

Converting Colors

RGB(88, 167, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(88, 167, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(88, 167, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	58A7A7
RGB	88, 167, 167
RGB Percent	35%, 65%, 65%
CMY	0.6549, 0.3451, 0.3451
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	180°, 31%, 50%
HSV	180°, 47%, 65%
XYZ	24.8183, 32.5022, 41.5247
YIQ	143.3790, -47.0840, -16.7480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

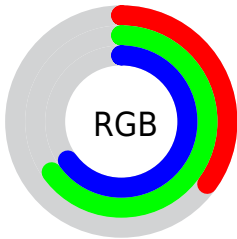
Format	Color
RYB	88, 128, 167
Decimal	5810087
CIELab	63.76, -24.19, -7.53
CIElCh	64, 25.338, 197.282
Yxy	32.5022, 0.2511, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284000167 (0xFF58A7A7)
YUV	143.3790, 11.6452, -48.5674
Hunter-Lab	57.0107, -22.0628, -3.2774

Details

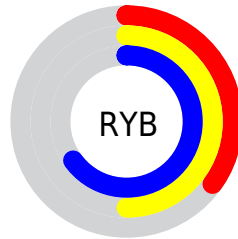
The RGB color **88, 167, 167** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **167, 88, 88**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143, 222, 222**, and **28, 115, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71, 167, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105, 167, 167**.

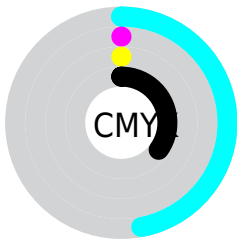
Distribution



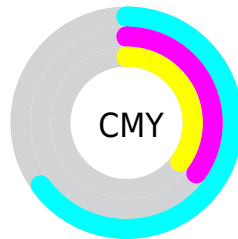
- Red (35%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 88, 167, 167 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, 167, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88, 167, 167



88, 167, 167

255, 255, 255



60, 140, 141



143, 222, 222



28, 115, 115



171, 251, 251



0, 90, 91



200, 255, 255



0, 66, 67



229, 255, 255



0, 43, 45



0, 22, 25



0, 0, 0



88, 167, 167



88, 167, 167



71, 167, 167



105, 167, 167

■ 55, 167, 167

■ 121, 167, 167

■ 38, 167, 167

■ 138, 167, 167

■ 21, 167, 167

■ 155, 167, 167

■ 5, 167, 167

■ 171, 167, 167

■ 0, 167, 167

■ 188, 167, 167

■ 205, 167, 167

■ 222, 167, 167

■ 238, 167, 167

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106, 166, 144



88, 167, 167



89, 165, 187

Triad

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



88, 167, 167



174, 144, 185



180, 150, 111

Complementary

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



88, 167, 167



167, 88, 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.



195, 143, 122



88, 167, 167



193, 139, 165

Square

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



88, 167, 167



145, 152, 197



200, 138, 142



157, 157, 111

Rectangle

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



88, 167, 167



103, 161, 195



200, 138, 142



186, 147, 113

Sweetspot

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



88, 167, 167



186, 217, 217



88, 167, 88



91, 110, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



88, 167, 167



93, 217, 217



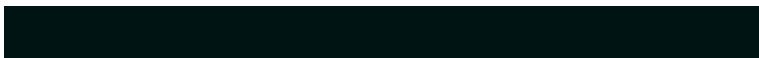
88, 127, 167



76, 84, 84



0, 148, 148



0, 20, 20

Inverse Universe

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



167, 88, 167



217, 93, 217



167, 127, 88



84, 76, 84



148, 0, 148



20, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 88, 167, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

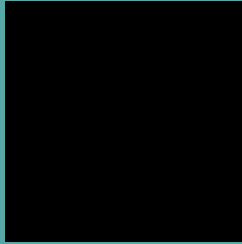
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 167, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 167, 167.

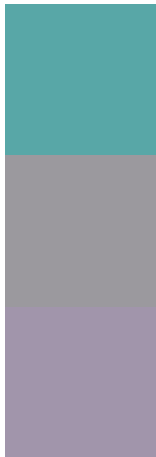


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 167, 167.

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, 167, 167

Protanopia
155, 153, 158

Deuteranopia
161, 149, 171



Tritanopia
92, 165, 179

Trichromacy



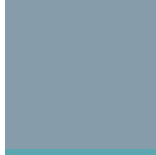
Original Color

88, 167, 167



Protanomaly

131, 158, 161



Deuteranomaly

134, 156, 170



Tritanomaly

91, 166, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color

88, 167, 167



Achromatopsia

143, 143, 143



Achromatomaly

123, 152, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 88, 167, 167 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, 167, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 167, 167)  
}
```

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, 167, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 167, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 88, 167, 167 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, 167, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 167, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 167, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 167, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 167, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 167,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 88, 167, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 167, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 167,  
167) }
```

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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