

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 228, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 228, 153) contains.

RGB(136, 228, 153)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(136, 228, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88E499
RGB	136, 228, 153
RGB Percent	53%, 89%, 60%
CMY	0.4667, 0.1059, 0.4000
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.33, 0.11
HSL	131°, 63%, 71%
HSV	131°, 40%, 89%
XYZ	43.6465, 63.0210, 40.0008
YIQ	191.9420, -30.7570, -42.8290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

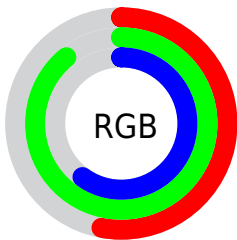
Format	Color
RYB	136, 214, 228
Decimal	8971417
CIELab	83.45, -42.93, 28.23
CIELCh	83, 51.378, 146.670
Yxy	63.0210, 0.2976, 0.4297
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287161497 (0xFF88E499)
YUV	191.9420, -19.1984, -49.0611
Hunter-Lab	79.3857, -40.7852, 25.6950

Details

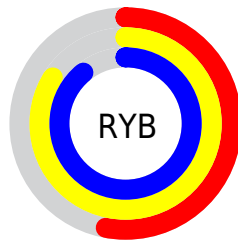
The RGB color **136, 228, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **228, 136, 211**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193, 255, 208**, and **80, 172, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113, 228, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 228, 172**.

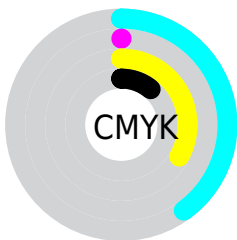
Distribution



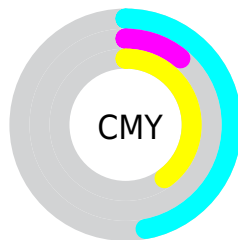
- Red (53%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 228, 153 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, 228, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 136, 228, 153

255, 255, 255


 193, 255, 208


 222, 255, 236

 251, 255, 255

 136, 228, 153

 108, 200, 127


 80, 172, 101

 51, 145, 77

 14, 119, 53

 0, 93, 30

 0, 69, 6

 0, 46, 0

 0, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0

 136, 228, 153

 136, 228, 153

 113, 228, 134

 159, 228, 172

 90, 228, 116

 182, 228, 190

 68, 228, 97

 204, 228, 209

 45, 228, 79

 227, 228, 227

 22, 228, 60

 250, 228, 246

 0, 228, 42

 255, 228, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 218, 119



136, 228, 153



49, 233, 201

Triad

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



136, 228, 153



118, 215, 255



255, 172, 167

Complementary

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



136, 228, 153



228, 136, 211

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, 169, 215



136, 228, 153



204, 197, 255

Square

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



136, 228, 153



0, 227, 255



255, 180, 255



255, 186, 128

Rectangle

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



136, 228, 153



0, 233, 234



255, 180, 255



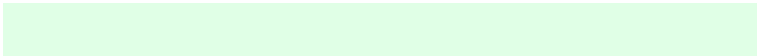
255, 170, 183

Sweetspot

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



136, 228, 153



224, 255, 230



211, 228, 136



110, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



136, 228, 153



133, 255, 155



136, 228, 199



103, 115, 105



0, 179, 33



0, 51, 9

Inverse Universe

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



228, 136, 211



255, 133, 232



228, 136, 165



115, 103, 113



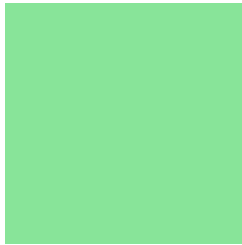
179, 0, 146



51, 0, 42

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 228, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

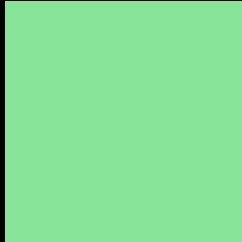
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 228, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

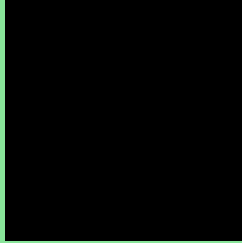
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 228, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 228, 153.

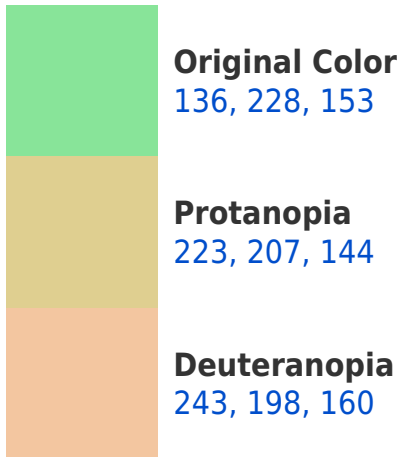


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 228, 153.

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
153, 218, 235

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 228, 153



Protanomaly

191, 215, 147



Deuteranomaly

204, 209, 157



Tritanomaly

147, 222, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color

136, 228, 153



Achromatopsia

192, 192, 192



Achromatomaly

172, 205, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 228, 153 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, 228, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 228, 153)  
}
```

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, 228, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 228, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 228, 153 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, 228, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 228, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 228, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 228, 153); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 228, 153); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 228, 153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 228, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 228, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
228, 153) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor