

Converting Colors

RGB(83, 166, 187)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(83, 166, 187) contains.

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Color

RGB(83, 166, 187)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	53A6BB
RGB	83, 166, 187
RGB Percent	33%, 65%, 73%
CMY	0.6745, 0.3490, 0.2667
CMYK	0.56, 0.11, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	192°, 43%, 53%
HSV	192°, 56%, 73%
XYZ	26.1731, 32.6993, 51.9458
YIQ	143.5770, -56.2090, -11.0650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

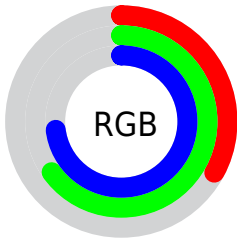
Format	Color
RYB	83, 129, 187
Decimal	5482171
CIELab	63.92, -19.17, -18.49
CIELCh	64, 26.637, 223.957
Yxy	32.6993, 0.2362, 0.2951
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283672251 (0xFF53A6BB)
YUV	143.5770, 21.4075, -53.1260
Hunter-Lab	57.1833, -18.3702, -13.8313

Details

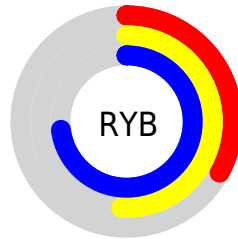
The RGB color **83, 166, 187** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **187, 104, 83**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140, 221, 243**, and **8, 114, 134** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64, 162, 187**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102, 170, 187**.

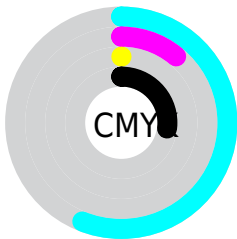
Distribution



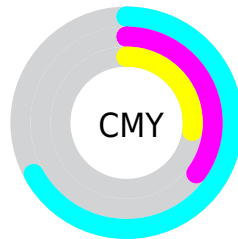
- Red (33%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)




- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 83, 166, 187 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 83, 166, 187 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 83, 166, 187


255, 255, 255


 140, 221, 243


 169, 250, 255

 198, 255, 255

 227, 255, 255

 83, 166, 187

 52, 140, 160

 8, 114, 134

 0, 89, 108


 0, 66, 84

 0, 43, 61

 0, 24, 39

 0, 1, 18

 0, 0, 0

 83, 166, 187

 83, 166, 187

■ 64, 162, 187

■ 102, 170, 187

■ 46, 158, 187

■ 120, 174, 187

■ 27, 155, 187

■ 139, 177, 187

■ 8, 151, 187

■ 158, 181, 187

■ 0, 149, 187

■ 177, 185, 187

■ 195, 189, 187

■ 214, 192, 187

■ 233, 196, 187

■ 251, 200, 187

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85, 168, 165



83, 166, 187



106, 161, 200

Triad

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



83, 166, 187



194, 139, 169



161, 157, 108

Complementary

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



83, 166, 187



187, 104, 83

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.



183, 149, 110



83, 166, 187



203, 137, 144

Square

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



83, 166, 187



172, 145, 189



198, 142, 123



134, 163, 120

Rectangle

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



83, 166, 187



129, 156, 202



198, 142, 123



169, 154, 107

Sweetspot

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



83, 166, 187



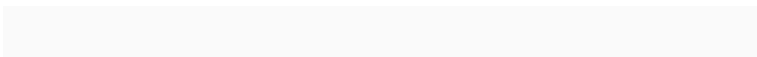
201, 234, 242



83, 187, 104



98, 117, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



83, 166, 187



80, 209, 242



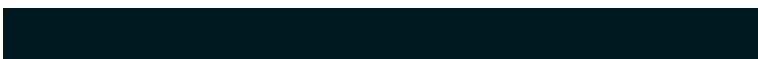
83, 114, 187



85, 92, 94



0, 126, 158



0, 24, 31

Inverse Universe

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



187, 83, 166



242, 80, 209



187, 156, 83



94, 85, 92



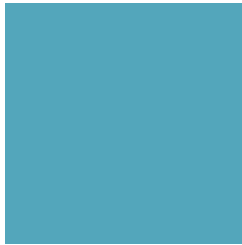
158, 0, 126



31, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 83, 166, 187 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

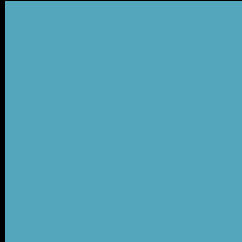
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 83, 166, 187 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

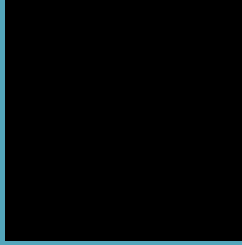
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 83, 166, 187 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 83, 166, 187.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 83, 166, 187.

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
83, 166, 187

Protanopia
149, 153, 178

Deuteranopia
151, 151, 190



Tritanopia
81, 167, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color
83, 166, 187



Protanomaly
125, 158, 181



Deuteranomaly
126, 156, 189



Tritanomaly
82, 167, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color
83, 166, 187



Achromatopsia
144, 144, 144



Achromatomaly
122, 152, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 83, 166, 187 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(83, 166, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 166, 187)  
}
```

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(83, 166, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 166, 187) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 83, 166, 187 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(83, 166, 187) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 166, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 166, 187)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 166, 187); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 166, 187);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 166,  
187) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 83, 166, 187 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 166, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 166,  
187) }
```

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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