

Converting Colors

`RYB(88, 100, 126)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(88, 100, 126) contains.

RYB(88, 100, 126)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(88, 100, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	586A7E
RGB	88, 106, 126
RGB Percent	35%, 42%, 49%
CMY	0.6549, 0.5861, 0.5059
CMYK	0.30, 0.16, 0.00, 0.51
HSL	212°, 18%, 42%
HSV	212°, 30%, 49%
XYZ	12.8970, 13.7943, 21.7215
YIQ	102.8980, -17.1480, 2.4040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

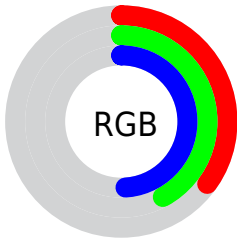
Format	Color
R_{YB}	88, 100, 126
Decimal	5794430
CIE _{Lab}	43.94, -1.41, -13.52
CIE _{LCh}	44, 13.597, 264.033
Yxy	13.7943, 0.2664, 0.2849
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283984510 (0xFF586A7E)
YUV	102.8980, 11.3893, -13.0655
Hunter-Lab	37.1406, -3.0124, -8.6770

Details

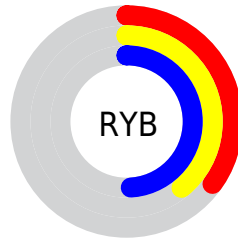
The RYB color **88, 100, 126** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **122, 126, 88**, and the grayscale version is **103, 103, 103**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139, 151, 179**, and **41, 53, 77** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75, 91, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101, 109, 126**.

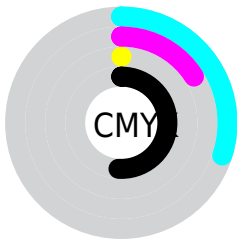
Distribution



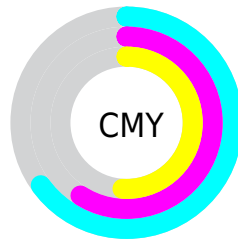
- Red (35%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 88, 100, 126 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 RYB color 88, 100, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88, 100, 126



88, 100, 126

255, 255, 255



64, 76, 101



139, 151, 179



41, 53, 77



165, 178, 206



18, 30, 54



193, 206, 234



0, 11, 33



221, 233, 255



0, 0, 7



250, 253, 255



0, 0, 0



88, 100, 126



88, 100, 126



75, 91, 126



101, 109, 126



63, 83, 126



113, 117, 126

■ 50, 74, 126

■ 126, 126, 126

■ 38, 66, 126

■ 135, 138, 126

■ 25, 57, 126

■ 149, 151, 126

■ 12, 48, 126

■ 160, 164, 126

■ 0, 40, 126

■ 169, 176, 126

■ 180, 189, 126

■ 188, 201, 126

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76, 95, 122



88, 100, 126



103, 102, 124

Triad

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



88, 100, 126



127, 96, 95



90, 109, 109

Complementary

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



88, 100, 126



122, 126, 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.



83, 106, 86



88, 100, 126



124, 106, 86

Square

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



88, 100, 126



125, 96, 107



103, 115, 82



79, 97, 110

Rectangle

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



88, 100, 126



112, 99, 120



103, 115, 82



87, 108, 101

Sweetspot

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



88, 100, 126



149, 153, 163



88, 113, 126



73, 76, 82



209, 209, 209



82, 82, 82

Same Dimension

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



88, 100, 126



104, 123, 163



89, 88, 126



57, 59, 64



0, 40, 128



0, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



126, 88, 106



163, 104, 132



88, 126, 89



64, 57, 60



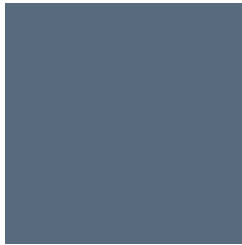
128, 0, 59



0, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 88, 100, 126 looks on a white 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 88, 100, 126 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

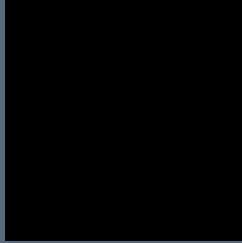
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

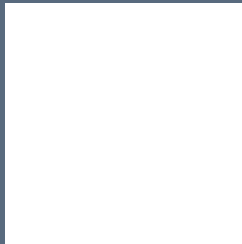
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

R Y B 88, 100, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 88, 100, 126.

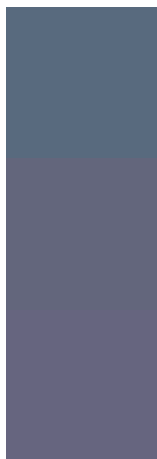


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 88, 100, 126.

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



Original Color

88, 100, 126

Protanopia

99, 102, 124

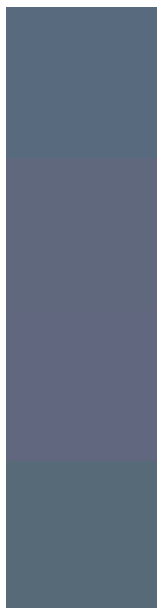
Deuteranopia

102, 101, 127



Tritanopia
86, 98, 116

Trichromacy



Original Color

88, 100, 126

Protanomaly

95, 102, 125

Deuteranomaly

97, 102, 127

Tritanomaly

87, 99, 120

Monochromacy



Original Color

88, 100, 126

Achromatopsia

103, 103, 103

Achromatomaly

98, 102, 111

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 88, 100, 126 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, 106, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 106, 126)  
}
```

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, 106, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 106, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 88, 100, 126 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, 106, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 106, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 106, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 106, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 106, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 106,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 88, 106, 126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 106, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 106,  
126) }
```

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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