

Converting Colors

RGB(88, 195, 191)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(88, 195, 191) contains.

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Color

RGB(88, 195, 191)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	58C3BF
RGB	88, 195, 191
RGB Percent	35%, 76%, 75%
CMY	0.6549, 0.2353, 0.2510
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.02, 0.24
HSL	178°, 47%, 55%
HSV	178°, 55%, 76%
XYZ	32.9436, 44.8665, 56.2140
YIQ	162.5510, -62.4880, -23.9280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

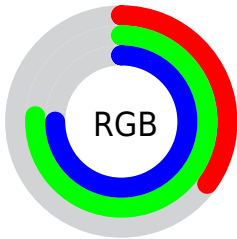
Format	Color
RYB	88, 143, 195
Decimal	5817279
CIELab	72.80, -31.55, -7.33
CIELCh	73, 32.395, 193.085
Yxy	44.8665, 0.2458, 0.3348
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284007359 (0xFF58C3BF)
YUV	162.5510, 14.0254, -65.3812
Hunter-Lab	66.9825, -29.4287, -2.8705

Details

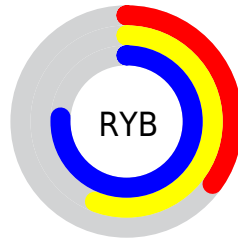
The RGB color **88, 195, 191** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **195, 88, 92**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147, 252, 247**, and **7, 141, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69, 195, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108, 195, 192**.

Distribution



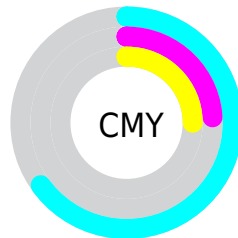
- Red (35%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (24%)




- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 88, 195, 191 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, 195, 191 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 88, 195, 191


255, 255, 255


 147, 252, 247

 176, 255, 255


 206, 255, 255


 235, 255, 255

 88, 195, 191

 56, 168, 164


 7, 141, 138

 0, 115, 112


 0, 90, 88

 0, 66, 65

 0, 43, 43

 0, 18, 23

 0, 0, 0

 88, 195, 191

 88, 195, 191

■ 69, 195, 190

■ 108, 195, 192

■ 49, 195, 190

■ 127, 195, 192

■ 30, 195, 189

■ 147, 195, 193

■ 10, 195, 188

■ 166, 195, 194

■ 0, 195, 188

■ 186, 195, 195

■ 205, 195, 195

■ 224, 195, 196

■ 244, 195, 197

■ 255, 195, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118, 194, 160



88, 195, 191



83, 193, 218

Triad

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



88, 195, 191



199, 166, 222



214, 171, 122

Complementary

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



88, 195, 191



195, 88, 92

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.



233, 162, 139



88, 195, 191



227, 158, 197

Square

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



88, 195, 191



159, 177, 236



238, 157, 167



186, 181, 120

Rectangle

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



88, 195, 191



101, 189, 231



238, 157, 167



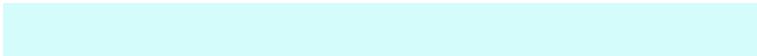
222, 168, 127

Sweetspot

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



88, 195, 191



212, 252, 251



93, 195, 88



103, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



88, 195, 191



86, 252, 246



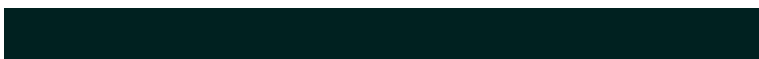
88, 147, 195



87, 97, 97



0, 161, 155



0, 33, 32

Inverse Universe

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



195, 88, 92



252, 86, 92



195, 136, 88



97, 87, 88



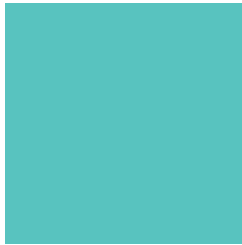
161, 0, 6



33, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 88, 195, 191 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, 195, 191 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

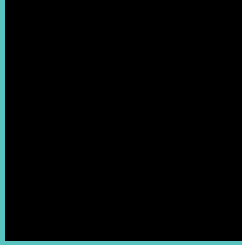
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

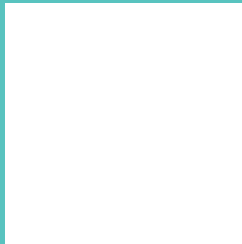
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 88, 195, 191 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 195, 191.

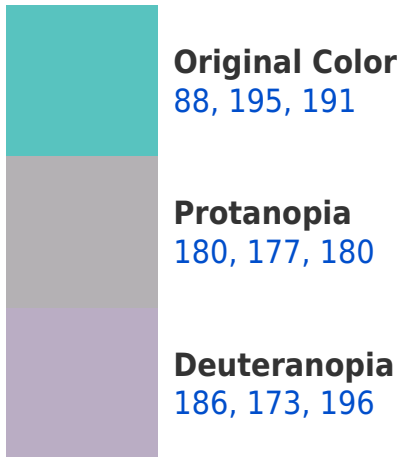


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 195, 191.

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
94, 192, 208

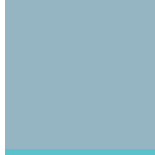
Trichromacy



Original Color
88, 195, 191



Protanomaly
147, 184, 184



Deuteranomaly
150, 181, 194



Tritanomaly
92, 193, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color
88, 195, 191



Achromatopsia
163, 163, 163



Achromatomaly
136, 175, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 88, 195, 191 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, 195, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 195, 191)  
}
```

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, 195, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 195, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 88, 195, 191 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, 195, 191) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 195, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 195, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 195, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 195, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 195,  
191) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 88, 195, 191 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 195, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 195,  
191) }
```

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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