

Converting Colors

RGB(88, 137, 121)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(88, 137, 121) contains.

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Color

RGB(88, 137, 121)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	588979
RGB	88, 137, 121
RGB Percent	35%, 54%, 47%
CMY	0.6549, 0.4627, 0.5255
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.12, 0.46
HSL	160°, 22%, 44%
HSV	160°, 36%, 54%
XYZ	16.4214, 21.3465, 21.3440
YIQ	120.5250, -24.0680, -15.3640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

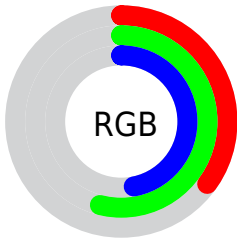
Format	Color
RYB	88, 117, 137
Decimal	5802361
CIELab	53.33, -20.34, 3.35
CIElCh	53, 20.616, 170.654
Yxy	21.3465, 0.2778, 0.3611
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283992441 (0xFF588979)
YUV	120.5250, 0.2342, -28.5244
Hunter-Lab	46.2023, -17.4110, 4.9515

Details

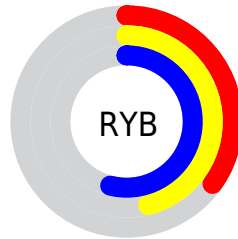
The RGB color **88, 137, 121** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **137, 88, 104**, and the grayscale version is **121, 121, 121**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140, 191, 173**, and **39, 87, 73** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74, 137, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102, 137, 125**.

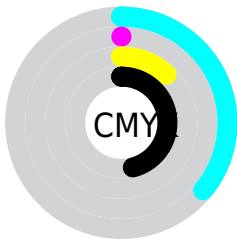
Distribution



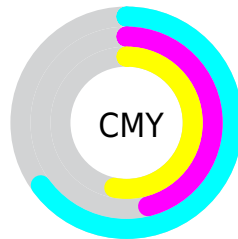
- Red (35%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 88, 137, 121 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, 137, 121 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88, 137, 121



88, 137, 121

255, 255, 255



63, 111, 96



140, 191, 173



39, 87, 73



167, 219, 201



12, 63, 50



194, 247, 229



0, 41, 29



223, 255, 255



0, 20, 3



251, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



88, 137, 121



88, 137, 121



74, 137, 117



102, 137, 125



61, 137, 112



115, 137, 130

■ 47, 137, 108

■ 129, 137, 134

■ 33, 137, 103

■ 143, 137, 139

■ 19, 137, 99

■ 156, 137, 143

■ 6, 137, 94

■ 170, 137, 148

■ 0, 137, 92

■ 184, 137, 152

■ 198, 137, 157

■ 211, 137, 161

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107, 135, 104



88, 137, 121



76, 137, 139

Triad

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



88, 137, 121



123, 125, 160



158, 119, 101

Complementary

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



88, 137, 121



137, 88, 104

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.



164, 115, 116



88, 137, 121



145, 119, 150

Square

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



88, 137, 121



98, 131, 162



159, 115, 134



146, 124, 93

Rectangle

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



88, 137, 121



76, 136, 150



159, 115, 134



161, 117, 105

Sweetspot

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



88, 137, 121



159, 179, 172



104, 137, 88



78, 89, 85



217, 217, 217



89, 89, 89

Same Dimension

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



88, 137, 121



102, 179, 153



88, 129, 137



62, 69, 67



0, 133, 89



0, 5, 3

Inverse Universe

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



137, 88, 104



179, 102, 127



137, 96, 88



69, 62, 64



133, 0, 43



5, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 88, 137, 121 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 88, 137, 121 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

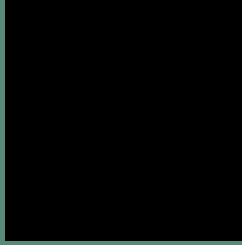
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 137, 121 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 137, 121.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 137, 121.

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, 137, 121

Protanopia

132, 126, 115

Deuteranopia

140, 123, 124



Tritanopia
93, 134, 144

Trichromacy



Original Color
88, 137, 121

Protanomaly
116, 130, 117

Deuteranomaly
121, 128, 123

Tritanomaly
91, 135, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color
88, 137, 121

Achromatopsia
121, 121, 121

Achromatomaly
109, 127, 121

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 88, 137, 121 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, 137, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 137, 121)  
}
```

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, 137, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 137, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 88, 137, 121 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, 137, 121) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 137, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 137, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 137, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 137, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 137,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 88, 137, 121 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 137, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 137,  
121) }
```

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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