

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 221, 181)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 221, 181) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 221, 181)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88DDB5
RGB	136, 221, 181
RGB Percent	53%, 87%, 71%
CMY	0.4667, 0.1333, 0.2902
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 0.18, 0.13
HSL	152°, 56%, 70%
HSV	152°, 38%, 87%
XYZ	44.3503, 60.2833, 53.0144
YIQ	191.0250, -37.8200, -30.4600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

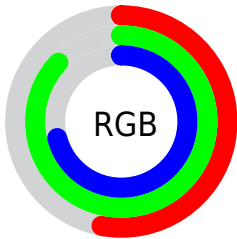
Format	Color
RYB	136, 192, 221
Decimal	8969653
CIELab	81.99, -34.57, 11.61
CIELCh	82, 36.464, 161.432
Yxy	60.2833, 0.2813, 0.3824
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287159733 (0xFF88DDB5)
YUV	191.0250, -4.9423, -48.2569
Hunter-Lab	77.6423, -33.9127, 13.8663

Details

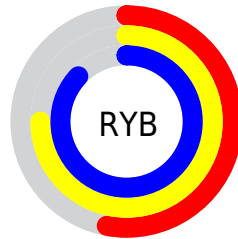
The RGB color **136, 221, 181** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **221, 136, 176**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 255, 237**, and **81, 165, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114, 221, 171**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 221, 191**.

Distribution



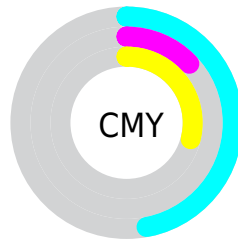
- Red (53%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 221, 181 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, 221, 181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 221, 181


255, 255, 255

 192, 255, 237


 221, 255, 255


 250, 255, 255


 136, 221, 181

 109, 193, 154

 81, 165, 128

 53, 139, 103

 21, 113, 79

 0, 88, 56

 0, 64, 34

 0, 41, 13

 0, 13, 0

 0, 0, 0

 136, 221, 181

 136, 221, 181

 114, 221, 171

 158, 221, 191


 92, 221, 160

 180, 221, 202

 70, 221, 150

 202, 221, 212

 48, 221, 139

 224, 221, 223

 25, 221, 129

 247, 221, 233

 3, 221, 119

 255, 221, 243

 0, 221, 117

 255, 221, 254

 255, 221, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 215, 152



136, 221, 181



100, 223, 216

Triad

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



136, 221, 181



178, 203, 255



255, 184, 160

Complementary

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



136, 221, 181



221, 136, 176

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, 178, 192



136, 221, 181



225, 190, 255

Square

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



136, 221, 181



126, 213, 255



255, 181, 226



246, 194, 140

Rectangle

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



136, 221, 181



88, 222, 238



255, 181, 226



255, 181, 170

Sweetspot

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



136, 221, 181



224, 255, 241



177, 221, 136



110, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



136, 221, 181



138, 255, 200



136, 220, 221



99, 110, 104



0, 173, 92



0, 46, 24

Inverse Universe

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



221, 136, 176



255, 138, 193



221, 137, 136



110, 99, 104



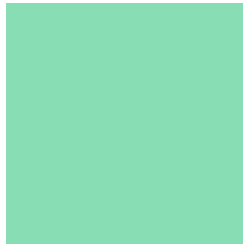
173, 0, 82



46, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 221, 181 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

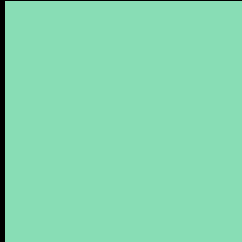
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 221, 181 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

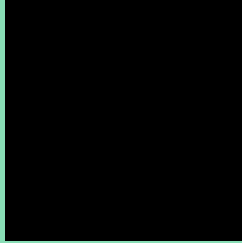
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 221, 181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 221, 181.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 221, 181.

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, 214, 231

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 221, 181



Protanomaly

186, 209, 175



Deuteranomaly

195, 205, 184



Tritanomaly

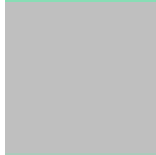
144, 217, 213

Monochromacy



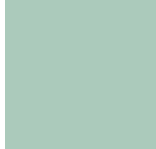
Original Color

136, 221, 181



Achromatopsia

191, 191, 191



Achromatomaly

171, 202, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 221, 181 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, 221, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 221, 181)  
}
```

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, 221, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 221, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 221, 181 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, 221, 181) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 221, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 221, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 221, 181); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 221, 181); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 221, 181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 221, 181 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 221, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
221, 181) }
```

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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