

Converting Colors

RGB(134, 163, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(134, 163, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(134, 163, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	86A3DC
RGB	134, 163, 220
RGB Percent	53%, 64%, 86%
CMY	0.4745, 0.3608, 0.1373
CMYK	0.39, 0.26, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	220°, 55%, 69%
HSV	220°, 39%, 86%
XYZ	35.8470, 36.4300, 72.8525
YIQ	160.8270, -35.5810, 11.5790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

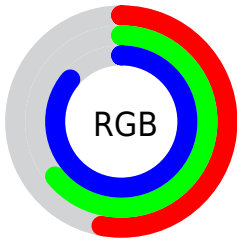
Format	Color
RYB	134, 156, 220
Decimal	8823772
CIELab	66.85, 4.15, -32.09
CIELCh	67, 32.355, 277.370
Yxy	36.4300, 0.2470, 0.2510
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287013852 (0xFF86A3DC)
YUV	160.8270, 29.1723, -23.5273
Hunter-Lab	60.3573, 0.3882, -29.3142

Details

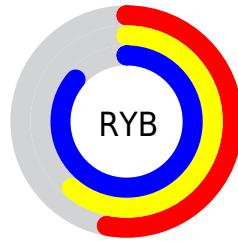
The RGB color **134, 163, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **220, 191, 134**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 218, 255**, and **80, 112, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **112, 148, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 178, 220**.

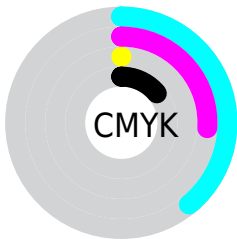
Distribution



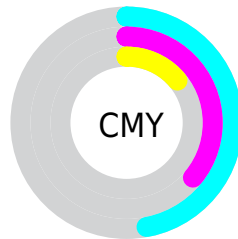
- Red (53%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)




- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 134, 163, 220 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 134, 163, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 134, 163, 220

 134, 163, 220

255, 255, 255

 107, 137, 192

 190, 218, 255

 80, 112, 165

 218, 246, 255

 53, 87, 138

 248, 255, 255

 21, 64, 113

 0, 43, 88

 0, 23, 64

 0, 3, 42

 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0

■ 134, 163, 220

■ 134, 163, 220

■ 112, 148, 220

■ 156, 178, 220

■ 90, 134, 220

■ 178, 192, 220

■ 68, 119, 220

■ 200, 207, 220

■ 46, 105, 220

■ 222, 221, 220

■ 24, 90, 220

■ 244, 236, 220

■ 2, 76, 220

■ 255, 250, 220

■ 0, 74, 220

■ 255, 255, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89, 172, 216



134, 163, 220



176, 153, 209

Triad

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



134, 163, 220



217, 144, 129



109, 177, 139

Complementary

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



134, 163, 220



220, 191, 134

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.



144, 171, 116



134, 163, 220



201, 153, 110

Square

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



134, 163, 220



219, 140, 156



175, 163, 104



75, 179, 169

Rectangle

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



134, 163, 220



197, 146, 194



175, 163, 104



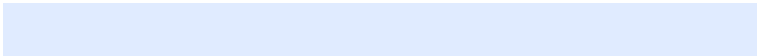
121, 175, 130

Sweetspot

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



134, 163, 220



224, 235, 255



134, 220, 190



110, 116, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



134, 163, 220



135, 176, 255



147, 134, 220



99, 102, 110



0, 58, 173



0, 15, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 134, 163



255, 135, 176



207, 220, 134



110, 99, 102



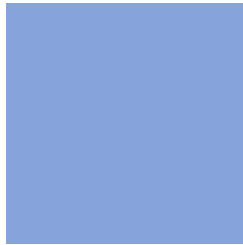
173, 0, 58



46, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 134, 163, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

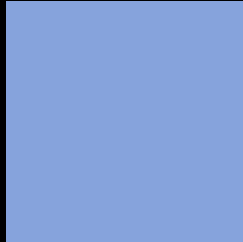
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 134, 163, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

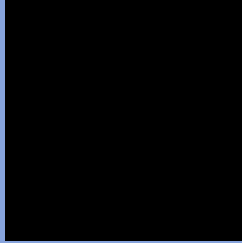
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

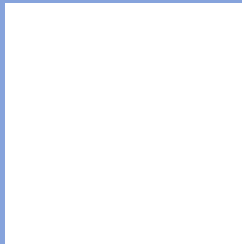
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 134, 163, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 134, 163, 220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 134, 163, 220.

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
134, 163, 220

Protanopia
146, 160, 218

Deuteranopia
145, 160, 221



Tritanopia
125, 170, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color
134, 163, 220

Protanomaly
142, 161, 219

Deuteranomaly
141, 161, 221

Tritanomaly
128, 167, 196

Monochromacy



Original Color
134, 163, 220

Achromatopsia
161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly
151, 162, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 134, 163, 220 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(134, 163, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 163, 220)  
}
```

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(134, 163, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 163, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 134, 163, 220 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(134, 163, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 163, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(134, 163, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 163, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 163, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 163,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 134, 163, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 163, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134,  
163, 220) }
```

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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