

Converting Colors

RGB(84, 156, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(84, 156, 186) contains.

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Color

RGB(84, 156, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	549CBA
RGB	84, 156, 186
RGB Percent	33%, 61%, 73%
CMY	0.6706, 0.3882, 0.2706
CMYK	0.55, 0.16, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	198°, 42%, 53%
HSV	198°, 55%, 73%
XYZ	24.4075, 29.2069, 50.8055
YIQ	137.8920, -52.5420, -5.9340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

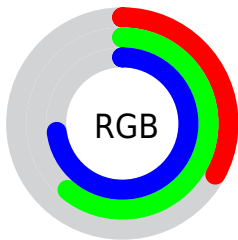
Format	Color
R_{YB}	84, 126, 186
Decimal	5545146
CIE _{Lab}	60.96, -13.93, -22.43
CIE _{LCh}	61, 26.403, 238.152
Yxy	29.2069, 0.2337, 0.2797
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283735226 (0xFF549CBA)
YUV	137.8920, 23.7172, -47.2633
Hunter-Lab	54.0434, -13.9603, -17.9073

Details

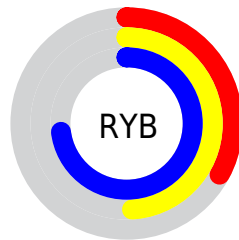
The RGB color **84, 156, 186** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. A complement of this color would be **186, 114, 84**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141, 211, 242**, and **15, 105, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65, 151, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103, 161, 186**.

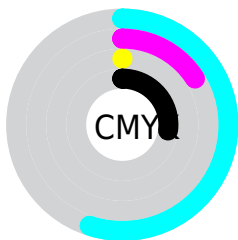
Distribution



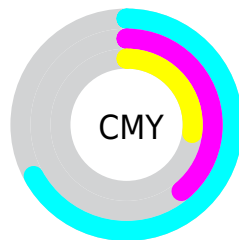
- Red (33%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)




- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 84, 156, 186 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 84, 156, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 84, 156, 186


255, 255, 255


 141, 211, 242


 169, 239, 255

 198, 255, 255

 227, 255, 255

 84, 156, 186

 54, 130, 159

 15, 105, 133

 0, 81, 107


 0, 58, 83


 0, 36, 60

 0, 9, 38

 0, 1, 16

 0, 0, 0

 84, 156, 186

 84, 156, 186

■ 65, 151, 186

■ 103, 161, 186

■ 47, 145, 186

■ 121, 167, 186

■ 28, 140, 186

■ 140, 172, 186

■ 10, 134, 186

■ 158, 178, 186

■ 0, 131, 186

■ 177, 183, 186

■ 196, 189, 186

■ 214, 194, 186

■ 233, 200, 186

■ 251, 205, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73, 159, 168



84, 156, 186



115, 150, 193

Triad

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



84, 156, 186



191, 130, 149



140, 152, 105

Complementary

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



84, 156, 186



186, 114, 84

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.



165, 145, 101



84, 156, 186



193, 131, 126

Square

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



84, 156, 186



176, 134, 172



184, 137, 108



113, 157, 122

Rectangle

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



84, 156, 186



138, 144, 191



184, 137, 108



149, 150, 102

Sweetspot

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



84, 156, 186



203, 231, 242



84, 186, 113



99, 116, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



84, 156, 186



82, 195, 242



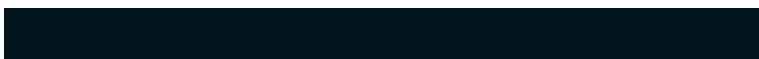
84, 106, 186



83, 89, 92



0, 110, 156



0, 20, 28

Inverse Universe

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



186, 84, 156



242, 82, 195



186, 164, 84



92, 83, 89



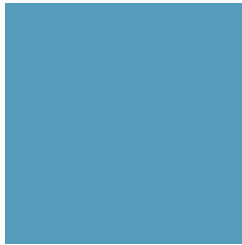
156, 0, 110



28, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 84, 156, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

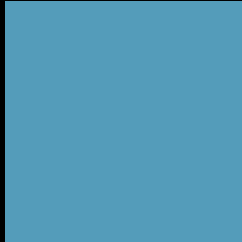
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 84, 156, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

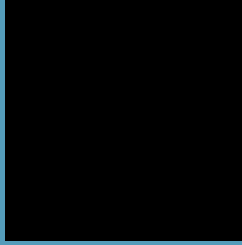
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 84, 156, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 84, 156, 186.

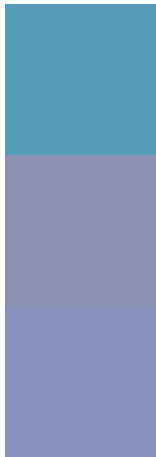


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 84, 156, 186.

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
84, 156, 186

Protanopia
139, 145, 178

Deuteranopia
138, 144, 189



Tritanopia
78, 159, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color
84, 156, 186

Protanomaly
119, 149, 181

Deuteranomaly
118, 148, 188

Tritanomaly
80, 158, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color
84, 156, 186

Achromatopsia
138, 138, 138

Achromatomaly
118, 145, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 84, 156, 186 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(84, 156, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 156, 186)  
}
```

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(84, 156, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 156, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 84, 156, 186 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(84, 156, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 156, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(84, 156, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 156, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 156, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 156,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 84, 156, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 156, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 156,  
186) }
```

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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