

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 225, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 225, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 225, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88E1A3
RGB	136, 225, 163
RGB Percent	53%, 88%, 64%
CMY	0.4667, 0.1176, 0.3608
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.28, 0.12
HSL	138°, 60%, 71%
HSV	138°, 40%, 88%
XYZ	43.6894, 61.7290, 44.2625
YIQ	191.3210, -33.1420, -38.1500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

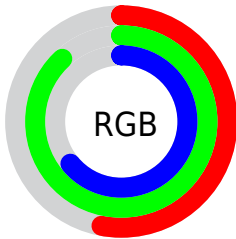
Format	Color
RYB	136, 204, 225
Decimal	8970659
CIELab	82.77, -39.85, 22.13
CIELCh	83, 45.586, 150.951
Yxy	61.7290, 0.2919, 0.4124
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287160739 (0xFF88E1A3)
YUV	191.3210, -13.9623, -48.5165
Hunter-Lab	78.5678, -38.2347, 21.5954

Details

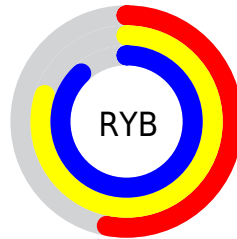
The RGB color **136, 225, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **225, 136, 198**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 255, 218**, and **81, 169, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114, 225, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 225, 179**.

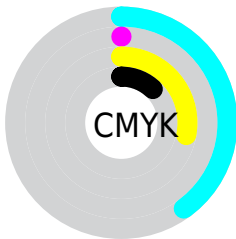
Distribution



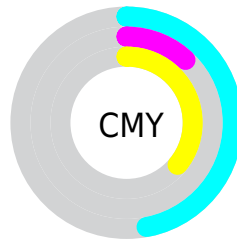
- Red (53%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 225, 163 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, 225, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 225, 163


255, 255, 255


 192, 255, 218

 221, 255, 247

 251, 255, 255

 136, 225, 163


 108, 197, 137

 81, 169, 111

 53, 142, 86

 18, 116, 63

 0, 91, 40

 0, 67, 18

 0, 44, 0

 0, 17, 0

 0, 0, 0

 136, 225, 163

 136, 225, 163

 114, 225, 147

 159, 225, 179

 91, 225, 132

 181, 225, 194

 68, 225, 116

 203, 225, 210

 46, 225, 100

 226, 225, 226

 24, 225, 85

 248, 225, 241

 1, 225, 69

 255, 225, 255

 0, 225, 68

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 217, 131



136, 225, 163



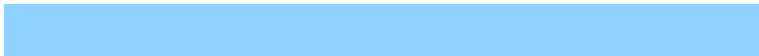
72, 229, 206

Triad

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



136, 225, 163



144, 210, 255



255, 176, 164

Complementary

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



136, 225, 163



225, 136, 198

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, 172, 206



136, 225, 163



212, 194, 255

Square

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



136, 225, 163



57, 221, 255



255, 180, 248



255, 189, 132

Rectangle

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



136, 225, 163



0, 229, 235



255, 180, 248



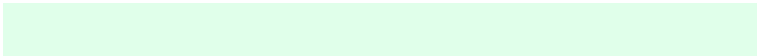
255, 174, 178

Sweetspot

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



136, 225, 163



224, 255, 234



198, 225, 136



110, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



136, 225, 163



135, 255, 172



136, 225, 207



101, 112, 104



0, 176, 53



0, 48, 15

Inverse Universe

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



225, 136, 198



255, 135, 219



225, 136, 154



112, 101, 109



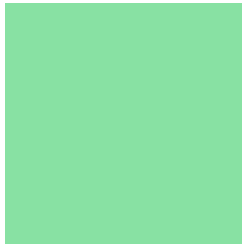
176, 0, 123



48, 0, 34

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 225, 163 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, 225, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

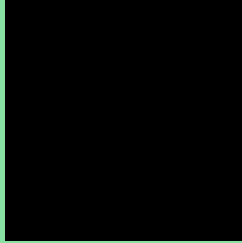
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 225, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 225, 163.

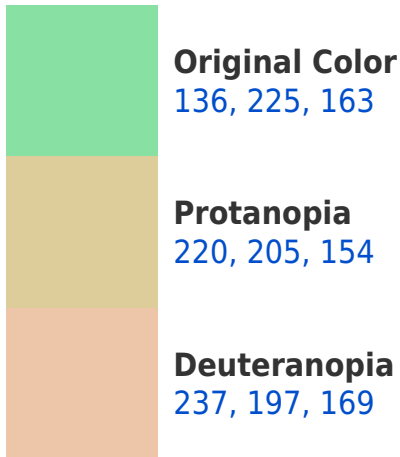


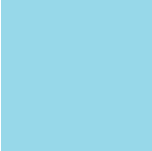
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 225, 163.

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
151, 216, 233

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 225, 163



Protanomaly

189, 212, 157



Deuteranomaly

200, 207, 167



Tritanomaly

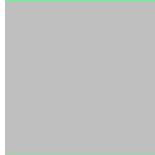
146, 219, 208

Monochromacy



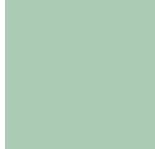
Original Color

136, 225, 163



Achromatopsia

191, 191, 191



Achromatomaly

171, 203, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 225, 163 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, 225, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 225, 163)  
}
```

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, 225, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 225, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 225, 163 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, 225, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 225, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 225, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 225, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 225, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 225,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 225, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 225, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
225, 163) }
```

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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