

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 227, 201)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 227, 201) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 227, 201)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88E3C9
RGB	136, 227, 201
RGB Percent	53%, 89%, 79%
CMY	0.4667, 0.1098, 0.2118
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.11, 0.11
HSL	163°, 62%, 71%
HSV	163°, 40%, 89%
XYZ	48.1650, 64.3895, 65.1482
YIQ	196.8270, -45.8900, -27.3780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

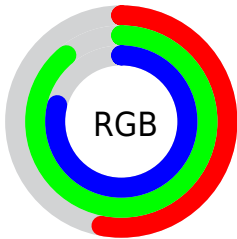
Format	Color
RYB	136, 189, 227
Decimal	8971209
CIELab	84.17, -33.13, 4.17
CIElCh	84, 33.393, 172.820
Yxy	64.3895, 0.2710, 0.3623
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287161289 (0xFF88E3C9)
YUV	196.8270, 2.0573, -53.3453
Hunter-Lab	80.2430, -33.2826, 8.0334

Details

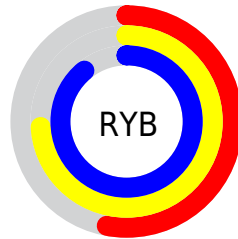
The RGB color **136, 227, 201** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **227, 136, 162**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193, 255, 255**, and **80, 171, 147** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113, 227, 195**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 227, 207**.

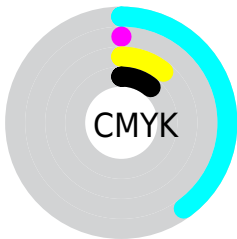
Distribution



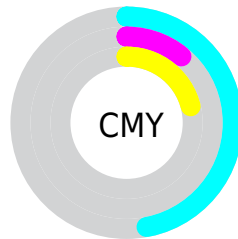
- Red (53%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (89%)



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



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 227, 201 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, 201 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 136, 227, 201

 136, 227, 201


255, 255, 255

 108, 199, 174


 193, 255, 255


 80, 171, 147

 222, 255, 255

 51, 144, 121

 251, 255, 255

 12, 118, 97

 0, 93, 73

 0, 69, 50

 0, 46, 29

 0, 23, 4

 0, 0, 0


 136, 227, 201

 136, 227, 201

 113, 227, 195

 159, 227, 207

 91, 227, 188

 181, 227, 214

 68, 227, 182

 204, 227, 220

 45, 227, 175

 227, 227, 227

 22, 227, 169

 250, 227, 233

 0, 227, 162

 255, 227, 240

 255, 227, 246

 255, 227, 253

 255, 227, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 223, 171



136, 227, 201



113, 227, 233

Triad

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



136, 227, 201



204, 205, 255



255, 195, 161

Complementary

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



136, 227, 201



227, 136, 162

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, 188, 187



136, 227, 201



243, 194, 248

Square

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



136, 227, 201



159, 215, 255



255, 187, 219



239, 205, 148

Rectangle

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



136, 227, 201



114, 225, 252



255, 187, 219



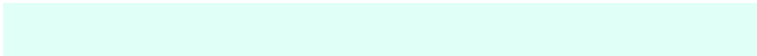
255, 192, 169

Sweetspot

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



136, 227, 201



224, 255, 246



163, 227, 136



110, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



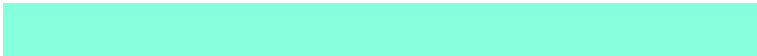
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



136, 227, 201



133, 255, 220



136, 209, 227



103, 115, 111



0, 179, 128



0, 51, 36

Inverse Universe

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



227, 136, 162



255, 133, 168



227, 154, 136



115, 103, 107



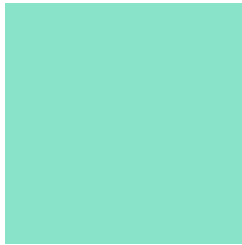
179, 0, 51



51, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 227, 201 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

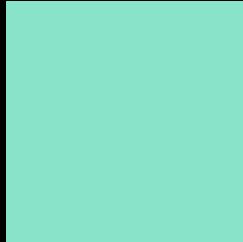
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 201 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, 201 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 227, 201.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 227, 201.

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
146, 221, 239

Trichromacy



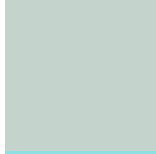
Original Color

136, 227, 201



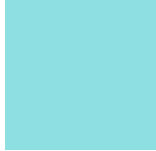
Protanomaly

188, 215, 195



Deuteranomaly

196, 211, 204



Tritanomaly

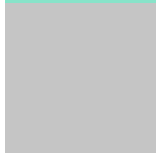
142, 223, 225

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 227, 201



Achromatopsia

197, 197, 197



Achromatomaly

175, 208, 198

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 227, 201 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, 201)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 227, 201)  
}
```

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, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 227, 201) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 227, 201 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, 201) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 227, 201) }
```

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, 201)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 227, 201); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 227, 201); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 227, 201) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 227, 201 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, 201) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
227, 201) }
```

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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