

Converting Colors

RGB(85, 96, 107)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(85, 96, 107) contains.

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Color

RGB(85, 96, 107)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	55606B
RGB	85, 96, 107
RGB Percent	33%, 38%, 42%
CMY	0.6667, 0.6235, 0.5804
CMYK	0.21, 0.10, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	210°, 11%, 38%
HSV	210°, 21%, 42%
XYZ	10.5830, 11.3586, 15.5446
YIQ	93.9650, -10.0870, 1.0890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

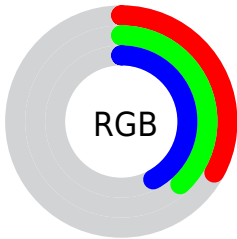
Format	Color
R_{YB}	85, 92, 107
Decimal	5595243
CIE Lab	40.18, -1.60, -7.67
CIE LCh	40, 7.836, 258.198
Yxy	11.3586, 0.2823, 0.3030
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283785323 (0xFF55606B)
YUV	93.9650, 6.4263, -7.8623
Hunter-Lab	33.7025, -2.9280, -3.7545

Details

The RGB color **85, 96, 107** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **107, 96, 85**, and the grayscale version is **94, 94, 94**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **135, 146, 158**, and **39, 50, 60** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74, 91, 107**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96, 101, 107**.

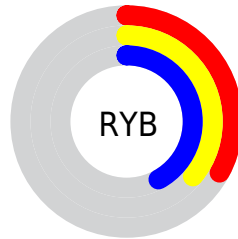
Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (38%)

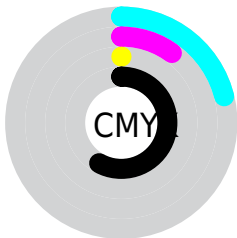
Blue (42%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (42%)

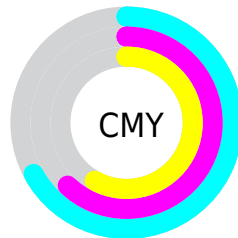


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (58%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 85, 96, 107 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, 96, 107 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



85, 96, 107



85, 96, 107

255, 255, 255



62, 72, 83



135, 146, 158



39, 50, 60



161, 173, 185



18, 29, 38



188, 200, 213



0, 2, 18



216, 228, 241



0, 0, 0



245, 255, 255



85, 96, 107



85, 96, 107



74, 91, 107



96, 101, 107



64, 85, 107



106, 107, 107

■ 53, 80, 107

■ 117, 112, 107

■ 42, 75, 107

■ 128, 117, 107

■ 31, 69, 107

■ 139, 123, 107

■ 21, 64, 107

■ 149, 128, 107

■ 10, 59, 107

■ 160, 133, 107

■ 0, 54, 107

■ 171, 139, 107

■ 181, 144, 107

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80, 98, 104



85, 96, 107



93, 94, 107

Triad

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



85, 96, 107



108, 90, 91



88, 97, 86

Complementary

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



85, 96, 107



107, 96, 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.



96, 95, 83



85, 96, 107



107, 91, 85

Square

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



85, 96, 107



106, 91, 97



102, 93, 82



82, 98, 92

Rectangle

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



85, 96, 107



98, 92, 105



102, 93, 82



91, 97, 85

Sweetspot

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



85, 96, 107



132, 136, 140



85, 107, 96



66, 69, 71



199, 199, 199



71, 71, 71

Same Dimension

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



85, 96, 107



105, 123, 140



85, 85, 107



48, 51, 54



0, 59, 117



0, 122, 245

Inverse Universe

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



107, 85, 96



140, 105, 123



107, 107, 85



54, 48, 51



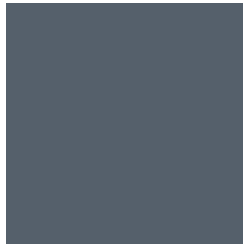
117, 0, 59



245, 0, 122

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 85, 96, 107 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

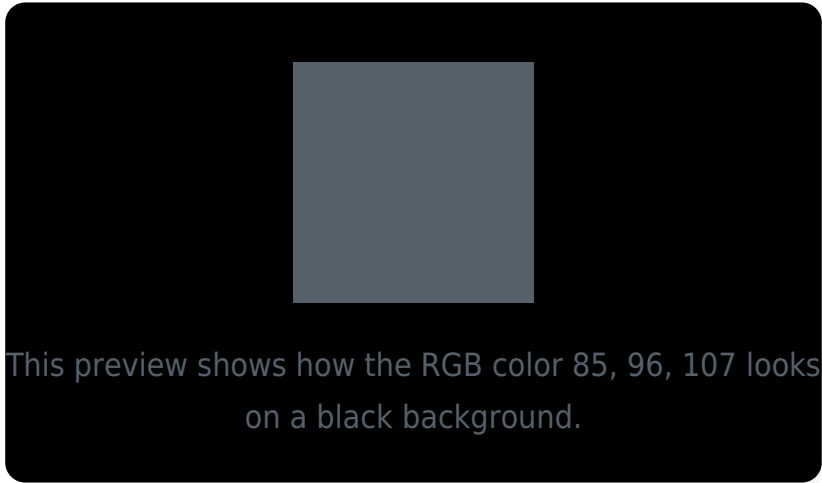
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

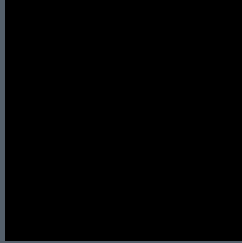
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

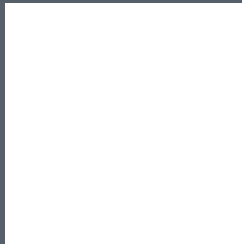
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 85, 96, 107 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 85, 96, 107.

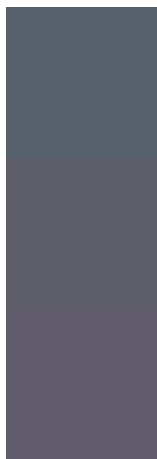


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 85, 96, 107.

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

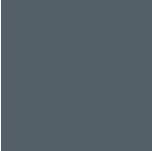
[85](#), [96](#), [107](#)

Protanopia

[93](#), [94](#), [106](#)

Deuteranopia

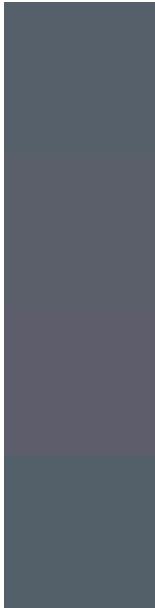
[97](#), [92](#), [108](#)



Tritanopia

84, 96, 104

Trichromacy



Original Color
85, 96, 107

Protanomaly
90, 95, 106

Deuteranomaly
93, 93, 108

Tritanomaly
84, 96, 105

Monochromacy



Original Color
85, 96, 107

Achromatopsia
94, 94, 94

Achromatomaly
91, 95, 99

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 85, 96, 107 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, 96, 107) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 96, 107)  
}
```

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, 96, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 96, 107) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 85, 96, 107 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, 96, 107) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 96, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 96, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 96, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 96, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 96,  
107) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 85, 96, 107 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 96, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 96,  
107) }
```

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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