

Converting Colors

RGB(134, 210, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(134, 210, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(134, 210, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	86D2C6
RGB	134, 210, 198
RGB Percent	53%, 82%, 78%
CMY	0.4745, 0.1765, 0.2235
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.06, 0.18
HSL	171°, 46%, 67%
HSV	171°, 36%, 82%
XYZ	43.0712, 55.2387, 61.8181
YIQ	185.9080, -41.4440, -19.8440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

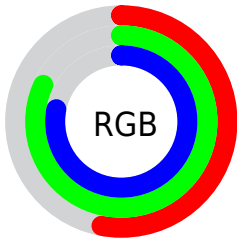
Format	Color
RYB	134, 175, 210
Decimal	8835782
CIELab	79.18, -26.20, -1.51
CIELCh	79, 26.247, 183.292
Yxy	55.2387, 0.2690, 0.3450
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287025862 (0xFF86D2C6)
YUV	185.9080, 5.9614, -45.5233
Hunter-Lab	74.3228, -26.6214, 2.7113

Details

The RGB color **134, 210, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **210, 134, 146**, and the grayscale version is **186, 186, 186**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 255, 255**, and **80, 155, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **113, 210, 195**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 210, 201**.

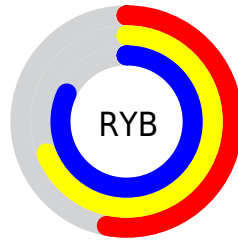
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (82%)

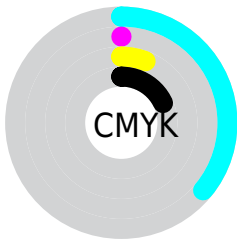
Blue (78%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (82%)

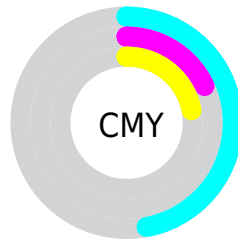


Cyan (36%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 134, 210, 198 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, 210, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 134, 210, 198

255, 255, 255


 190, 255, 255


 219, 255, 255

 248, 255, 255

 134, 210, 198

 107, 182, 171

 80, 155, 144

 52, 129, 119

 20, 104, 94

 0, 79, 70

 0, 56, 48

 0, 35, 27

 0, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 134, 210, 198

 134, 210, 198

 113, 210, 195

 155, 210, 201

 92, 210, 191

 176, 210, 205

 71, 210, 188

 197, 210, 208

 50, 210, 185

 218, 210, 211

 29, 210, 181

 239, 210, 215

 8, 210, 178

 255, 210, 218

 0, 210, 177

 255, 210, 221

 255, 210, 225

 255, 210, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 208, 173



134, 210, 198



126, 209, 222

Triad

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



134, 210, 198



204, 189, 237



233, 187, 153

Complementary

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



134, 210, 198



210, 134, 146

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.



245, 181, 170



134, 210, 198



230, 182, 219

Square

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



134, 210, 198



170, 197, 244



244, 178, 194



212, 195, 147

Rectangle

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



134, 210, 198



133, 206, 234



244, 178, 194



238, 185, 158

Sweetspot

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



134, 210, 198



227, 255, 251



147, 210, 134



111, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



134, 210, 198



145, 255, 238



134, 185, 210



94, 105, 103



0, 168, 142



0, 41, 34

Inverse Universe

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



210, 134, 146



255, 145, 163



210, 159, 134



105, 94, 96



168, 0, 27



41, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 134, 210, 198 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, 210, 198 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, 210, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 134, 210, 198.

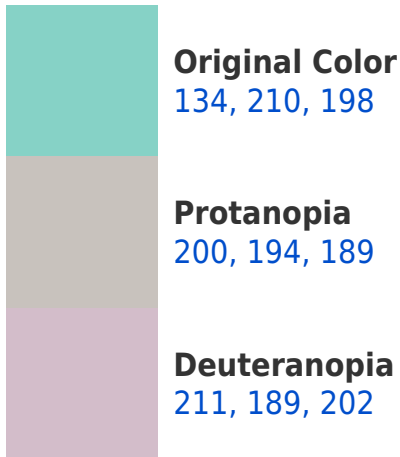


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 134, 210, 198.

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
140, 206, 223

Trichromacy



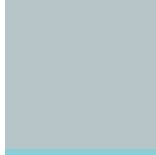
Original Color

134, 210, 198



Protanomaly

176, 200, 192



Deuteranomaly

183, 197, 201



Tritanomaly

138, 207, 214

Monochromacy



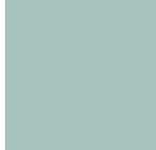
Original Color

134, 210, 198



Achromatopsia

186, 186, 186



Achromatomaly

167, 195, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 134, 210, 198 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, 210, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 210, 198)  
}
```

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, 210, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 210, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 134, 210, 198 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, 210, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 210, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(134, 210, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 210, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 210, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 210,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 134, 210, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 210, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134,  
210, 198) }
```

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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