

Converting Colors

RGB(85, 183, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(85, 183, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(85, 183, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	55B7A0
RGB	85, 183, 160
RGB Percent	33%, 72%, 63%
CMY	0.6667, 0.2824, 0.3725
CMYK	0.54, 0.00, 0.13, 0.28
HSL	166°, 40%, 53%
HSV	166°, 54%, 72%
XYZ	27.0250, 38.3363, 39.2330
YIQ	151.0760, -51.0250, -27.9290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

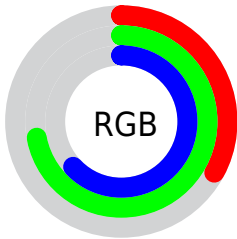
Format	Color
RYB	85, 141, 183
Decimal	5617568
CIELab	68.27, -34.44, 2.97
CIELCh	68, 34.566, 175.069
Yxy	38.3363, 0.2584, 0.3665
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283807648 (0xFF55B7A0)
YUV	151.0760, 4.3995, -57.9487
Hunter-Lab	61.9163, -30.4427, 5.7726

Details

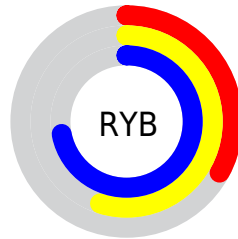
The RGB color **85, 183, 160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **183, 85, 108**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142, 239, 215**, and **16, 129, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67, 183, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103, 183, 164**.

Distribution



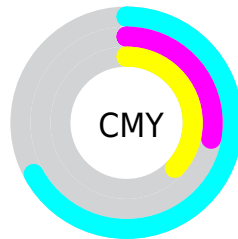
- Red (33%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (28%)




- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 85, 183, 160 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, 183, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 85, 183, 160


255, 255, 255


 142, 239, 215


 170, 255, 243


 199, 255, 255

 229, 255, 255

 85, 183, 160


 55, 156, 134

 16, 129, 109


 0, 104, 84


 0, 79, 61


 0, 55, 40


 0, 35, 19

 0, 0, 0

 85, 183, 160

 67, 183, 156

 85, 183, 160

 103, 183, 164

■ 48, 183, 151

■ 122, 183, 169

■ 30, 183, 147

■ 140, 183, 173

■ 12, 183, 143

■ 158, 183, 177

■ 0, 183, 140

■ 177, 183, 181

■ 195, 183, 186

■ 213, 183, 190

■ 231, 183, 194

■ 250, 183, 199

Harmonies

Analogous

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



124, 179, 130



85, 183, 160



52, 183, 192

Triad

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



85, 183, 160



163, 160, 223



216, 152, 116

Complementary

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



85, 183, 160



183, 85, 108

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.



228, 144, 142



85, 183, 160



201, 149, 203

Square

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



85, 183, 160



114, 171, 228



223, 143, 173



192, 163, 104

Rectangle

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



85, 183, 160



54, 181, 210



223, 143, 173



221, 149, 124

Sweetspot

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



85, 183, 160



199, 237, 228



110, 183, 85



97, 120, 115



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



85, 183, 160



85, 237, 202



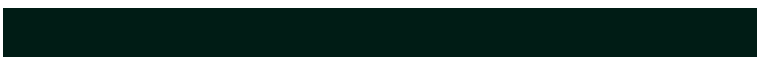
85, 159, 183



83, 92, 90



0, 156, 119



0, 28, 21

Inverse Universe

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



183, 85, 108



237, 85, 121



183, 110, 85



92, 83, 85



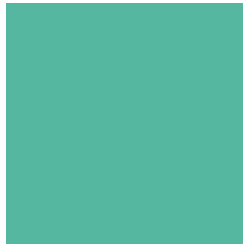
156, 0, 37



28, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 85, 183, 160 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 85, 183, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

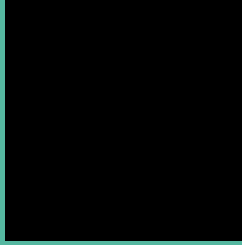
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 85, 183, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 85, 183, 160.

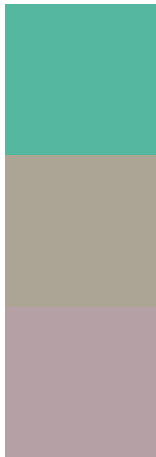


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 85, 183, 160.

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, 183, 160

Protanopia
172, 165, 150

Deuteranopia
181, 160, 165



Tritanopia
96, 178, 193

Trichromacy



Original Color

85, 183, 160



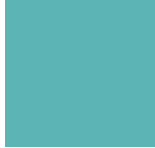
Protanomaly

140, 172, 154



Deuteranomaly

146, 168, 163



Tritanomaly

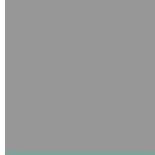
92, 180, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color

85, 183, 160



Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151



Achromatomaly

127, 163, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 85, 183, 160 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, 183, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 183, 160)  
}
```

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, 183, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 183, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 85, 183, 160 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, 183, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 183, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 183, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 183, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 183, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 183,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 85, 183, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 183, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 183,  
160) }
```

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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