

Converting Colors

RGB(84, 167, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(84, 167, 168) contains.

RGB(84, 167, 168)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(84, 167, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	54A7A8
RGB	84, 167, 168
RGB Percent	33%, 65%, 66%
CMY	0.6706, 0.3451, 0.3412
CMYK	0.50, 0.01, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	181°, 33%, 49%
HSV	181°, 50%, 66%
XYZ	24.5428, 32.3494, 41.9963
YIQ	142.2970, -49.7890, -17.2850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

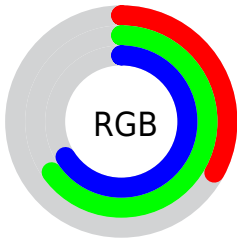
Format	Color
RYB	84, 126, 168
Decimal	5547944
CIELab	63.63, -24.84, -8.29
CIElCh	64, 26.188, 198.454
Yxy	32.3494, 0.2482, 0.3271
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283738024 (0xFF54A7A8)
YUV	142.2970, 12.6716, -51.1265
Hunter-Lab	56.8765, -22.5095, -3.9648

Details

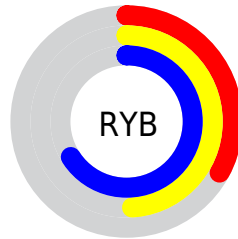
The RGB color **84, 167, 168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 85, 84**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140, 222, 223**, and **19, 115, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67, 167, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101, 167, 168**.

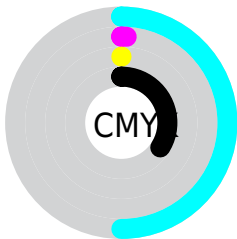
Distribution



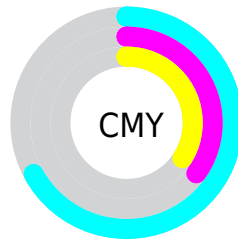
- Red (33%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 84, 167, 168 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, 167, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



84, 167, 168



84, 167, 168

255, 255, 255



55, 140, 142



140, 222, 223



19, 115, 116



168, 251, 252



0, 90, 92



197, 255, 255



0, 66, 68



226, 255, 255



0, 43, 46



0, 22, 25



0, 0, 0



84, 167, 168



84, 167, 168



67, 167, 168



101, 167, 168

■ 50, 167, 168

■ 118, 167, 168

■ 34, 166, 168

■ 134, 168, 168

■ 17, 166, 168

■ 151, 168, 168

■ 0, 166, 168

■ 168, 168, 168

■ 185, 168, 168

■ 202, 168, 168

■ 218, 169, 168

■ 235, 169, 168

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103, 166, 144



84, 167, 168



86, 164, 188

Triad

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



84, 167, 168



175, 143, 185



179, 150, 109

Complementary

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



84, 167, 168



168, 85, 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.



195, 142, 120



84, 167, 168



195, 138, 164

Square

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



84, 167, 168



145, 151, 198



201, 137, 140



156, 157, 110

Rectangle

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



84, 167, 168



101, 161, 197



201, 137, 140



185, 147, 111

Sweetspot

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



84, 167, 168



186, 219, 219



84, 168, 84



90, 109, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



84, 167, 168



88, 218, 219



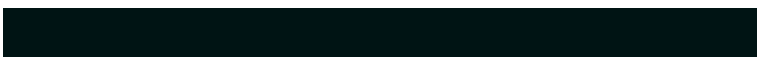
84, 126, 168



76, 84, 84



0, 146, 148



0, 20, 20

Inverse Universe

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



168, 84, 167



219, 88, 218



168, 126, 84



84, 76, 84



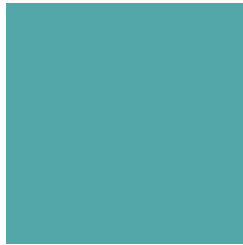
148, 0, 146



20, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 84, 167, 168 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 84, 167, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

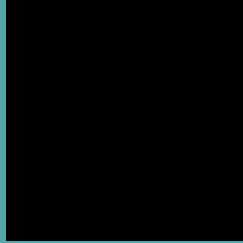
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

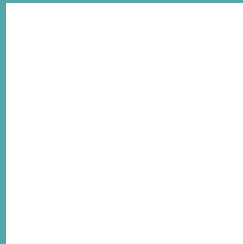
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 84, 167, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 84, 167, 168.

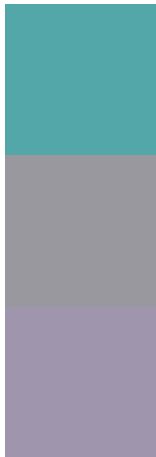


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 84, 167, 168.

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, 167, 168

Protanopia
154, 152, 159

Deuteranopia
159, 149, 172



Tritanopia
88, 165, 179

Trichromacy



Original Color

84, 167, 168



Protanomaly

129, 157, 162



Deuteranomaly

132, 156, 171



Tritanomaly

87, 166, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color

84, 167, 168



Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142



Achromatomaly

121, 151, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 84, 167, 168 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, 167, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 167, 168)  
}
```

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, 167, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 167, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 84, 167, 168 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, 167, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 167, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(84, 167, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 167, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 167, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 167,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 84, 167, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 167, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 167,  
168) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor