

Converting Colors

RGB(136, 240, 213)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(136, 240, 213) contains.

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Color

RGB(136, 240, 213)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88F0D5
RGB	136, 240, 213
RGB Percent	53%, 94%, 84%
CMY	0.4667, 0.0588, 0.1647
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.11, 0.06
HSL	164°, 78%, 74%
HSV	164°, 43%, 94%
XYZ	53.3237, 72.3585, 74.1069
YIQ	205.8260, -53.3170, -30.4450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

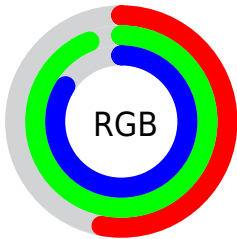
Format	Color
R _Y B	136, 196, 240
Decimal	8974549
CIE Lab	88.14, -36.50, 3.63
CIE LCh	88, 36.683, 174.325
Yxy	72.3585, 0.2669, 0.3622
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287164629 (0xFF88F0D5)
YUV	205.8260, 3.5368, -61.2374
Hunter-Lab	85.0638, -36.9659, 7.8917

Details

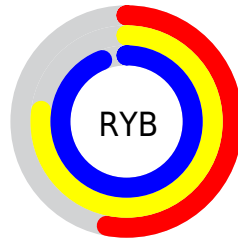
The RGB color **136, 240, 213** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **240, 136, 163**, and the grayscale version is **206, 206, 206**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 255, 255**, and **78, 183, 158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112, 240, 207**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 240, 219**.

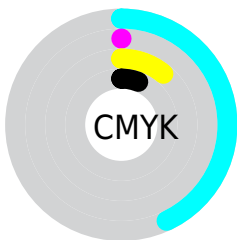
Distribution



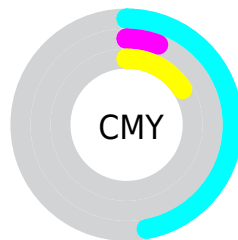
- Red (53%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 136, 240, 213 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, 240, 213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 136, 240, 213

 136, 240, 213


255, 255, 255

 107, 211, 185

 194, 255, 255

 78, 183, 158

 223, 255, 255

 46, 156, 132


253, 255, 255

 0, 130, 107

 0, 104, 83

 0, 79, 60

 0, 55, 38

 0, 35, 18

 0, 0, 0

 136, 240, 213

 136, 240, 213

 112, 240, 207

 160, 240, 219

 88, 240, 201

 184, 240, 225

 64, 240, 194

 208, 240, 232

 40, 240, 188

 232, 240, 238

 16, 240, 182

 255, 240, 244

 0, 240, 178

 255, 240, 250

 255, 240, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176, 236, 179



136, 240, 213



109, 240, 249

Triad

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



136, 240, 213



217, 214, 255



255, 205, 166

Complementary

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



136, 240, 213



240, 136, 163

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, 197, 194



136, 240, 213



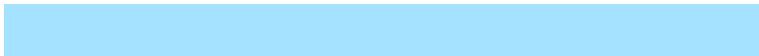
255, 203, 255

Square

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



136, 240, 213



165, 226, 255



255, 196, 229



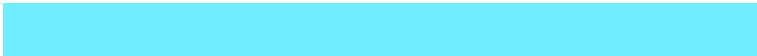
252, 217, 152

Rectangle

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



136, 240, 213



112, 237, 255



255, 196, 229



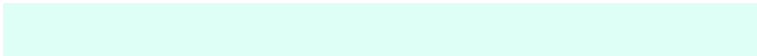
255, 202, 174

Sweetspot

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



136, 240, 213



222, 255, 246



164, 240, 136



107, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



136, 240, 213



122, 255, 221



136, 216, 240



108, 120, 117



0, 184, 136



0, 56, 42

Inverse Universe

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



240, 136, 163



255, 122, 157



240, 160, 136



120, 108, 111



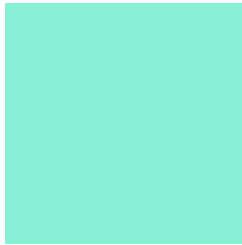
184, 0, 48



56, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 136, 240, 213 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

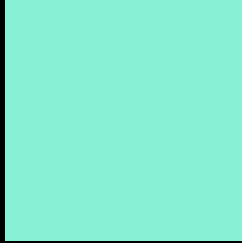
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 240, 213 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

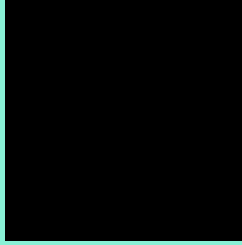
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 240, 213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 240, 213.

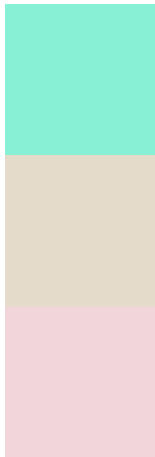


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 136, 240, 213.

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, 240, 213

Protanopia
228, 219, 202

Deuteranopia
241, 213, 219



Tritanopia
147, 234, 253

Trichromacy



Original Color

136, 240, 213



Protanomaly

195, 227, 206



Deuteranomaly

203, 223, 217



Tritanomaly

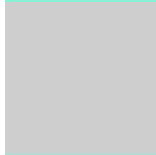
143, 236, 238

Monochromacy



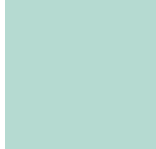
Original Color

136, 240, 213



Achromatopsia

206, 206, 206



Achromatomaly

181, 218, 209

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 136, 240, 213 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, 240, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 240, 213)  
}
```

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, 240, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 240, 213) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 136, 240, 213 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

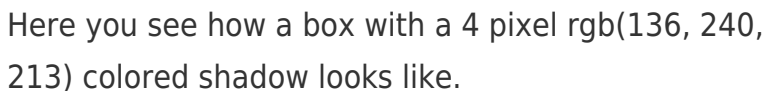
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(136, 240, 213) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 240, 213) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 240, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 240, 213); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 240, 213); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 240, 213) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 136, 240, 213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 240, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
240, 213) }
```

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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