

Converting Colors

Hex(88C1D2)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(88C1D2) contains.

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Color

Hex(88C1D2)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88C1D2
RGB	136, 193, 210
RGB Percent	53%, 76%, 82%
CMY	0.4667, 0.2431, 0.1765
CMYK	0.35, 0.08, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	194°, 45%, 68%
HSV	194°, 35%, 82%
XYZ	40.8562, 48.0273, 68.0896
YIQ	177.8950, -39.4290, -6.7970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

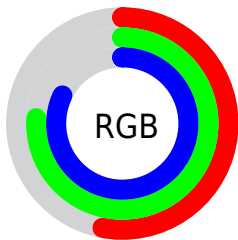
Format	Color
RYB	136, 168, 210
Decimal	8962514
CIELab	74.84, -14.21, -14.40
CIElCh	75, 20.236, 225.386
Yxy	48.0273, 0.2603, 0.3060
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287152594 (0xFF88C1D2)
YUV	177.8950, 15.8278, -36.7419
Hunter-Lab	69.3017, -16.0451, -9.7418

Details

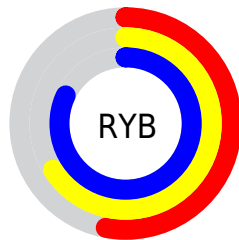
The Hex color **88C1D2** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **D29988**, and the grayscale version is **B2B2B2**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **C0FAFF**, and **528B9C** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73BCD2**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **9DC6D2**.

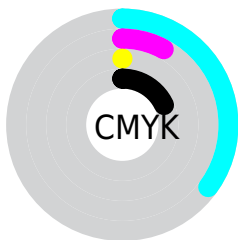
Distribution



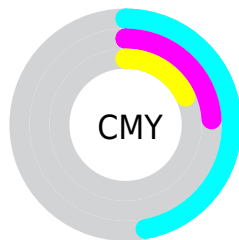
- Red (53%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 88C1D2 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 88C1D2 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 88C1D2

 88C1D2

FFFFFF

 6DA6B6

 C0FAFF

 528B9C

 DCFFFF

 387281

 F9FFFF

 1A5968

 004250

 002C39

 001824

 00010D

 000000

88C1D2

88C1D2

73BCD2

9DC6D2

5EB7D2

B2CBD2

49B3D2

C7CFD2

34AED2

DCD4D2

1FA9D2

F1D9D2

0AA4D2

FFDED2

00A2D2

FFE3D2

FFE8D2

FFECD2

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87C3C1



88C1D2



98BDDC

Triad

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



88C1D2



D8ACC2



BDBA94

Complementary

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



88C1D2



D29988

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.



CFB495



88C1D2



DFABAF

Square

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



88C1D2



C7B0D2



DCAE9E



A7BF9E

Rectangle

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



88C1D2



A7B9DD



DCAE9E



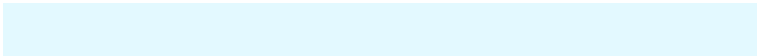
C3B893

Sweetspot

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



88C1D2



E3F9FF



88D298



6F7C80



000000



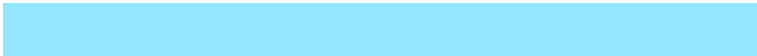
808080

Same Dimension

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



88C1D2



94E6FF



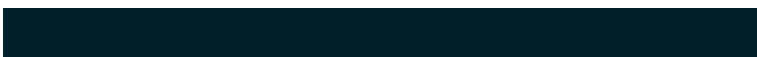
889DD2



5E6669



0082A8



001F29

Inverse Universe

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



D288C1



FF94E6



D2BD88



695E66



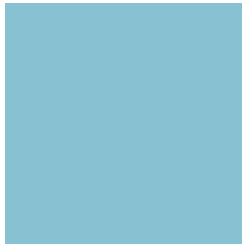
A80082



29001F

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 88C1D2 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

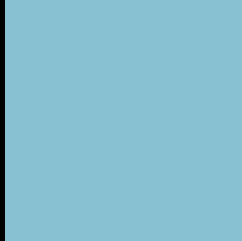
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 88C1D2 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

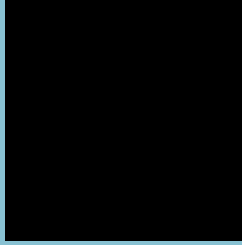
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

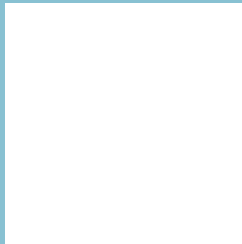
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

Hex 88C1D2 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 88C1D2.

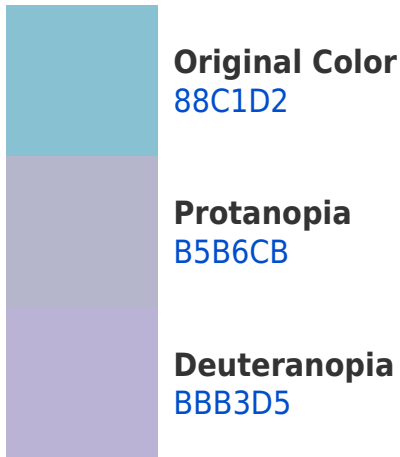


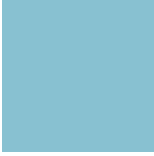
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 88C1D2.

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](#).

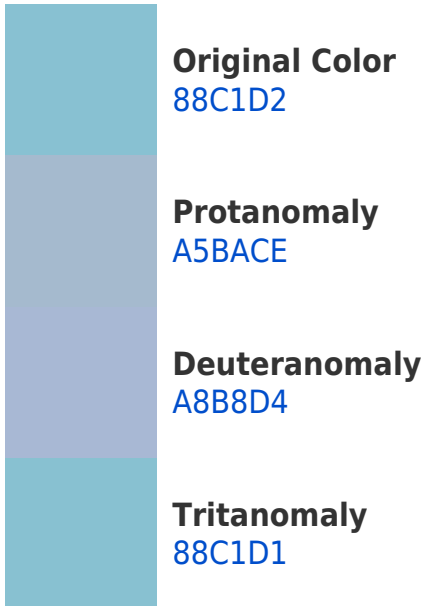
Dichromacy



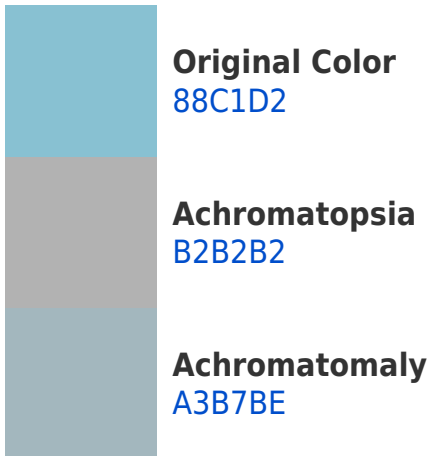


Tritanopia
88C1D1

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 88C1D2 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 #88C1D2 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#88C1D2  
}
```

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 #88C1D2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #88C1D2
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 88C1D2 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
#88C1D2 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#88C1D2 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #88C1D2 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #88C1D2; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #88C1D2; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #88C1D2 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 88C1D2 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#88C1D2 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#88C1D2 }
```

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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