

Converting Colors

RGB(84, 186, 223)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(84, 186, 223) contains.

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Color

RGB(84, 186, 223)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	54BADF
RGB	84, 186, 223
RGB Percent	33%, 73%, 87%
CMY	0.6706, 0.2706, 0.1255
CMYK	0.62, 0.17, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	196°, 68%, 60%
HSV	196°, 62%, 87%
XYZ	34.5343, 42.3303, 76.1625
YIQ	159.7200, -72.6690, -10.1170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

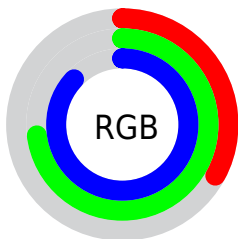
Format	Color
R _Y B	84, 143, 223
Decimal	5552863
CIE Lab	71.10, -18.64, -27.37
CIE LCh	71, 33.111, 235.747
Yxy	42.3303, 0.2257, 0.2766
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283742943 (0xFF54BADF)
YUV	159.7200, 31.1970, -66.4064
Hunter-Lab	65.0618, -19.1115, -23.8627

Details

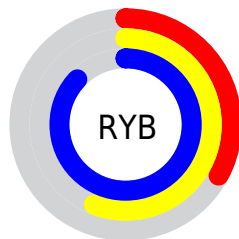
The RGB color **84, 186, 223** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **223, 121, 84**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146, 242, 255**, and **0, 133, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **62, 180, 223**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106, 192, 223**.

Distribution



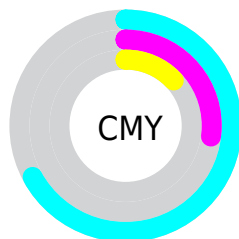
- Red (33%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



















- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 84, 186, 223 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, 186, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 84, 186, 223	 84, 186, 223
 255, 255, 255	 48, 159, 195
 146, 242, 255	 0, 133, 168
 175, 255, 255	 0, 107, 141
 205, 255, 255	 0, 83, 116
 236, 255, 255	 0, 60, 91
	 0, 38, 67
	 0, 11, 45
	 0, 1, 24
	 0, 0, 0

■ 84, 186, 223

■ 84, 186, 223

■ 62, 180, 223

■ 106, 192, 223

■ 39, 174, 223

■ 129, 198, 223

■ 17, 168, 223

■ 151, 204, 223

■ 0, 164, 223

■ 173, 210, 223

■ 195, 216, 223

■ 218, 222, 223

■ 240, 228, 223

■ 255, 233, 223

■ 255, 239, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72, 190, 199



84, 186, 223



127, 178, 234

Triad

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



84, 186, 223



229, 152, 180



168, 180, 119

Complementary

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



84, 186, 223



223, 121, 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.



199, 171, 114



84, 186, 223



234, 153, 149

Square

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



84, 186, 223



208, 158, 208



222, 160, 125



133, 187, 139

Rectangle

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



84, 186, 223



158, 171, 232



222, 160, 125



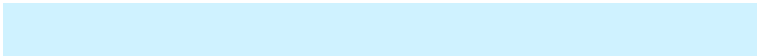
179, 177, 115

Sweetspot

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



84, 186, 223



207, 242, 255



84, 223, 119



98, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



84, 186, 223



64, 204, 255



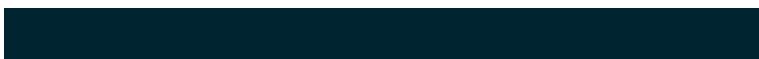
84, 119, 223



101, 109, 112



0, 129, 176



0, 36, 48

Inverse Universe

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



223, 84, 186



255, 64, 204



223, 188, 84



112, 101, 109



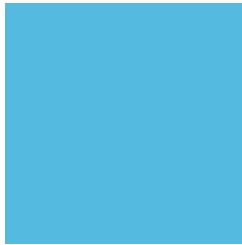
176, 0, 129



48, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 84, 186, 223 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

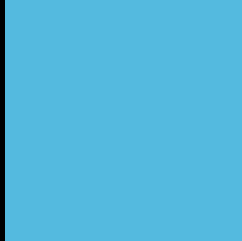
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 186, 223 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, 186, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 84, 186, 223.

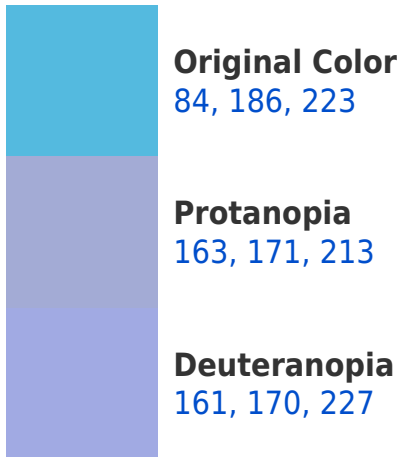


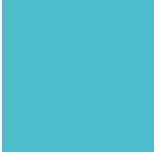
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 84, 186, 223.

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](#).

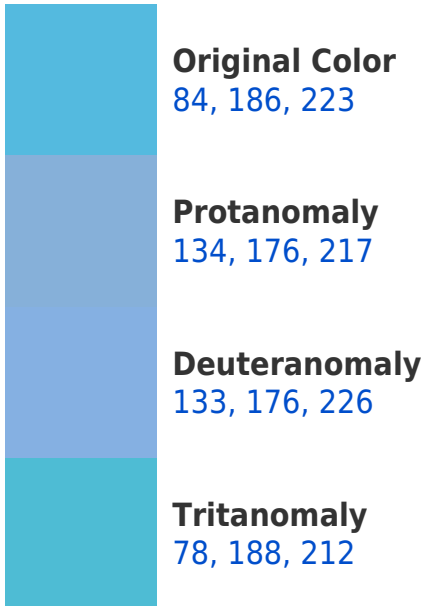
Dichromacy



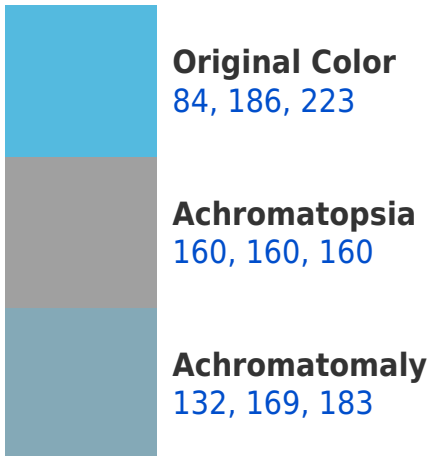


Tritanopia
75, 189, 205

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 84, 186, 223 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, 186, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(84, 186, 223)  
}
```

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, 186, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(84, 186, 223) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 84, 186, 223 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, 186, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(84, 186, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(84, 186, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(84, 186, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 186, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(84, 186,  
223) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 84, 186, 223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(84, 186, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(84, 186,  
223) }
```

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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