

Converting Colors

RGB(88, 207, 218)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(88, 207, 218) contains.

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Color

RGB(88, 207, 218)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	58CFDA
RGB	88, 207, 218
RGB Percent	35%, 81%, 85%
CMY	0.6549, 0.1882, 0.1451
CMYK	0.60, 0.05, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	185°, 64%, 60%
HSV	185°, 60%, 85%
XYZ	38.9922, 51.7623, 74.2657
YIQ	172.6730, -74.4550, -21.8070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

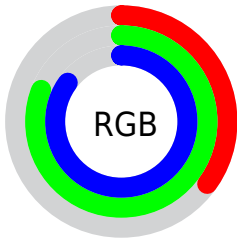
Format	Color
RYP	88, 150, 218
Decimal	5820378
CIELab	77.14, -29.94, -15.47
CIElCh	77, 33.698, 207.323
Yxy	51.7623, 0.2363, 0.3137
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284010458 (0xFF58CFDA)
YUV	172.6730, 22.3462, -74.2582
Hunter-Lab	71.9460, -29.1648, -10.8394




Details

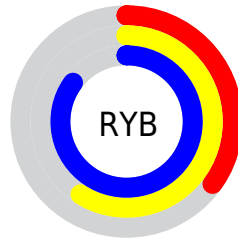
The RGB color **88, 207, 218** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **218, 99, 88**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150, 255, 255**, and **0, 152, 163** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66, 205, 218**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110, 209, 218**.

Distribution







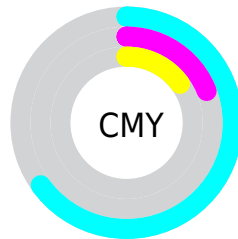
-  Red (35%)
-  Green (81%)
-  Blue (85%)






-  Red (35%)
-  Yellow (59%)
-  Blue (85%)



-  Cyan (60%)
-  Magenta (5%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (15%)



















-  Cyan (65%)
-  Magenta (19%)
-  Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 88, 207, 218 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, 207, 218 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 88, 207, 218	 88, 207, 218
 255, 255, 255	 53, 179, 190
 150, 255, 255	 0, 152, 163
 180, 255, 255	 0, 126, 137
 210, 255, 255	 0, 101, 111
 240, 255, 255	 0, 76, 87
	 0, 53, 64
	 0, 33, 42
	 0, 1, 22
	 0, 0, 0

■ 88, 207, 218

■ 88, 207, 218

■ 66, 205, 218

■ 110, 209, 218

■ 44, 203, 218

■ 132, 211, 218

■ 23, 201, 218

■ 153, 213, 218

■ 1, 200, 218

■ 175, 214, 218

■ 0, 200, 218

■ 197, 216, 218

■ 219, 218, 218

■ 241, 220, 218

■ 255, 222, 218

■ 255, 224, 218

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111, 207, 186



88, 207, 218



102, 203, 242

Triad

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



88, 207, 218



228, 173, 225



215, 188, 128

Complementary

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



88, 207, 218



218, 99, 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.



240, 177, 139



88, 207, 218



249, 167, 195

Square

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



88, 207, 218



191, 183, 246



252, 169, 163



182, 197, 134

Rectangle

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



88, 207, 218



129, 197, 251



252, 169, 163



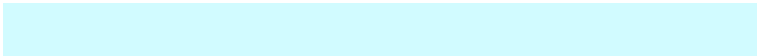
224, 184, 130

Sweetspot

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



88, 207, 218



209, 251, 255



88, 218, 99



99, 125, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



88, 207, 218



71, 239, 255



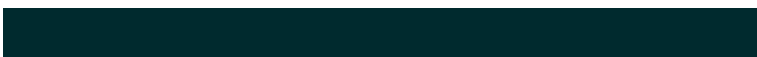
88, 142, 218



99, 109, 110



0, 159, 173



0, 42, 46

Inverse Universe

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



218, 88, 207



255, 71, 239



218, 164, 88



110, 99, 109



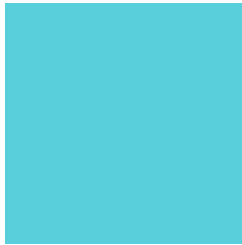
173, 0, 159



46, 0, 42

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 88, 207, 218 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

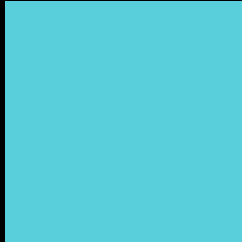
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 207, 218 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

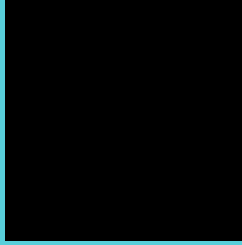
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 207, 218 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 207, 218.

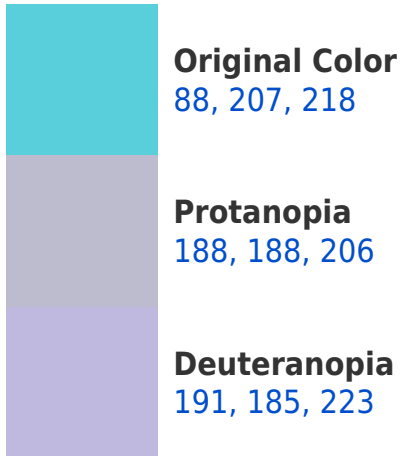


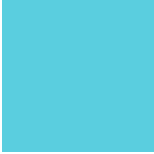
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 88, 207, 218.

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
90, 206, 223

Trichromacy



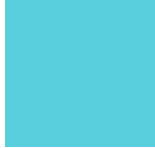
Original Color
88, 207, 218



Protanomaly
152, 195, 210



Deuteranomaly
154, 193, 221

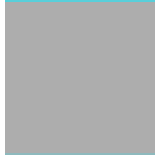


Tritanomaly
89, 206, 221

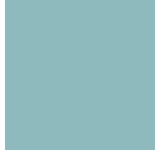
Monochromacy



Original Color
88, 207, 218



Achromatopsia
173, 173, 173



Achromatomaly
142, 185, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 88, 207, 218 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, 207, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 207, 218)  
}
```

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, 207, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 207, 218) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 88, 207, 218 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, 207, 218) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 207, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(88, 207, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 207, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 207, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 207,  
218) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 88, 207, 218 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 207, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 207,  
218) }
```

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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