

Converting Colors

RGB(88, 104, 100)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(88, 104, 100) contains.

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Color

RGB(88, 104, 100)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	586864
RGB	88, 104, 100
RGB Percent	35%, 41%, 39%
CMY	0.6549, 0.5922, 0.6078
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.04, 0.59
HSL	165°, 8%, 38%
HSV	165°, 15%, 41%
XYZ	11.2751, 12.8954, 13.9514
YIQ	98.7600, -8.2520, -4.6360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

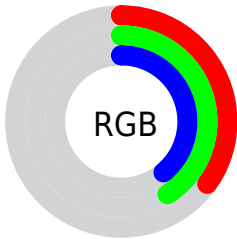
Format	Color
R_{YB}	88, 97, 104
Decimal	5793892
CIE Lab	42.61, -6.93, 0.22
CIE LCh	43, 6.936, 178.222
Yxy	12.8954, 0.2958, 0.3383
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283983972 (0xFF586864)
YUV	98.7600, 0.6113, -9.4365
Hunter-Lab	35.9102, -6.7976, 2.1025

Details

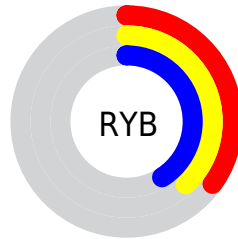
The RGB color **88, 104, 100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **104, 88, 92**, and the grayscale version is **99, 99, 99**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138, 155, 151**, and **42, 57, 53** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78, 104, 97**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98, 104, 103**.

Distribution



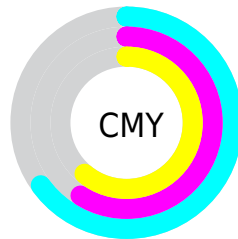
- Red (35%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 88, 104, 100 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 RGB color 88, 104, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88, 104, 100



88, 104, 100

255, 255, 255



65, 80, 76



138, 155, 151



42, 57, 53



164, 182, 177



21, 35, 32



192, 210, 205



0, 14, 9



219, 238, 233



0, 0, 0



248, 255, 255



88, 104, 100



88, 104, 100



78, 104, 97



98, 104, 103



67, 104, 95



109, 104, 105

■ 57, 104, 92

■ 119, 104, 108

■ 46, 104, 90

■ 130, 104, 110

■ 36, 104, 87

■ 140, 104, 113

■ 26, 104, 84

■ 150, 104, 116

■ 15, 104, 82

■ 161, 104, 118

■ 5, 104, 79

■ 171, 104, 121

■ 0, 104, 78

■ 182, 104, 123

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93, 103, 94



88, 104, 100



86, 104, 106

Triad

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



88, 104, 100



101, 99, 111



111, 98, 91

Complementary

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



88, 104, 100



104, 88, 92

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.



113, 97, 95



88, 104, 100



108, 98, 107

Square

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



88, 104, 100



94, 101, 112



112, 97, 101



106, 100, 89

Rectangle

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



88, 104, 100



87, 103, 109



112, 97, 101



112, 98, 92

Sweetspot

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



88, 104, 100



128, 135, 133



92, 104, 88



65, 69, 68



196, 196, 196



69, 69, 69

Same Dimension

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



88, 104, 100



111, 135, 129



88, 100, 104



46, 51, 50



0, 115, 86



0, 242, 182

Inverse Universe

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



104, 88, 92



135, 111, 117



104, 92, 88



51, 46, 47



115, 0, 29



242, 0, 61

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 88, 104, 100 looks on a white 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 88, 104, 100 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

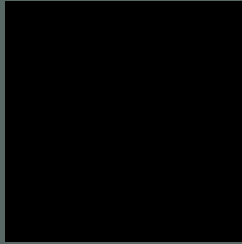
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 88, 104, 100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 104, 100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 104, 100.

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



Original Color

88, 104, 100

Protanopia

103, 100, 98

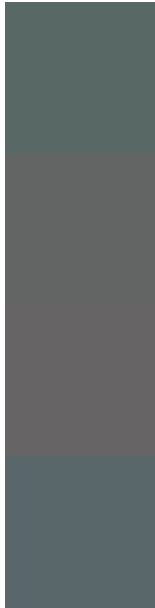
Deuteranopia

110, 97, 101



Tritanopia
90, 102, 111

Trichromacy



Original Color

88, 104, 100

Protanomaly

98, 101, 99

Deuteranomaly

102, 100, 101

Tritanomaly

89, 103, 107

Monochromacy



Original Color

88, 104, 100

Achromatopsia

99, 99, 99

Achromatomaly

95, 101, 99

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 88, 104, 100 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(88, 104, 100) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 104, 100)  
}
```

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(88, 104, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 104, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 88, 104, 100 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(88, 104, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 104, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 104, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 104, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 104, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 104,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 88, 104, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 104, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 104,  
100) }
```

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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