

# Converting Colors

Hex(88A1B2)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(88A1B2) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(88A1B2)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88A1B2
RGB	136, 161, 178
RGB Percent	53%, 63%, 70%
CMY	0.4667, 0.3686, 0.3020
CMYK	0.24, 0.10, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	204°, 21%, 62%
HSV	204°, 24%, 70%
XYZ	30.9341, 33.9383, 47.0398
YIQ	155.4630, -20.3570, -0.0130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

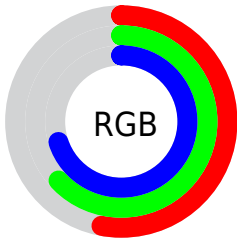
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">136, 152, 178</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8954290</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">64.91, -4.84, -11.69</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">65, 12.648, 247.521</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">33.9383, 0.2764, 0.3033</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287144370</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF88A1B2</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">155.4630, 11.1107, -17.0691</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">58.2566, -7.1661, -7.0946</a>

# Details

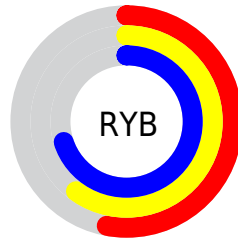
The Hex color **88A1B2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **B29988**, and the grayscale version is **9B9B9B**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **BED8EA**, and **556E7D** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **769AB2**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **9AA8B2**.

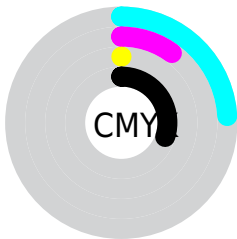
# Distribution



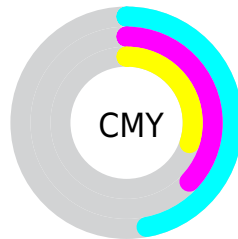
- Red (53%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 88A1B2 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 Hex color 88A1B2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 88A1B2

■ 88A1B2

FFFFFF

■ 6E8797

■ BED8EA

■ 556E7D

■ DAF4FF

■ 3D5564

■ F7FFFF

■ 263E4C

■ 0E2836

■ 001420

■ 000007

■ 000000

■ 88A1B2

■ 88A1B2

■ 769AB2

■ 9AA8B2

■ 6493B2

■ ACAFB2

■ 538BB2

■ BDB7B2

■ 4184B2

■ CFBEB2

■ 2F7DB2

■ E1C5B2

■ 1D76B2

■ F3CCB2

■ 0B6FB2

■ FFD3B2

■ 006AB2

■ FFDDB2

■ FFE2B2

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81A3AB



88A1B2



959DB4

# Triad

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



88A1B2



B5969B



97A18B

# Complementary

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



88A1B2



B29988

# 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.



A49E87



88A1B2



B59790

# Square

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



88A1B2



AF97A6



AF9A89



8BA395

# Rectangle

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



88A1B2



9F9BB1



AF9A89



9BA089



# Sweetspot

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



88A1B2



D8E1E8



88B299



6C7275



F5F5F5



757575



# Same Dimension

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



88A1B2



A7CEE8



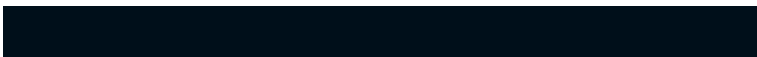
888CB2



505659



005B99



000F1A



# Inverse Universe

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



B288A1



E8A7CE



B2AE88



595056



99005B

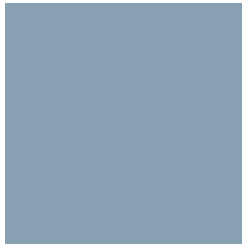


1A000F



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 88A1B2 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

