

Converting Colors

`RYB(88, 132, 132)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(88, 132, 132) contains.

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Color

`RYB(88, 132, 132)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	588458
RGB	88, 132, 88
RGB Percent	35%, 52%, 35%
CMY	0.6549, 0.4824, 0.6549
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.33, 0.48
HSL	120°, 20%, 43%
HSV	120°, 33%, 52%
XYZ	14.0372, 19.2818, 12.2144
YIQ	113.8280, -12.1000, -23.0120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

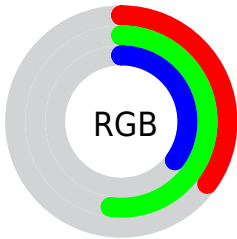
Format	Color
R_{YB}	88, 132, 132
Decimal	5801048
CIE Lab	51.02, -24.57, 19.09
CIE LCh	51, 31.110, 142.156
Yxy	19.2818, 0.3083, 0.4235
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283991128 (0xFF588458)
YUV	113.8280, -12.7332, -22.6512
Hunter-Lab	43.9111, -19.7826, 14.2454

Details

The RYB color **88, 132, 132** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **132, 88, 132**, and the grayscale version is **114, 114, 114**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **138, 185, 184**, and **39, 79, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75, 132, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101, 132, 132**.

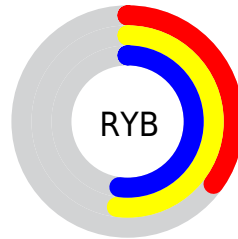
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (52%)

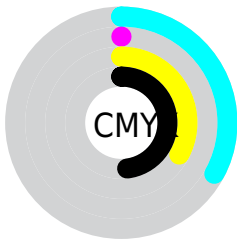
Blue (35%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (52%)

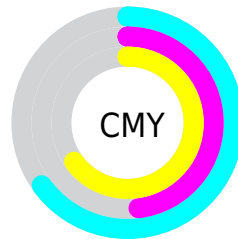


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 88, 132, 132 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, 132, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88, 132, 132



88, 132, 132

255, 255, 255



63, 106, 107



138, 185, 184



39, 79, 82



165, 213, 212



14, 53, 59



192, 242, 240



0, 37, 37



220, 255, 253



0, 7, 7



248, 255, 252



0, 0, 0



88, 132, 132



88, 132, 132



75, 132, 132



101, 132, 132



62, 132, 132



114, 132, 132

■ 48, 132, 132

■ 128, 132, 132

■ 35, 132, 132

■ 141, 132, 141

■ 22, 132, 132

■ 154, 132, 154

■ 9, 132, 132

■ 167, 132, 167

■ 0, 132, 132

■ 180, 132, 180

■ 194, 132, 194

■ 207, 132, 207

Harmonies

Analogous

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



71, 126, 78



88, 132, 132



51, 99, 135

Triad

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



88, 132, 132



69, 106, 174



173, 102, 103

Complementary

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



88, 132, 132



132, 88, 132

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.



168, 101, 130



88, 132, 132



114, 117, 171

Square

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



88, 132, 132



2, 74, 163



148, 108, 154



164, 121, 81

Rectangle

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



88, 132, 132



17, 78, 136



148, 108, 154



173, 101, 112

Sweetspot

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



88, 132, 132



154, 171, 171



88, 132, 88



76, 87, 87



214, 214, 214



87, 87, 87

Same Dimension

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



88, 132, 132



103, 171, 171



88, 117, 132



60, 66, 66



0, 130, 130



0, 3, 3

Inverse Universe

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



132, 88, 132



171, 103, 171



132, 88, 110



66, 60, 66



130, 0, 130



3, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 88, 132, 132 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, 132, 132 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

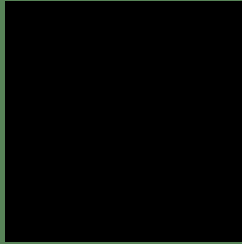
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 132, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 88, 132, 132.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 88, 132, 132.

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, 132, 132

Protanopia

96, 131, 83

Deuteranopia

142, 138, 92



Tritanopia

97, 114, 136

Trichromacy



Original Color
88, 132, 132

Protanomaly
85, 125, 95

Deuteranomaly
91, 122, 91

Tritanomaly
94, 114, 128

Monochromacy



Original Color
88, 132, 132

Achromatopsia
114, 114, 114

Achromatomaly
105, 121, 121

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 88, 132, 132 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, 132, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 132, 88)  
}
```

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, 132, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 132, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 88, 132, 132 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, 132, 88) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 132, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(88, 132, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 132, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 132, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 132,  
88) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 88, 132, 132 is called "background".

The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 132, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 132,  
88) }
```

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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