

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 227, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 227, 169) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 227, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88E3A9
RGB	136, 227, 169
RGB Percent	53%, 89%, 66%
CMY	0.4667, 0.1098, 0.3373
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.26, 0.11
HSL	142°, 62%, 71%
HSV	142°, 40%, 89%
XYZ	44.7839, 63.0370, 47.3431
YIQ	193.1790, -35.6180, -37.3300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

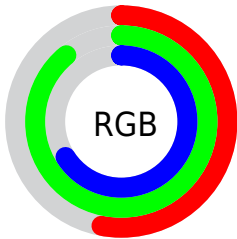
Format	Color
RYB	136, 203, 227
Decimal	8971177
CIELab	83.46, -39.64, 19.97
CIELCh	83, 44.387, 153.264
Yxy	63.0370, 0.2886, 0.4063
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287161257 (0xFF88E3A9)
YUV	193.1790, -11.9202, -50.1460
Hunter-Lab	79.3958, -38.2583, 20.2229

Details

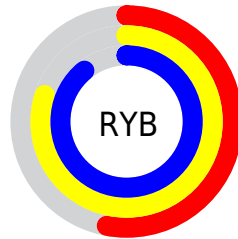
The RGB color **136, 227, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **227, 136, 194**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 255, 224**, and **81, 171, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113, 227, 155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 227, 183**.

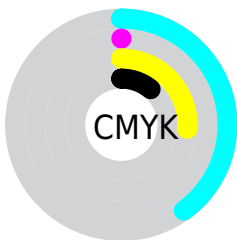
Distribution



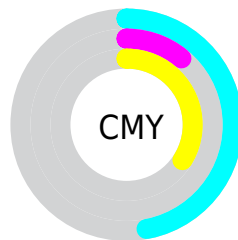
- Red (53%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 227, 169 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, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 227, 169


255, 255, 255


 192, 255, 224


 221, 255, 253

 251, 255, 255

 136, 227, 169

 108, 199, 142


 81, 171, 117


 52, 144, 92

 16, 118, 68

 0, 93, 45

 0, 68, 24

 0, 45, 0

 0, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0


 136, 227, 169

 136, 227, 169

 113, 227, 155

 159, 227, 183

 91, 227, 140

 181, 227, 198

 68, 227, 126

 204, 227, 212

 45, 227, 111

 227, 227, 227

 22, 227, 97

 250, 227, 241

 0, 227, 82

 255, 227, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



187, 219, 137



136, 227, 169



76, 230, 211

Triad

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



136, 227, 169



154, 211, 255



255, 180, 164

Complementary

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



136, 227, 169



227, 136, 194

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, 175, 205



136, 227, 169



219, 195, 255

Square

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



136, 227, 169



77, 222, 255



255, 182, 246



255, 192, 134

Rectangle

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



136, 227, 169



28, 230, 240



255, 182, 246



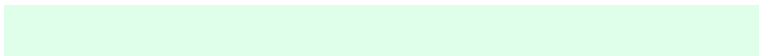
255, 177, 177

Sweetspot

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



136, 227, 169



224, 255, 235



195, 227, 136



110, 128, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



136, 227, 169



133, 255, 177



136, 227, 213



103, 115, 107



0, 179, 65



0, 51, 18

Inverse Universe

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



227, 136, 194



255, 133, 211



227, 136, 150



115, 103, 111



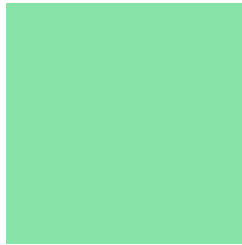
179, 0, 114



51, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 227, 169 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, 169 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

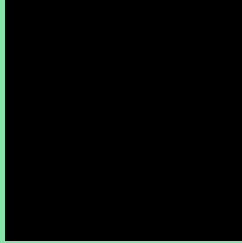
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 227, 169.

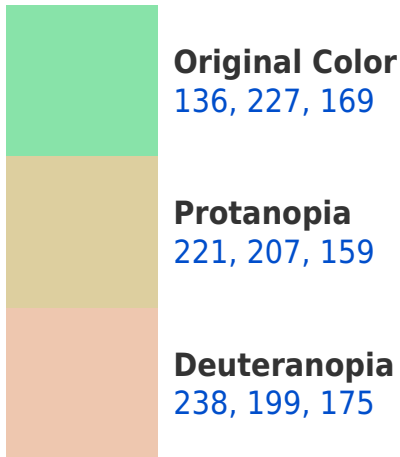


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 227, 169.

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





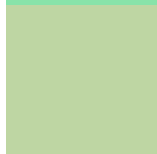
Tritanopia
151, 218, 236

Trichromacy



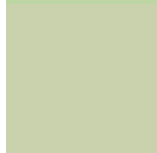
Original Color

136, 227, 169



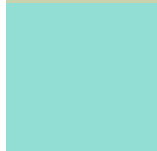
Protanomaly

190, 214, 163



Deuteranomaly

201, 209, 173



Tritanomaly

146, 221, 212

Monochromacy



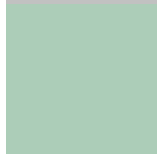
Original Color

136, 227, 169



Achromatopsia

193, 193, 193



Achromatomaly

172, 205, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 227, 169 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, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 227, 169)  
}
```

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, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 227, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 227, 169 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, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 227, 169) }
```

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, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 227, 169); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 227, 169); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 227, 169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 227, 169 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, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
227, 169) }
```

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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