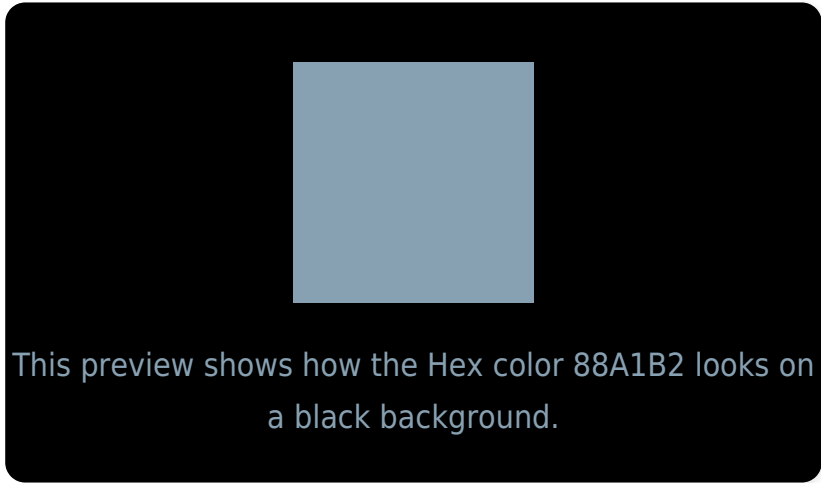
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

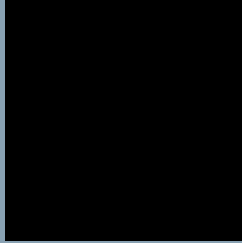
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

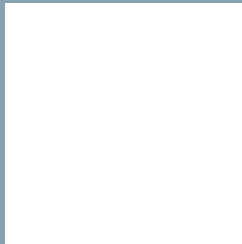
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex 88A1B2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 88A1B2.

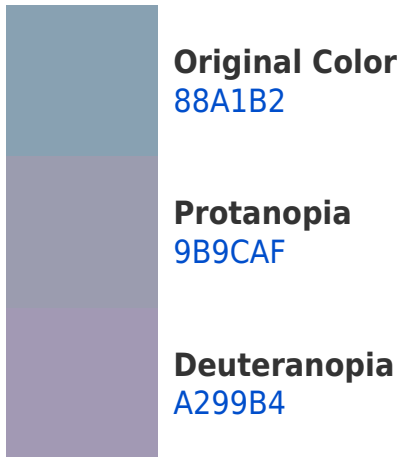


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 88A1B2.

# 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](#).

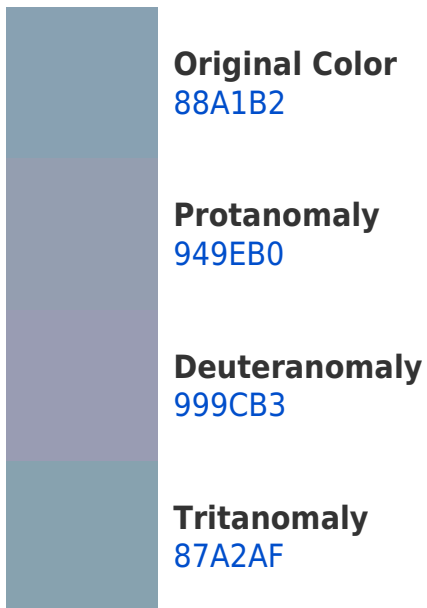
## Dichromacy



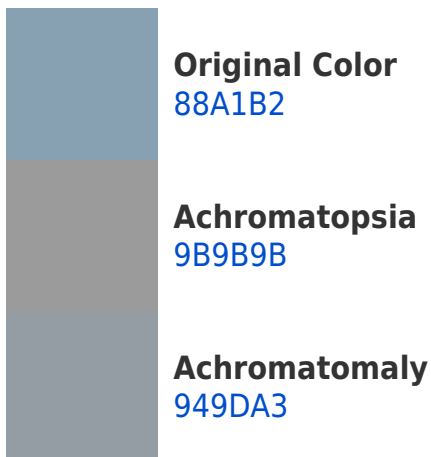


**Tritanopia**  
87A2AE

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 88A1B2 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 #88A1B2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#88A1B2  
}
```

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 #88A1B2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #88A1B2
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 88A1B2 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
#88A1B2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#88A1B2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #88A1B2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #88A1B2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #88A1B2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #88A1B2 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 88A1B2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#88A1B2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#88A1B2 }
```

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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