

Converting Colors

RGB(88, 148, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(88, 148, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(88, 148, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	589492
RGB	88, 148, 146
RGB Percent	35%, 58%, 57%
CMY	0.6549, 0.4196, 0.4275
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.01, 0.42
HSL	178°, 25%, 46%
HSV	178°, 41%, 58%
XYZ	19.8027, 25.3298, 31.0396
YIQ	129.8320, -35.1180, -13.3420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

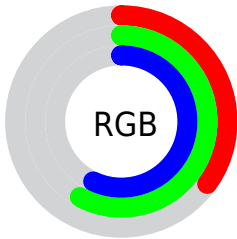
Format	Color
RYB	88, 119, 148
Decimal	5805202
CIELab	57.40, -19.95, -5.08
CIELCh	57, 20.583, 194.301
Yxy	25.3298, 0.2600, 0.3325
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283995282 (0xFF589492)
YUV	129.8320, 7.9708, -36.6867
Hunter-Lab	50.3288, -17.8414, -1.3362

Details

The RGB color **88, 148, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 88, 90**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141, 202, 200**, and **35, 97, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73, 148, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103, 148, 146**.

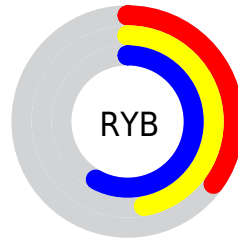
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (58%)

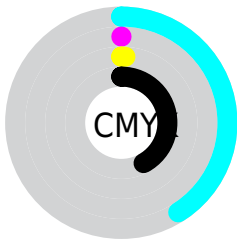
Blue (57%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (58%)

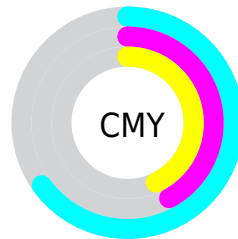


Cyan (41%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 88, 148, 146 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, 148, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88, 148, 146



88, 148, 146

255, 255, 255



62, 122, 120



141, 202, 200



35, 97, 96



169, 230, 228



0, 73, 72



197, 255, 255



0, 50, 50



225, 255, 255



0, 30, 29

254, 255, 255



0, 0, 1



0, 0, 0



88, 148, 146



88, 148, 146



73, 148, 146



103, 148, 146

■ 58, 148, 145

■ 118, 148, 147

■ 44, 148, 145

■ 132, 148, 147

■ 29, 148, 144

■ 147, 148, 148

■ 14, 148, 144

■ 162, 148, 148

■ 0, 148, 143

■ 177, 148, 149

■ 192, 148, 149

■ 206, 148, 150

■ 221, 148, 150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102, 147, 128



88, 148, 146



88, 146, 162

Triad

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



88, 148, 146



151, 130, 164



160, 133, 104

Complementary

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



88, 148, 146



148, 88, 90

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.



171, 128, 114



88, 148, 146



168, 126, 148

Square

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



88, 148, 146



128, 137, 172



175, 125, 130



142, 139, 103

Rectangle

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



88, 148, 146



97, 144, 170



175, 125, 130



164, 131, 106

Sweetspot

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



88, 148, 146



168, 191, 190



90, 148, 88



83, 97, 96



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



88, 148, 146



98, 191, 188



88, 121, 148



67, 74, 74



0, 138, 133



0, 10, 10

Inverse Universe

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



148, 88, 90



191, 98, 101



148, 116, 88



74, 67, 67



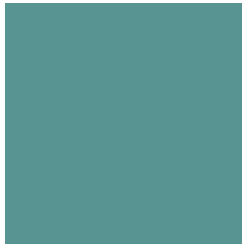
138, 0, 5



10, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 88, 148, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

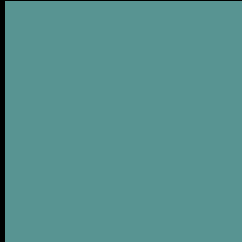
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 148, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

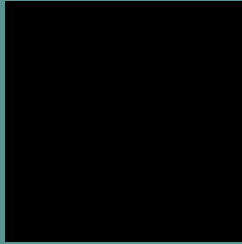
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 148, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 148, 146.

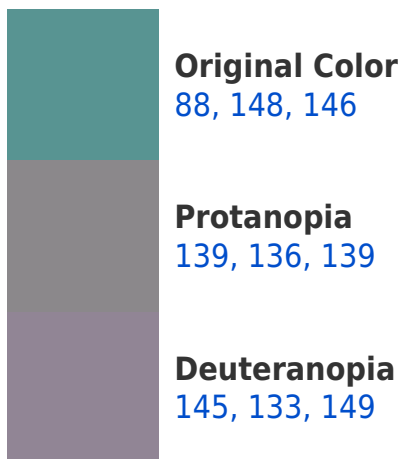


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 148, 146.

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](#).

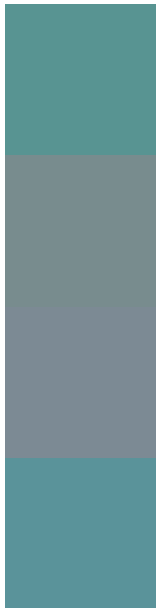
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
91, 146, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color
88, 148, 146

Protanomaly
120, 140, 142

Deuteranomaly
124, 138, 148

Tritanomaly
90, 147, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color
88, 148, 146

Achromatopsia
130, 130, 130

Achromatomaly
115, 137, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 88, 148, 146 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, 148, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 148, 146)  
}
```

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, 148, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 148, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 88, 148, 146 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, 148, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 148, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(88, 148, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 148, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 148, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 148,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 88, 148, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 148, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 148,  
146) }
```

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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