

Converting Colors

`RYB(134, 222, 220)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(134, 222, 220) contains.

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Color

`RYB(134, 222, 220)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88DE86
RGB	136, 222, 134
RGB Percent	53%, 87%, 53%
CMY	0.4667, 0.1294, 0.4745
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.40, 0.13
HSL	119°, 57%, 70%
HSV	119°, 40%, 87%
XYZ	40.5777, 59.1980, 31.8419
YIQ	186.2540, -23.0080, -45.6000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

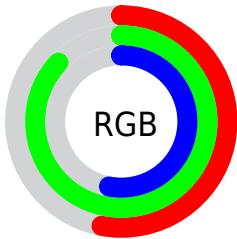
Format	Color
RYB	134, 222, 220
Decimal	8969862
CIELab	81.40, -43.34, 35.18
CIELCh	81, 55.820, 140.933
Yxy	59.1980, 0.3083, 0.4498
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287159942 (0xFF88DE86)
YUV	186.2540, -25.7612, -44.0728
Hunter-Lab	76.9403, -40.5059, 29.3208

Details

The RYB color **134, 222, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC66**. A complement of this color would be **220, 134, 222**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **188, 255, 251**, and **81, 164, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112, 222, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 222, 220**.

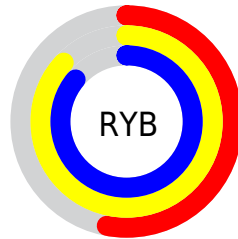
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (87%)

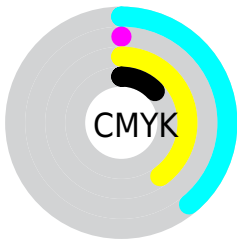
Blue (53%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (86%)

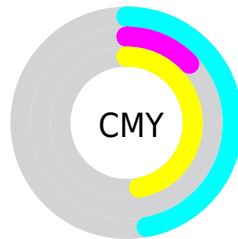


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 134, 222, 220 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 RYB color 134, 222, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 134, 222, 220

 134, 222, 220


255, 255, 255

 108, 194, 194

 188, 255, 251


 81, 164, 166


 216, 255, 250

 52, 133, 139


 245, 255, 249

 17, 99, 113

 0, 81, 88

 0, 64, 64

 0, 42, 42

 0, 10, 10

 0, 0, 0

 134, 222, 220

 134, 222, 220

 112, 222, 220

 156, 222, 220

 90, 222, 219

 178, 222, 221

 67, 222, 218

 201, 222, 222

 45, 222, 218

 223, 222, 223

 23, 222, 217

 244, 222, 245

 1, 222, 217

 255, 222, 255

 0, 222, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101, 211, 115



134, 222, 220



28, 140, 228

Triad

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



134, 222, 220



62, 146, 255



255, 161, 168

Complementary

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



134, 222, 220



220, 134, 222

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, 160, 220



134, 222, 220



181, 193, 255

Square

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



134, 222, 220



0, 119, 255



252, 174, 255



255, 209, 123

Rectangle

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



134, 222, 220



0, 117, 229



252, 174, 255



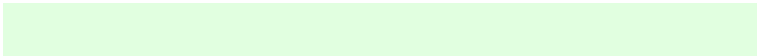
255, 159, 185

Sweetspot

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



134, 222, 220



224, 255, 254



137, 222, 134



110, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



134, 222, 220



133, 255, 253



134, 194, 222



101, 112, 112



0, 176, 172



0, 48, 47

Inverse Universe

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



220, 134, 222



252, 133, 255



222, 134, 181



112, 101, 112



172, 0, 176



47, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 134, 222, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

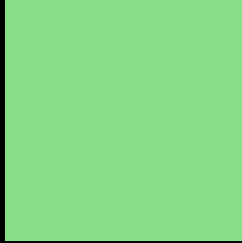
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 134, 222, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

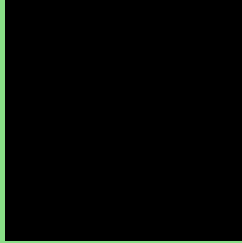
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 134, 222, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 134, 222, 220.

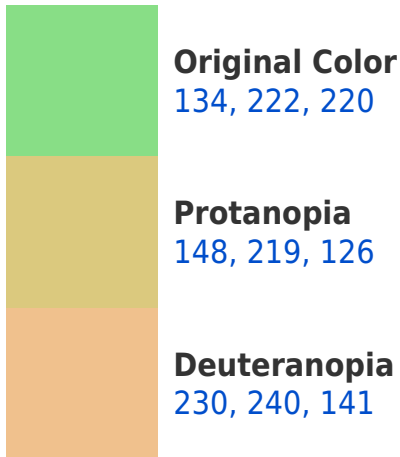


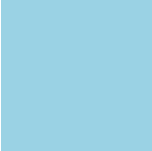
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 134, 222, 220.

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
154, 186, 228

Trichromacy



Original Color

134, 222, 220



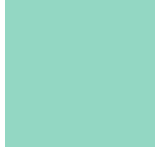
Protanomaly

129, 209, 149



Deuteranomaly

138, 204, 140



Tritanomaly

147, 187, 215

Monochromacy



Original Color

134, 222, 220



Achromatopsia

186, 186, 186



Achromatomaly

167, 199, 198

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 134, 222, 220 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, 222, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 222, 134)  
}
```

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, 222, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 222, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 134, 222, 220 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, 222, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 222, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 222, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 222, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 222, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 222,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 134, 222, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 222, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
222, 134) }
```

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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