

Converting Colors

`RYB(88, 127, 146)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(88, 127, 146) contains.

RYB(88, 127, 146)	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, 127, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	589274
RGB	88, 146, 116
RGB Percent	35%, 57%, 45%
CMY	0.6549, 0.4275, 0.5441
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.20, 0.43
HSL	149°, 25%, 46%
HSV	149°, 40%, 57%
XYZ	17.4707, 23.8994, 20.2935
YIQ	125.2380, -24.9380, -21.6260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

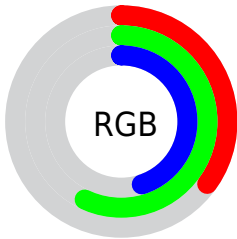
Format	Color
R _Y B	88, 127, 146
Decimal	5804660
CIE Lab	55.99, -26.00, 9.87
CIE LCh	56, 27.810, 159.207
Yxy	23.8994, 0.2833, 0.3876
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283994740 (0xFF589274)
YUV	125.2380, -4.5543, -32.6577
Hunter-Lab	48.8870, -21.7619, 9.6090

Details

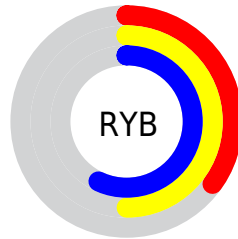
The RYB color **88, 127, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **146, 88, 118**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140, 181, 200**, and **37, 75, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73, 122, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103, 132, 146**.

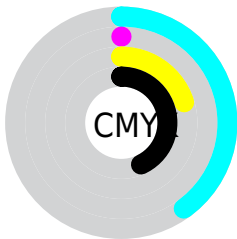
Distribution



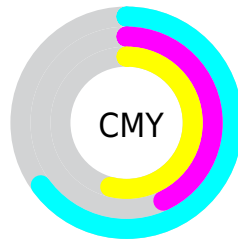
- Red (35%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 88, 127, 146 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, 127, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88, 127, 146



88, 127, 146

255, 255, 255



63, 101, 120



140, 181, 200



37, 75, 95



167, 208, 228



7, 47, 71



195, 236, 255



0, 32, 48



224, 240, 255



0, 29, 29



253, 254, 255



0, 0, 0



88, 127, 146



88, 127, 146



73, 122, 146



103, 132, 146



59, 118, 146



117, 137, 146

■ 44, 112, 146

■ 132, 141, 146

■ 30, 108, 146

■ 146, 146, 146

■ 15, 103, 146

■ 161, 146, 154

■ 0, 98, 146

■ 176, 146, 161

■ 190, 146, 169

■ 205, 146, 176

■ 219, 146, 184

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96, 142, 121



88, 127, 146



61, 106, 147

Triad

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



88, 127, 146



113, 129, 182



179, 122, 105

Complementary

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



88, 127, 146



146, 88, 118

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.



182, 116, 128



88, 127, 146



147, 125, 172

Square

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



88, 127, 146



75, 115, 179



171, 118, 152



165, 165, 89

Rectangle

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



88, 127, 146



50, 101, 157



171, 118, 152



181, 119, 112

Sweetspot

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



88, 127, 146



166, 182, 189



88, 146, 116



81, 89, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



88, 127, 146



98, 159, 189



88, 117, 146



67, 72, 74



0, 93, 138



0, 7, 10

Inverse Universe

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



146, 88, 118



189, 98, 145



146, 88, 89



74, 67, 70



138, 0, 71



10, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 88, 127, 146 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 88, 127, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

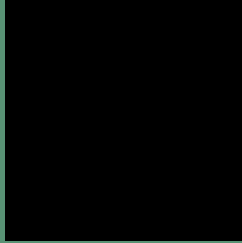
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

R Y B 88, 127, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 88, 127, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 88, 127, 146.

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, 127, 146

Protanopia

121, 141, 110

Deuteranopia

151, 133, 120



Tritanopia
96, 121, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color
88, 127, 146

Protanomaly
112, 138, 128

Deuteranomaly
119, 135, 126

Tritanomaly
93, 119, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color
88, 127, 146

Achromatopsia
125, 125, 125

Achromatomaly
112, 126, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 88, 127, 146 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, 146, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 146, 116)  
}
```

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, 146, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 146, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 88, 127, 146 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, 146, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 146, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 146, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 146, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 146, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 146,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 88, 127, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 146, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 146,  
116) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor