

Converting Colors

RGB(88, 154, 115)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(88, 154, 115) contains.

RGB(88, 154, 115)	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, 154, 115)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	589A73
RGB	88, 154, 115
RGB Percent	35%, 60%, 45%
CMY	0.6549, 0.3961, 0.5490
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.25, 0.40
HSL	145°, 27%, 47%
HSV	145°, 43%, 60%
XYZ	18.6746, 26.4237, 20.3357
YIQ	129.8200, -26.8170, -26.1210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

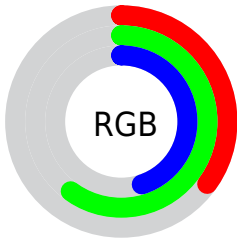
Format	Color
RYB	88, 135, 154
Decimal	5806707
CIELab	58.44, -30.17, 14.02
CIElCh	58, 33.272, 155.082
Yxy	26.4237, 0.2854, 0.4038
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283996787 (0xFF589A73)
YUV	129.8200, -7.3063, -36.6761
Hunter-Lab	51.4040, -25.1095, 12.5274

Details

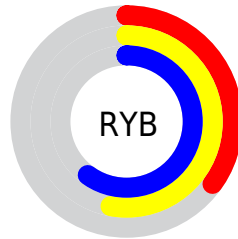
The RGB color **88, 154, 115** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **154, 88, 127**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141, 209, 167**, and **36, 102, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73, 154, 106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103, 154, 124**.

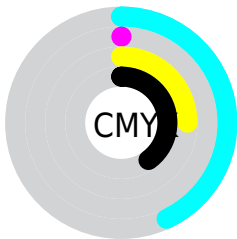
Distribution



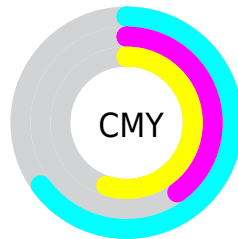
- Red (35%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 88, 154, 115 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, 154, 115 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88, 154, 115



88, 154, 115

255, 255, 255



62, 128, 90



141, 209, 167



36, 102, 67



168, 237, 194



2, 78, 44



196, 255, 222



0, 54, 23



225, 255, 251



0, 34, 0

254, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



88, 154, 115



88, 154, 115



73, 154, 106



103, 154, 124



57, 154, 97



119, 154, 133

■ 42, 154, 88

■ 134, 154, 142

■ 26, 154, 79

■ 150, 154, 151

■ 11, 154, 70

■ 165, 154, 160

■ 0, 154, 63

■ 180, 154, 170

■ 196, 154, 179

■ 211, 154, 188

■ 227, 154, 197

Harmonies

Analogous

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



124, 149, 92



88, 154, 115



46, 156, 145

Triad

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



88, 154, 115



106, 142, 198



195, 121, 108

Complementary

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



88, 154, 115



154, 88, 127

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.



196, 118, 137



88, 154, 115



150, 131, 188

Square

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



88, 154, 115



53, 150, 193



181, 122, 166



180, 130, 88

Rectangle

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



88, 154, 115



10, 156, 164



181, 122, 166



197, 119, 117

Sweetspot

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



88, 154, 115



175, 201, 186



128, 154, 88



86, 102, 92



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



88, 154, 115



99, 201, 141



88, 154, 147



69, 77, 72



0, 140, 57



0, 13, 5

Inverse Universe

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



154, 88, 127



201, 99, 159



154, 88, 95



77, 69, 73



140, 0, 83



13, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 88, 154, 115 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, 154, 115 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

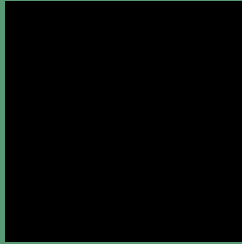
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 154, 115 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 154, 115.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 154, 115.

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, 154, 115

Protanopia
149, 140, 108

Deuteranopia
161, 135, 119



Tritanopia
99, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color
88, 154, 115

Protanomaly
127, 145, 111

Deuteranomaly
134, 142, 118

Tritanomaly
95, 150, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color
88, 154, 115

Achromatopsia
130, 130, 130

Achromatomaly
115, 139, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 88, 154, 115 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, 154, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 154, 115)  
}
```

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, 154, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 154, 115) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 88, 154, 115 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, 154, 115) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 154, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(88, 154, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 154, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 154, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 154,  
115) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 88, 154, 115 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 154, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 154,  
115) }
```

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