

# Converting Colors

RGB(88, 191, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(88, 191, 206) contains.

<b>RGB(88, 191, 206)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# **Color**

**RGB(88, 191, 206)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	58BFCE
RGB	88, 191, 206
RGB Percent	35%, 75%, 81%
CMY	0.6549, 0.2510, 0.1922
CMYK	0.57, 0.07, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	188°, 55%, 58%
HSV	188°, 57%, 81%
XYZ	33.7959, 43.7925, 65.0641
YIQ	161.9130, -66.2030, -17.1710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

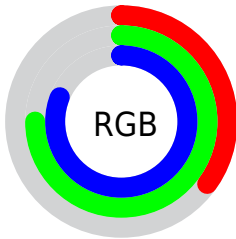
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	88, 143, 206
Decimal	5816270
CIELab	72.09, -25.47, -16.58
CIElCh	72, 30.392, 213.059
Yxy	43.7925, 0.2369, 0.3070
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284006350 (0xFF58BFCE)
YUV	161.9130, 21.7349, -64.8217
Hunter-Lab	66.1759, -24.6484, -11.9707

# Details

The RGB color **88, 191, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **206, 103, 88**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148, 248, 255**, and **1, 137, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67, 188, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **109, 194, 206**.

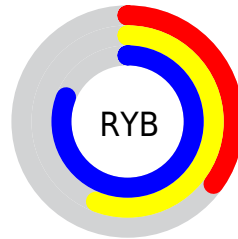
# Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (75%)

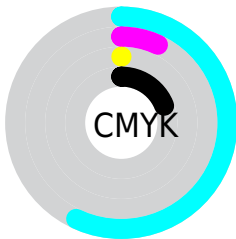
Blue (81%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (81%)

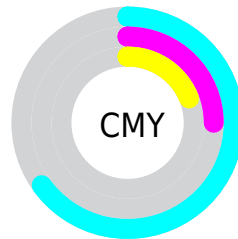


Cyan (57%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (25%)

















Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 88, 191, 206 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, 191, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 88, 191, 206	 88, 191, 206
 255, 255, 255	 55, 164, 178
 148, 248, 255	 1, 137, 152
 177, 255, 255	 0, 112, 126
 207, 255, 255	 0, 87, 101
 237, 255, 255	 0, 63, 77
	 0, 41, 54
	 0, 15, 33
	 0, 0, 7
	 0, 0, 0

■ 88, 191, 206

■ 88, 191, 206

■ 67, 188, 206

■ 109, 194, 206

■ 47, 186, 206

■ 129, 196, 206

■ 26, 183, 206

■ 150, 199, 206

■ 6, 181, 206

■ 170, 201, 206

■ 0, 180, 206

■ 191, 204, 206

■ 212, 207, 206

■ 232, 209, 206

■ 253, 212, 206

■ 255, 215, 206

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



102, 192, 179



88, 191, 206



106, 186, 225

# Triad

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



88, 191, 206



215, 160, 202



194, 176, 121

# Complementary

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



88, 191, 206



206, 103, 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.



217, 166, 128



88, 191, 206



231, 156, 175

# Square

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



88, 191, 206



184, 169, 223



231, 159, 148



164, 184, 130

# Rectangle

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



88, 191, 206



131, 181, 231



231, 159, 148



202, 173, 122

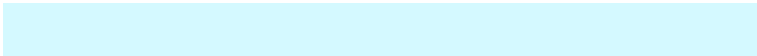


# Sweetspot

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



88, 191, 206



212, 249, 255



88, 206, 102



102, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



88, 191, 206



79, 233, 255



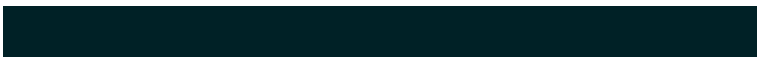
88, 133, 206



92, 101, 102



0, 145, 166



0, 33, 38



# Inverse Universe

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



206, 88, 191



255, 79, 233



206, 161, 88



102, 92, 101



166, 0, 145



38, 0, 33



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 88, 191, 206 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, 191, 206 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, 191, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 191, 206.

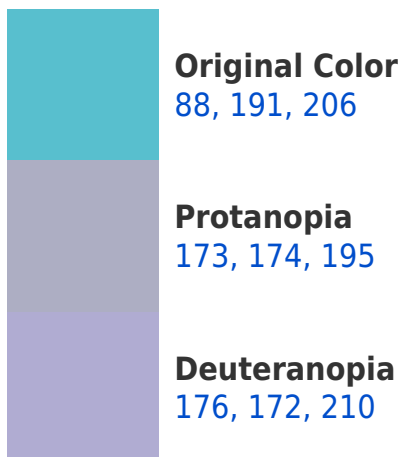


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 191, 206.

# 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**  
88, 191, 206

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

88, 191, 206



**Protanomaly**

142, 180, 199



**Deuteranomaly**

144, 179, 209



**Tritanomaly**

88, 191, 206

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

88, 191, 206



**Achromatopsia**

162, 162, 162



**Achromatomaly**

135, 173, 178

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 88, 191, 206 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, 191, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 191, 206)  
}
```

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, 191, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 191, 206) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 88, 191, 206 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, 191, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 191, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(88, 191, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 191, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 191, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 191,  
206) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 88, 191, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 191, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 191,  
206) }
```

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