

Converting Colors

RGB(88, 199, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(88, 199, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(88, 199, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	58C7BE
RGB	88, 199, 190
RGB Percent	35%, 78%, 75%
CMY	0.6549, 0.2196, 0.2549
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 0.05, 0.22
HSL	175°, 50%, 56%
HSV	175°, 56%, 78%
XYZ	33.7422, 46.6393, 55.9391
YIQ	164.7850, -63.2670, -26.3310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	88, 146, 199
Decimal	5818302
CIELab	73.96, -33.72, -5.08
CIElCh	74, 34.096, 188.571
Yxy	46.6393, 0.2475, 0.3421
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284008382 (0xFF58C7BE)
YUV	164.7850, 12.4310, -67.3404
Hunter-Lab	68.2929, -31.3193, -0.7597

Details

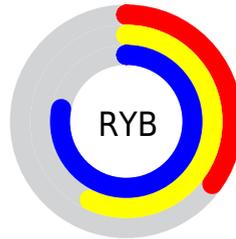
The RGB color **88, 199, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **199, 88, 97**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147, 255, 246**, and **5, 145, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68, 199, 188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108, 199, 192**.

Distribution



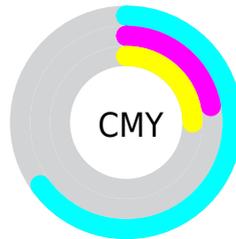
- Red (35%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 88, 199, 190 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, 199, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88, 199, 190



88, 199, 190

255, 255, 255



56, 171, 163



147, 255, 246



5, 145, 137



176, 255, 255



0, 118, 111



206, 255, 255



0, 93, 87



236, 255, 255



0, 69, 64



0, 46, 42



0, 23, 22



0, 0, 0



88, 199, 190



88, 199, 190

■ 68, 199, 188

■ 108, 199, 192

■ 48, 199, 187

■ 128, 199, 193

■ 28, 199, 185

■ 148, 199, 195

■ 8, 199, 184

■ 168, 199, 196

■ 0, 199, 183

■ 188, 199, 198

■ 207, 199, 200

■ 227, 199, 201

■ 247, 199, 203

■ 255, 199, 205

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 197, 158



88, 199, 190



75, 197, 220

Triad

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



88, 199, 190



198, 171, 231



223, 172, 124

Complementary

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



88, 199, 190



199, 88, 97

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.



240, 163, 144



88, 199, 190



229, 161, 205

Square

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



88, 199, 190



153, 182, 243



243, 158, 174



194, 183, 119

Rectangle

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



88, 199, 190



92, 194, 234



243, 158, 174



230, 169, 129

Sweetspot

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



88, 199, 190



212, 255, 251



97, 199, 88



102, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



88, 199, 190



84, 255, 241



88, 153, 199



90, 99, 99



0, 163, 150



0, 36, 33

Inverse Universe

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



199, 88, 97



255, 84, 98



199, 134, 88



99, 90, 90



163, 0, 13



36, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 88, 199, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

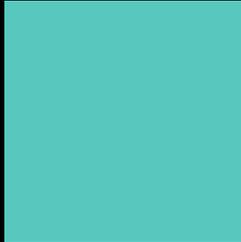
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 199, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

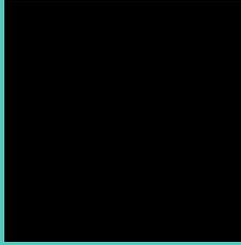
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

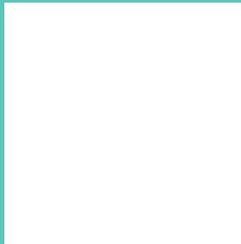
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 88, 199, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 199, 190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 199, 190.

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
96, 196, 212

Trichromacy



Original Color
88, 199, 190



Protanomaly
149, 187, 183



Deuteranomaly
154, 184, 193



Tritanomaly
93, 197, 204

Monochromacy



Original Color
88, 199, 190



Achromatopsia
165, 165, 165



Achromatomaly
137, 177, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 88, 199, 190 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, 199, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 199, 190)  
}
```

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, 199, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 199, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 88, 199, 190 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

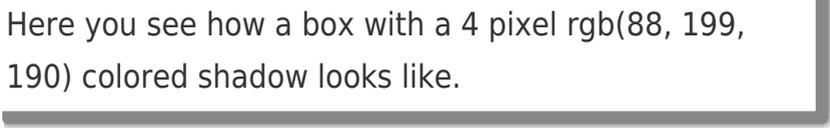
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(88, 199, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 199, 190) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 199, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 199, 190); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 199, 190); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 199, 190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 88, 199, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 199, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 199,  
190) }
```

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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