

Converting Colors

RGB(88, 144, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(88, 144, 145) contains.

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Color

RGB(88, 144, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	589091
RGB	88, 144, 145
RGB Percent	35%, 56%, 57%
CMY	0.6549, 0.4353, 0.4314
CMYK	0.39, 0.01, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	181°, 24%, 46%
HSV	181°, 39%, 57%
XYZ	19.1086, 24.0656, 30.4261
YIQ	127.3700, -33.6970, -11.5610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

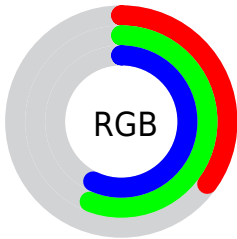
Format	Color
RYB	88, 116, 145
Decimal	5804177
CIELab	56.15, -18.10, -6.35
CIElCh	56, 19.179, 199.343
Yxy	24.0656, 0.2596, 0.3270
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283994257 (0xFF589091)
YUV	127.3700, 8.6916, -34.5275
Hunter-Lab	49.0567, -16.3197, -2.4333

Details

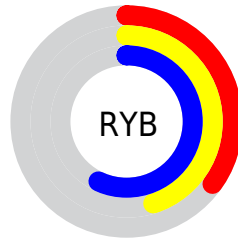
The RGB color **88, 144, 145** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **145, 89, 88**, and the grayscale version is **127, 127, 127**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141, 198, 199**, and **36, 93, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74, 144, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102, 144, 145**.

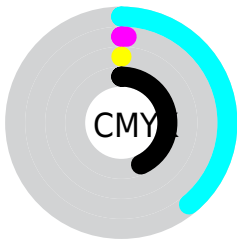
Distribution



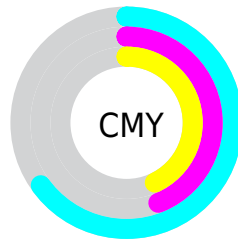
- Red (35%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 88, 144, 145 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, 144, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88, 144, 145



88, 144, 145

255, 255, 255



62, 118, 119



141, 198, 199



36, 93, 95



168, 226, 227



2, 70, 71



196, 255, 255



0, 47, 49



225, 255, 255



0, 28, 28

254, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



88, 144, 145



88, 144, 145



74, 144, 145



102, 144, 145



59, 143, 145



117, 145, 145

45, 143, 145

132, 145, 145

30, 143, 145

146, 145, 145

15, 143, 145

161, 145, 145

1, 142, 145

175, 146, 145

0, 142, 145

190, 146, 145

204, 146, 145

219, 146, 145

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99, 144, 128



88, 144, 145



91, 142, 159

Triad

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



88, 144, 145



150, 127, 156



153, 131, 102

Complementary

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



88, 144, 145



145, 89, 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.



165, 126, 110



88, 144, 145



164, 123, 141

Square

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



88, 144, 145



129, 132, 166



169, 123, 124



136, 137, 103

Rectangle

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



88, 144, 145



100, 140, 165



169, 123, 124



157, 130, 104

Sweetspot

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



88, 144, 145



166, 188, 189



88, 145, 89



81, 94, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



88, 144, 145



100, 187, 189



88, 116, 145



64, 71, 71



0, 133, 135



0, 8, 8

Inverse Universe

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



145, 88, 144



189, 100, 187



145, 117, 88



71, 64, 71



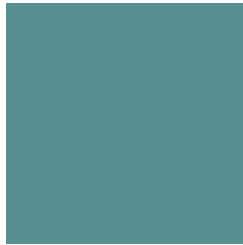
135, 0, 133



8, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 88, 144, 145 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, 144, 145 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, 144, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 144, 145.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 144, 145.

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

90, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color
88, 144, 145

Protanomaly
118, 137, 141

Deuteranomaly
122, 135, 147

Tritanomaly
89, 143, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color
88, 144, 145

Achromatopsia
127, 127, 127

Achromatomaly
113, 133, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 88, 144, 145 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, 144, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 144, 145)  
}
```

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, 144, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 144, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 88, 144, 145 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, 144, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 144, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 144, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 144, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 144, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 144,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 88, 144, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 144, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 144,  
145) }
```

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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