,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 213, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 213, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
213, 188) }
```

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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