

# Converting Colors

Hex(88B1B1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(88B1B1) contains.

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# **Color**

**Hex(88B1B1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	88B1B1
RGB	136, 177, 177
RGB Percent	53%, 69%, 69%
CMY	0.4667, 0.3059, 0.3059
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	180°, 21%, 61%
HSV	180°, 23%, 69%
XYZ	33.8113, 39.8528, 47.5053
YIQ	164.7410, -24.4360, -8.6920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

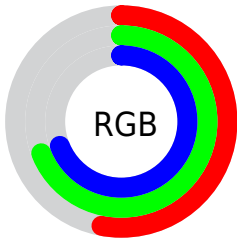
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">136, 157, 177</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8958385</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">69.36, -13.67, -4.51</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">69, 14.397, 198.255</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">39.8528, 0.2790, 0.3289</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287148465 (0xFF88B1B1)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">164.7410, 6.0437, -25.2059</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">63.1291, -14.8732, -0.4259</a>

# Details

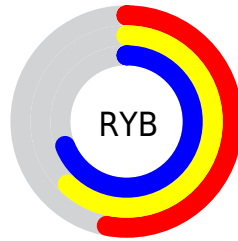
The Hex color **88B1B1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **B18888**, and the grayscale version is **A5A5A5**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **BEE9E9**, and **557C7C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76B1B1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **9AB1B1**.

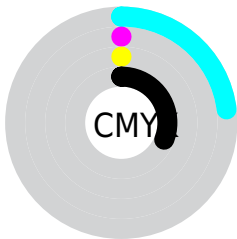
# Distribution



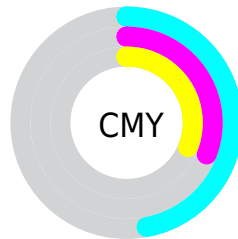
- Red (53%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 88B1B1 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 88B1B1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 88B1B1

 88B1B1

FFFFFF

 6E9696

 BEE9E9

 557C7C

 DAFFFF

 3C6364

 F7FFFF

 244B4C

 0B3535

 001F20

 000008

 000000

 88B1B1

 88B1B1

76B1B1

9AB1B1

65B1B1

ABB1B1

53B1B1

BDB1B1

41B1B1

CFB1B1

30B1B1

E1B1B1

1EB1B1

F2B1B1

0CB1B1

FFB1B1

00B1B1

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



8FB1A4



88B1B1



8AAFBC

# Triad

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



88B1B1



B5A4BB



B9A790

# Complementary

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



88B1B1



B18888

# 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.



C2A396



88B1B1



C1A1AF

# Square

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



88B1B1



A5A8C2



C5A1A2



ABAB91

# Rectangle

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



88B1B1



91ADC1



C5A1A2



BDA592



# Sweetspot

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



88B1B1



D5E6E6



88B188



6A7373



F2F2F2



737373



# Same Dimension

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



88B1B1



A5E6E6



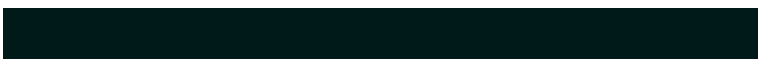
889DB1



505959



009999



001A1A



# Inverse Universe

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



B188B1



E6A5E6



B19D88



595059



990099



1A001A



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 88B1B1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

