

Converting Colors

RGB(85, 149, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(85, 149, 156) contains.

RGB(85, 149, 156)	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(85, 149, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	55959C
RGB	85, 149, 156
RGB Percent	33%, 58%, 61%
CMY	0.6667, 0.4157, 0.3882
CMYK	0.46, 0.04, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	186°, 29%, 47%
HSV	186°, 46%, 61%
XYZ	20.4945, 25.8265, 35.3573
YIQ	130.6620, -40.3910, -11.3910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

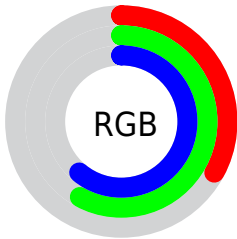
Format	Color
R_{YB}	85, 119, 156
Decimal	5608860
CIE _{Lab}	57.87, -18.59, -10.10
CIE _{LCh}	58, 21.156, 208.526
Yxy	25.8265, 0.2509, 0.3162
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283798940 (0xFF55959C)
YUV	130.6620, 12.4916, -40.0456
Hunter-Lab	50.8198, -16.9494, -5.6766

Details

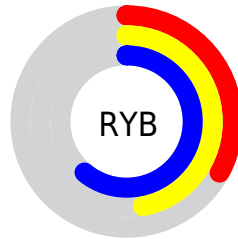
The RGB color **85, 149, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 92, 85**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139, 203, 210**, and **29, 98, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69, 147, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101, 151, 156**.

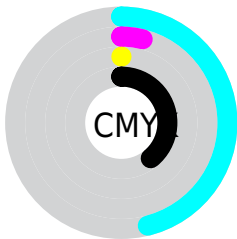
Distribution



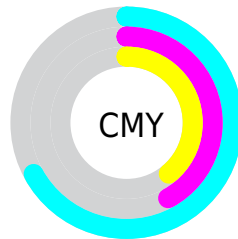
- Red (33%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 85, 149, 156 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 85, 149, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



85, 149, 156



85, 149, 156

255, 255, 255



58, 123, 130



139, 203, 210



29, 98, 105



167, 231, 239



0, 74, 81



195, 255, 255



0, 51, 58



223, 255, 255



0, 31, 36



253, 255, 255



0, 1, 15



0, 0, 0



85, 149, 156



85, 149, 156



69, 147, 156



101, 151, 156

■ 54, 146, 156

■ 116, 152, 156

■ 38, 144, 156

■ 132, 154, 156

■ 23, 143, 156

■ 147, 155, 156

■ 7, 141, 156

■ 163, 157, 156

■ 0, 141, 156

■ 179, 158, 156

■ 194, 160, 156

■ 210, 161, 156

■ 225, 163, 156

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94, 149, 137



85, 149, 156



93, 146, 170

Triad

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



85, 149, 156



162, 129, 159



154, 138, 102

Complementary

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



85, 149, 156



156, 92, 85

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.



169, 131, 108



85, 149, 156



174, 126, 141

Square

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



85, 149, 156



141, 135, 171



176, 127, 122



134, 143, 106

Rectangle

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



85, 149, 156



107, 143, 175



176, 127, 122



159, 135, 103

Sweetspot

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



85, 149, 156



175, 201, 204



85, 156, 91



85, 100, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



85, 149, 156



92, 193, 204



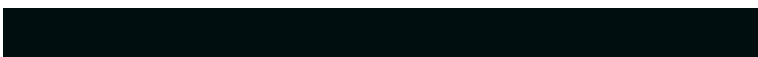
85, 115, 156



71, 78, 79



0, 129, 143



0, 14, 15

Inverse Universe

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



156, 85, 149



204, 92, 193



156, 126, 85



79, 71, 78



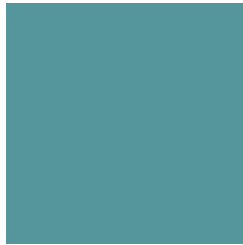
143, 0, 129



15, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 85, 149, 156 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 85, 149, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

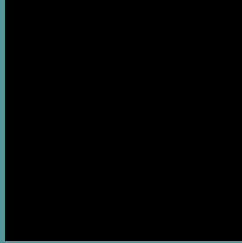
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 85, 149, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 85, 149, 156.

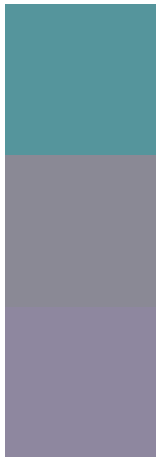


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 85, 149, 156.

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
85, 149, 156

Protanopia
138, 137, 149

Deuteranopia
142, 135, 159



Tritanopia
86, 148, 160

Trichromacy



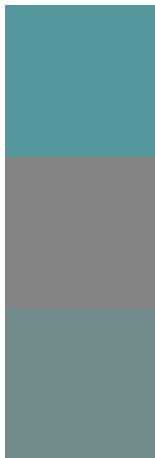
Original Color
85, 149, 156

Protanomaly
119, 141, 152

Deuteranomaly
121, 140, 158

Tritanomaly
86, 148, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color
85, 149, 156

Achromatopsia
131, 131, 131

Achromatomaly
114, 138, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 85, 149, 156 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(85, 149, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 149, 156)  
}
```

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(85, 149, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 149, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 85, 149, 156 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(85, 149, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 149, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 149, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 149, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 149, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 149,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 85, 149, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 149, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 149,  
156) }
```

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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