

# Converting Colors

Hex(88ECDA)

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

<b>Hex(88ECDA)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(88ECDA)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88ECDA
RGB	136, 236, 218
RGB Percent	53%, 93%, 85%
CMY	0.4667, 0.0745, 0.1451
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.08, 0.07
HSL	169°, 72%, 73%
HSV	169°, 42%, 93%
XYZ	52.8037, 70.2871, 77.1134
YIQ	204.0480, -53.8220, -26.7980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

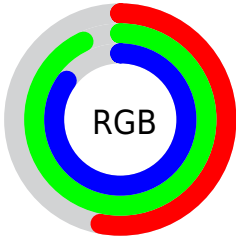
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">136, 191, 236</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8973530</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">87.14, -33.52, -0.45</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">87, 33.526, 180.769</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">70.2871, 0.2637, 0.3511</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287163610</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF88ECDA</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">204.0480, 6.8783, -59.6781</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">83.8374, -34.2900, 4.1514</a>

# Details

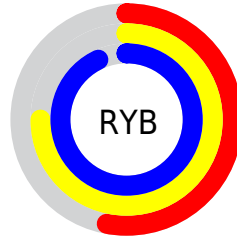
The Hex color **88ECDA** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **EC889A**, and the grayscale version is **CCCCCC**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **C2FFFF**, and **4EB4A3** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70ECD6**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **A0ECDE**.

# Distribution



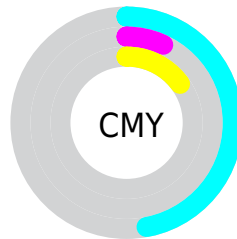
- Red (53%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



 88ECDA

FFFFFF

 C2FFFF

 DFFFFF

FDFFFF

 88ECDA

 6BD0BE

 4EB4A3

 2F9989

 007E70

 006557

 004C40

 00352A

 002116

 000000

 88ECDA

 88ECDA

 70ECD6

 A0ECDE

 59ECD2

 B7ECE2

 41ECCD

 CFECE7

 2AECC9

 E6ECEB

 12ECC5

 FEECEF

 00ECC2

 FFECF3

 FFECF8

 FFECFC

 FFECFF

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



A9E9BA



88ECDA



78EBFA

# Triad

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



88ECDA



E0D2FF



FFCEA4

# Complementary

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



88ECDA



EC889A

# 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.



FFC5BB



88ECDA



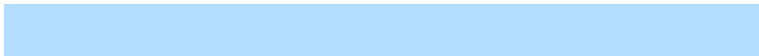
FFC8FA

# Square

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



88ECDA



B3DDFF



FFC3DB



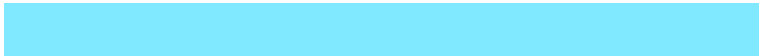
F0D89B

# Rectangle

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



88ECDA



80E8FF



FFC3DB



FFCAAA

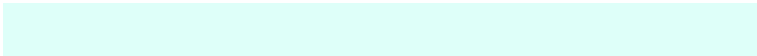


# Sweetspot

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



88ECDA



DEFFF9



9AEC88



6B807C



000000



808080



# Same Dimension

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



88ECDA



7DFFE8



88CCEC



6A7573



00B594



00362C



# Inverse Universe

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



EC889A



FF7D94



ECA888



756A6C



B50021

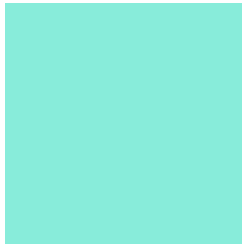


36000A



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

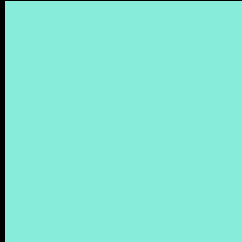
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 88ECDA 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 88ECDA Background



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

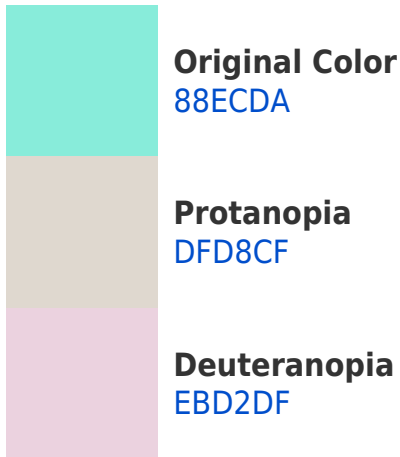


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 88ECDA.

# 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**  
91E7FA

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
88ECDA



**Protanomaly**  
BFDFD3



**Deuteranomaly**  
C7DBDD

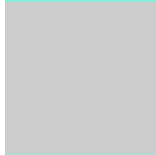


**Tritanomaly**  
8EE9EE

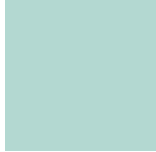
# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
88ECDA



**Achromatopsia**  
CCCCCC



**Achromatomaly**  
B3D8D1

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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 #88ECDA colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor