

Converting Colors

RGB(88, 193, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(88, 193, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(88, 193, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	58C198
RGB	88, 193, 152
RGB Percent	35%, 76%, 60%
CMY	0.6549, 0.2431, 0.4039
CMYK	0.54, 0.00, 0.21, 0.24
HSL	157°, 46%, 55%
HSV	157°, 54%, 76%
XYZ	28.7620, 42.4816, 36.3896
YIQ	156.9310, -49.4190, -35.0110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

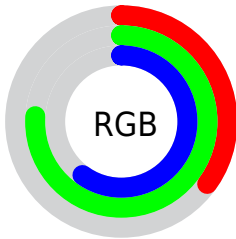
Format	Color
RYB	88, 153, 193
Decimal	5816728
CIELab	71.20, -40.19, 11.55
CIElCh	71, 41.814, 163.959
Yxy	42.4816, 0.2672, 0.3947
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284006808 (0xFF58C198)
YUV	156.9310, -2.4310, -60.4525
Hunter-Lab	65.1779, -35.2922, 12.5222

Details

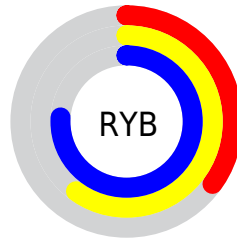
The RGB color **88, 193, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **193, 88, 129**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145, 250, 206**, and **19, 139, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69, 193, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107, 193, 160**.

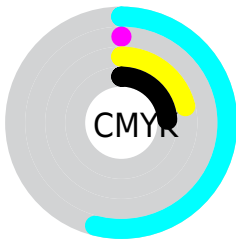
Distribution



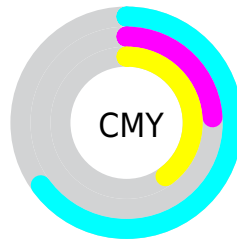
- Red (35%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (24%)




- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 88, 193, 152 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, 193, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 88, 193, 152


255, 255, 255


 145, 250, 206


 174, 255, 235


 203, 255, 255


 232, 255, 255

 88, 193, 152

 58, 165, 126

 19, 139, 101

 0, 113, 77


 0, 87, 54


 0, 63, 33

 0, 41, 11

 0, 8, 0

 0, 0, 0

 88, 193, 152

 88, 193, 152

■ 69, 193, 144

■ 107, 193, 160

■ 49, 193, 137

■ 127, 193, 167

■ 30, 193, 129

■ 146, 193, 175

■ 11, 193, 122

■ 165, 193, 182

■ 0, 193, 118

■ 185, 193, 190

■ 204, 193, 197

■ 223, 193, 205

■ 242, 193, 212

■ 255, 193, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 187, 118



88, 193, 152



0, 194, 191

Triad

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



88, 193, 152



147, 172, 248



240, 152, 123

Complementary

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



88, 193, 152



193, 88, 129

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.



248, 144, 158



88, 193, 152



201, 158, 229

Square

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



88, 193, 152



74, 184, 247



235, 147, 196



216, 165, 101

Rectangle

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



88, 193, 152



0, 193, 216



235, 147, 196



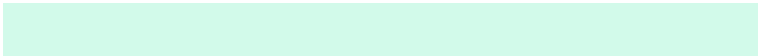
245, 149, 134

Sweetspot

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



88, 193, 152



210, 250, 234



130, 193, 88



101, 125, 116



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



88, 193, 152



87, 250, 186



88, 182, 193



87, 97, 93



0, 161, 98



0, 33, 20

Inverse Universe

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



193, 88, 129



250, 87, 151



193, 98, 88



97, 87, 91



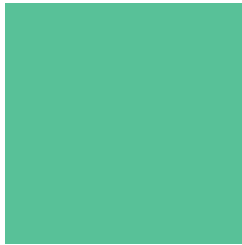
161, 0, 63



33, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 88, 193, 152 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, 193, 152 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, 193, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 193, 152.

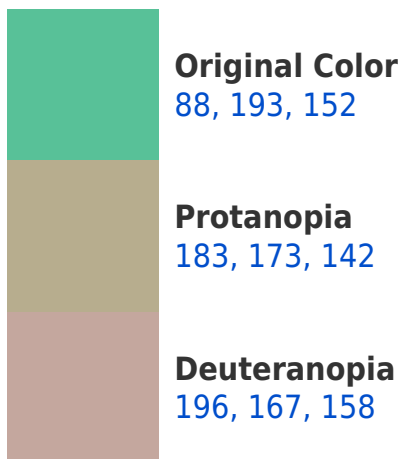


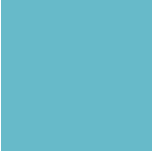
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 193, 152.

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





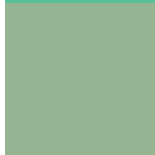
Tritanopia
103, 186, 201

Trichromacy



Original Color

88, 193, 152



Protanomaly

148, 180, 146



Deuteranomaly

157, 176, 156



Tritanomaly

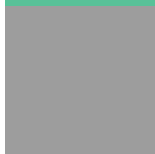
98, 189, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color

88, 193, 152



Achromatopsia

157, 157, 157



Achromatomaly

132, 170, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 88, 193, 152 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, 193, 152) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 193, 152)  
}
```

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, 193, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 193, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 88, 193, 152 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, 193, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 193, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(88, 193, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 193, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 193, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 193,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 88, 193, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 193, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 193,  
152) }
```

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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