

Converting Colors

RGB(88, 163, 135)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(88, 163, 135) contains.

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Color

RGB(88, 163, 135)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	58A387
RGB	88, 163, 135
RGB Percent	35%, 64%, 53%
CMY	0.6549, 0.3608, 0.4706
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.17, 0.36
HSL	158°, 30%, 49%
HSV	158°, 46%, 64%
XYZ	21.4949, 30.0184, 27.5829
YIQ	137.3830, -35.7120, -24.6080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

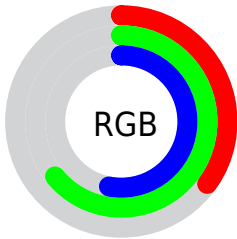
Format	Color
RYB	88, 134, 163
Decimal	5809031
CIELab	61.67, -30.16, 7.37
CIElCh	62, 31.044, 166.275
Yxy	30.0184, 0.2718, 0.3795
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283999111 (0xFF58A387)
YUV	137.3830, -1.1748, -43.3089
Hunter-Lab	54.7890, -25.8515, 8.5034

Details

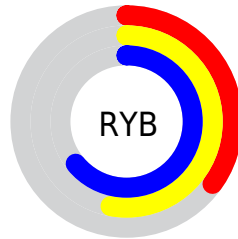
The RGB color **88, 163, 135** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **163, 88, 116**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142, 218, 188**, and **33, 111, 85** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72, 163, 129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104, 163, 141**.

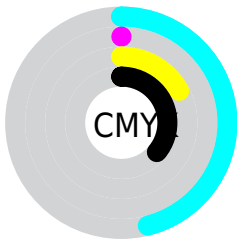
Distribution



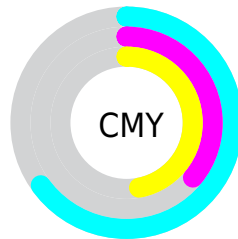
- Red (35%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (36%)





- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 88, 163, 135 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, 163, 135 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 88, 163, 135

 88, 163, 135


255, 255, 255

 61, 136, 110

 142, 218, 188

 33, 111, 85

 170, 247, 216

 0, 86, 62

 198, 255, 244


 0, 62, 40


 227, 255, 255


 0, 40, 20


 0, 11, 0

 0, 0, 0

 88, 163, 135

 88, 163, 135

 72, 163, 129

 104, 163, 141

■ 55, 163, 123

■ 121, 163, 147

■ 39, 163, 117

■ 137, 163, 153

■ 23, 163, 111

■ 153, 163, 159

■ 7, 163, 105

■ 170, 163, 165

■ 0, 163, 102

■ 186, 163, 172

■ 202, 163, 178

■ 218, 163, 184

■ 235, 163, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122, 159, 110



88, 163, 135



57, 164, 163

Triad

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



88, 163, 135



134, 146, 201



197, 134, 110

Complementary

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



88, 163, 135



163, 88, 116

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.



203, 128, 135



88, 163, 135



171, 137, 187

Square

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



88, 163, 135



91, 155, 202



195, 129, 163



179, 143, 96

Rectangle

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



88, 163, 135



49, 163, 181



195, 129, 163



201, 131, 118

Sweetspot

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



88, 163, 135



182, 212, 201



117, 163, 88



89, 107, 100



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



88, 163, 135



95, 212, 168



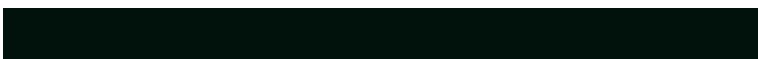
88, 154, 163



73, 82, 79



0, 145, 91



0, 18, 11

Inverse Universe

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



163, 88, 116



212, 95, 139



163, 97, 88



82, 73, 76



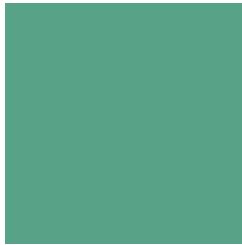
145, 0, 54



18, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 88, 163, 135 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, 163, 135 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

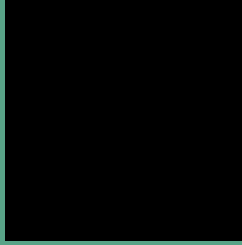
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 88, 163, 135 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 163, 135.

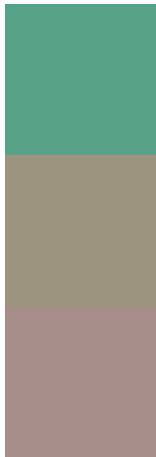


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 163, 135.

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, 163, 135

Protanopia
156, 148, 127

Deuteranopia
166, 143, 139



Tritanopia
98, 158, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color
88, 163, 135

Protanomaly
131, 153, 130

Deuteranomaly
138, 150, 138

Tritanomaly
94, 160, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color
88, 163, 135

Achromatopsia
137, 137, 137

Achromatomaly
119, 146, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 88, 163, 135 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, 163, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 163, 135)  
}
```

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, 163, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 163, 135) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 88, 163, 135 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, 163, 135) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 163, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 163, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 163, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 163, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 163,  
135) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 88, 163, 135 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 163, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 163,  
135) }
```

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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