

Converting Colors

RGB(88, 184, 100)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(88, 184, 100) contains.

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Color

RGB(88, 184, 100)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	58B864
RGB	88, 184, 100
RGB Percent	35%, 72%, 39%
CMY	0.6549, 0.2784, 0.6078
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.46, 0.28
HSL	128°, 40%, 53%
HSV	128°, 52%, 72%
XYZ	23.4652, 37.2758, 18.0148
YIQ	145.7200, -30.2520, -46.4760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

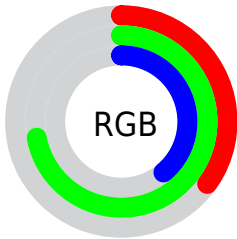
Format	Color
RYB	88, 173, 184
Decimal	5814372
CIELab	67.48, -46.18, 34.14
CIELCh	67, 57.428, 143.523
Yxy	37.2758, 0.2979, 0.4733
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284004452 (0xFF58B864)
YUV	145.7200, -22.5400, -50.6204
Hunter-Lab	61.0539, -38.2403, 25.2434

Details

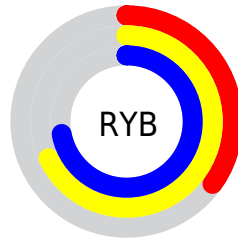
The RGB color **88, 184, 100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC66**. A complement of this color would be **184, 88, 172**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144, 241, 152**, and **24, 130, 51** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70, 184, 84**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106, 184, 116**.

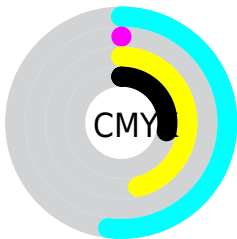
Distribution



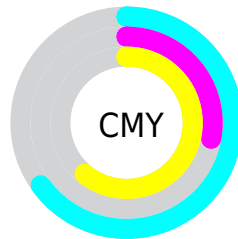
- Red (35%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 88, 184, 100 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, 184, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88, 184, 100



88, 184, 100

255, 255, 255



59, 157, 75



144, 241, 152



24, 130, 51



173, 255, 179



0, 104, 27



202, 255, 207



0, 79, 1



231, 255, 236



0, 55, 0



0, 33, 0



0, 0, 0



88, 184, 100




88, 184, 100




70, 184, 84




106, 184, 116


 51, 184, 68


 125, 184, 132


 33, 184, 52

 143, 184, 148

 14, 184, 36

 162, 184, 164

 0, 184, 23

 180, 184, 180

 198, 184, 197

 217, 184, 213

 235, 184, 229

 254, 184, 245

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 174, 63



88, 184, 100



0, 189, 151

Triad

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



88, 184, 100



0, 173, 255



255, 121, 126

Complementary

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



88, 184, 100



184, 88, 172

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.



253, 119, 178



88, 184, 100



147, 155, 255

Square

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



88, 184, 100



0, 185, 247



217, 134, 227



240, 138, 82

Rectangle

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



88, 184, 100



0, 190, 187



217, 134, 227



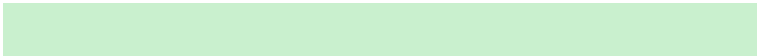
255, 118, 143

Sweetspot

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



88, 184, 100



201, 240, 206



173, 184, 88



97, 120, 100



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



88, 184, 100



89, 240, 108



88, 184, 147



83, 92, 84



0, 156, 19



0, 28, 4

Inverse Universe

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



184, 88, 172



240, 89, 221



184, 88, 125



92, 83, 91



156, 0, 136



28, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 88, 184, 100 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, 184, 100 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

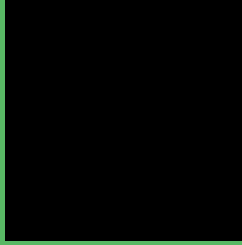
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 184, 100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 184, 100.

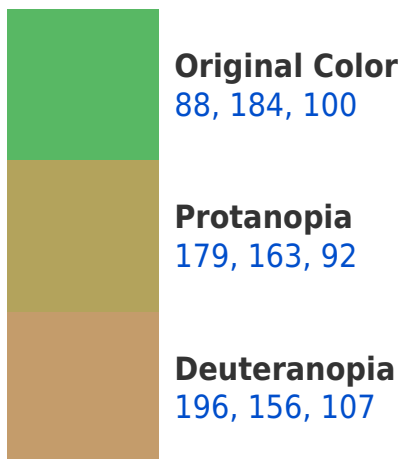


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 184, 100.

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
109, 174, 188

Trichromacy



Original Color

88, 184, 100



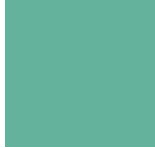
Protanomaly

146, 171, 95



Deuteranomaly

157, 166, 104



Tritanomaly

101, 178, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

88, 184, 100



Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146



Achromatomaly

125, 160, 129

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 88, 184, 100 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, 184, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 184, 100)  
}
```

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, 184, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 184, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 88, 184, 100 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, 184, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 184, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 184, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 184, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 184, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 184,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 88, 184, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 184, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 184,  
100) }
```

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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