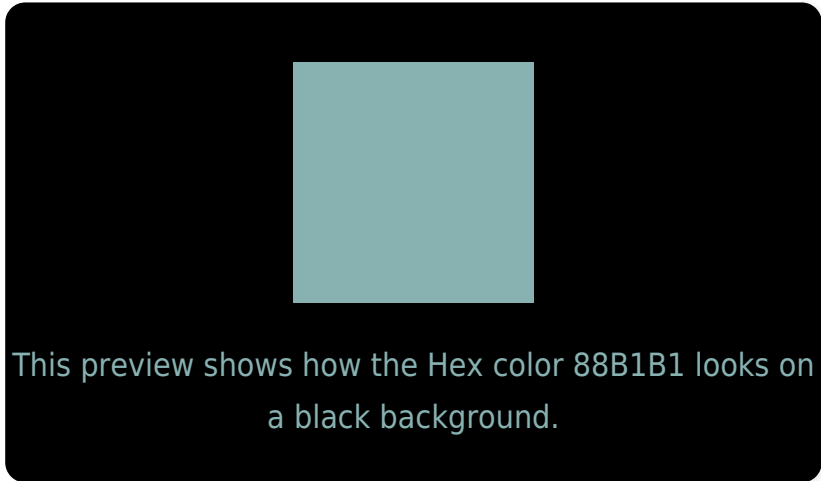
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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

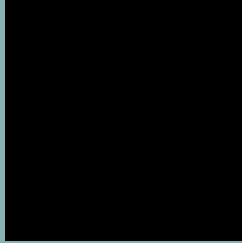
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

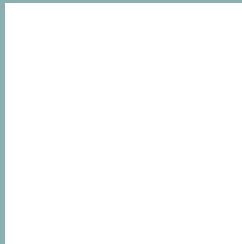
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex 88B1B1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 88B1B1.

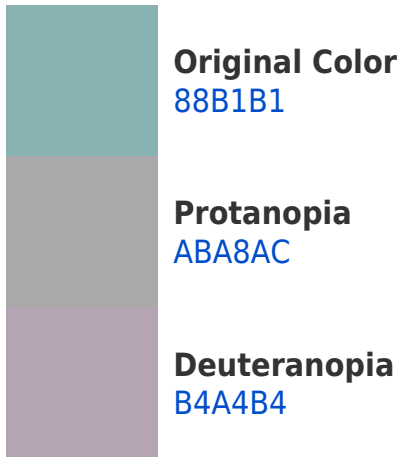


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 88B1B1.

# 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](#).

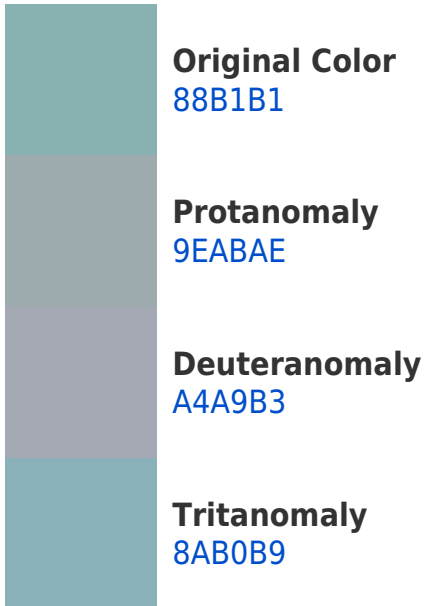
## Dichromacy



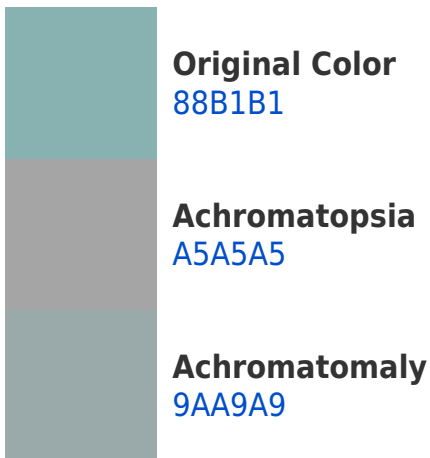


**Tritanopia**  
8BAFBD

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 88B1B1 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 #88B1B1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#88B1B1  
}
```

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 #88B1B1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #88B1B1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 88B1B1 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
#88B1B1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#88B1B1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #88B1B1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #88B1B1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #88B1B1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #88B1B1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 88B1B1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#88B1B1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#88B1B1 }
```

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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