

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 227, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 227, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 227, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88E3A0
RGB	136, 227, 160
RGB Percent	53%, 89%, 63%
CMY	0.4667, 0.1098, 0.3725
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.30, 0.11
HSL	136°, 62%, 71%
HSV	136°, 40%, 89%
XYZ	43.9676, 62.7105, 43.0447
YIQ	192.1530, -32.7290, -40.1290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

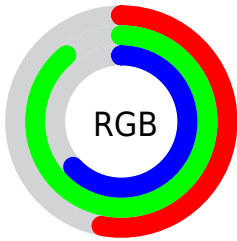
Format	Color
RYB	136, 208, 227
Decimal	8971168
CIELab	83.29, -41.28, 24.40
CIELCh	83, 47.953, 149.409
Yxy	62.7105, 0.2937, 0.4188
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287161248 (0xFF88E3A0)
YUV	192.1530, -15.8514, -49.2462
Hunter-Lab	79.1899, -39.4762, 23.2051

Details

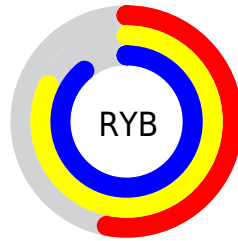
The RGB color **136, 227, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **227, 136, 203**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 255, 215**, and **81, 171, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113, 227, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 227, 177**.

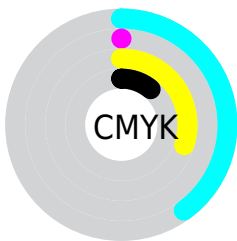
Distribution



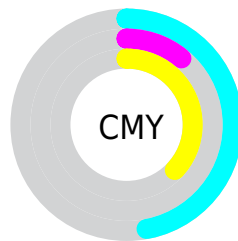
- Red (53%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 227, 160 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, 227, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 227, 160

255, 255, 255


 192, 255, 215


 221, 255, 244

 251, 255, 255

 136, 227, 160

 108, 199, 134

 81, 171, 108

 52, 144, 83

 16, 118, 60

 0, 92, 37

 0, 68, 15

 0, 45, 0

 0, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0

 136, 227, 160

 136, 227, 160

 113, 227, 143

 159, 227, 177

 91, 227, 127

 181, 227, 193

 68, 227, 110

 204, 227, 210

 45, 227, 93

 227, 227, 227

 22, 227, 76

 250, 227, 244

 0, 227, 60

 255, 227, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



191, 218, 127



136, 227, 160



64, 231, 205

Triad

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



136, 227, 160



136, 212, 255



255, 175, 166

Complementary

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



136, 227, 160



227, 136, 203

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, 210



136, 227, 160



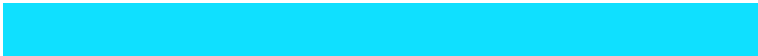
211, 196, 255

Square

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



136, 227, 160



15, 224, 255



255, 180, 254



255, 189, 131

Rectangle

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



136, 227, 160



0, 231, 236



255, 180, 254



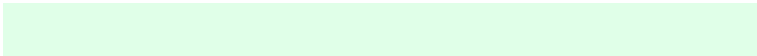
255, 173, 180

Sweetspot

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



136, 227, 160



224, 255, 232



204, 227, 136



110, 128, 114



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



136, 227, 160



133, 255, 165



136, 227, 204



103, 115, 106



0, 179, 47



0, 51, 13

Inverse Universe

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



227, 136, 203



255, 133, 223



227, 136, 159



115, 103, 112



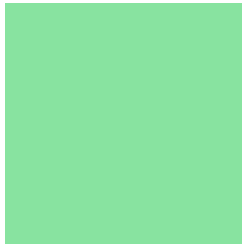
179, 0, 131



51, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 227, 160 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, 227, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

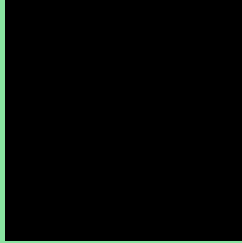
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 227, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 227, 160.

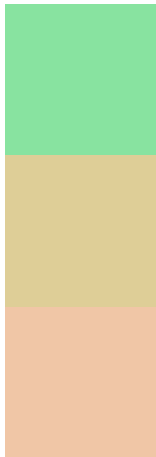


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 227, 160.

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



Original Color
136, 227, 160

Protanopia
222, 206, 151

Deuteranopia
240, 198, 166



Tritanopia
152, 217, 235

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 227, 160



Protanomaly

191, 214, 154



Deuteranomaly

202, 209, 164



Tritanomaly

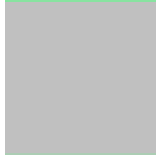
146, 221, 208

Monochromacy



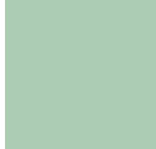
Original Color

136, 227, 160



Achromatopsia

192, 192, 192



Achromatomaly

172, 205, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 227, 160 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, 227, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 227, 160)  
}
```

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, 227, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 227, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 227, 160 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, 227, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 227, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 227, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 227, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 227, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 227,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 227, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 227, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
227, 160) }
```

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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