

Converting Colors

RGB(88, 122, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(88, 122, 137) contains.

RGB(88, 122, 137)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(88, 122, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	587A89
RGB	88, 122, 137
RGB Percent	35%, 48%, 54%
CMY	0.6549, 0.5216, 0.4627
CMYK	0.36, 0.11, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	198°, 22%, 44%
HSV	198°, 36%, 54%
XYZ	15.4994, 17.7999, 26.2857
YIQ	113.5440, -25.0790, -2.5430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

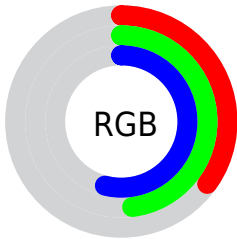
Format	Color
R_{YB}	88, 108, 137
Decimal	5798537
CIE Lab	49.25, -8.09, -12.03
CIE LCh	49, 14.498, 236.064
Yxy	17.7999, 0.2601, 0.2987
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283988617 (0xFF587A89)
YUV	113.5440, 11.5638, -22.4021
Hunter-Lab	42.1899, -8.2566, -7.4067

Details

The RGB color **88, 122, 137** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **137, 103, 88**, and the grayscale version is **113, 113, 113**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140, 174, 190**, and **39, 73, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74, 118, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102, 126, 137**.

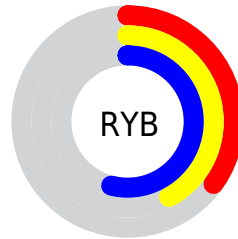
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (48%)

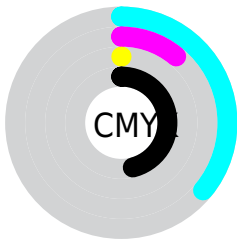
Blue (54%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (54%)

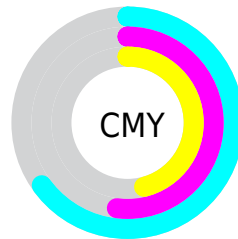


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 88, 122, 137 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, 122, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88, 122, 137



88, 122, 137

255, 255, 255



63, 97, 112



140, 174, 190



39, 73, 87



166, 202, 218



13, 51, 64



194, 230, 247



0, 30, 42



222, 255, 255



0, 1, 22



251, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



88, 122, 137



88, 122, 137



74, 118, 137



102, 126, 137



61, 114, 137



115, 130, 137

■ 47, 109, 137

■ 129, 135, 137

■ 33, 105, 137

■ 143, 139, 137

■ 19, 101, 137

■ 156, 143, 137

■ 6, 97, 137

■ 170, 147, 137

■ 0, 95, 137

■ 184, 151, 137

■ 198, 156, 137

■ 211, 160, 137

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84, 124, 127



88, 122, 137



101, 119, 141

Triad

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



88, 122, 137



141, 109, 119



115, 120, 95

Complementary

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



88, 122, 137



137, 103, 88

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.



128, 116, 93



88, 122, 137



143, 109, 107

Square

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



88, 122, 137



132, 111, 131



138, 112, 97



101, 123, 103

Rectangle

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



88, 122, 137



112, 116, 140



138, 112, 97



120, 118, 93

Sweetspot

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



88, 122, 137



159, 172, 179



88, 137, 103



78, 86, 89



217, 217, 217



89, 89, 89

Same Dimension

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



88, 122, 137



102, 155, 179



88, 98, 137



62, 67, 69



0, 92, 133



0, 4, 5

Inverse Universe

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



137, 88, 122



179, 102, 155



137, 127, 88



69, 62, 67



133, 0, 92



5, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 88, 122, 137 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, 122, 137 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

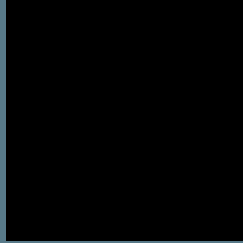
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

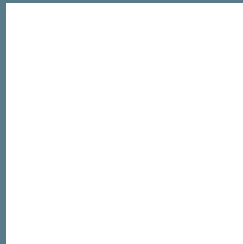
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 88, 122, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 122, 137.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 122, 137.

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
87, 123, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color
88, 122, 137

Protanomaly
105, 118, 134

Deuteranomaly
106, 117, 138

Tritanomaly
87, 123, 134

Monochromacy



Original Color
88, 122, 137

Achromatopsia
114, 114, 114

Achromatomaly
105, 117, 122

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 88, 122, 137 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, 122, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 122, 137)  
}
```

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, 122, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 122, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 88, 122, 137 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, 122, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 122, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 122, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 122, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 122, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 122,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 88, 122, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 122, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 122,  
137) }
```

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