

# Converting Colors

RGB(86, 118, 202)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(86, 118, 202) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(86, 118, 202)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	5676CA
RGB	86, 118, 202
RGB Percent	34%, 46%, 79%
CMY	0.6627, 0.5373, 0.2078
CMYK	0.57, 0.42, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	223°, 52%, 56%
HSV	223°, 57%, 79%
XYZ	20.9769, 19.1996, 58.4774
YIQ	118.0080, -46.0360, 19.3400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

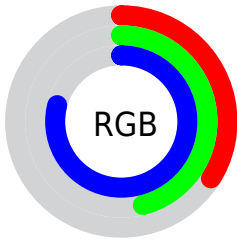
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	86, 111, 202
Decimal	5666506
CIE Lab	50.92, 13.71, -47.19
CIE LCh	51, 49.142, 286.203
Yxy	19.1996, 0.2126, 0.1946
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283856586 (0xFF5676CA)
YUV	118.0080, 41.4081, -28.0710
Hunter-Lab	43.8173, 8.7738, -48.4547

# Details

The RGB color **86, 118, 202** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3366CC**. The color can be described as middle muted azure. A complement of this color would be **202, 170, 86**, and the grayscale version is **118, 118, 118**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144, 170, 255**, and **12, 70, 147** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66, 103, 202**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106, 133, 202**.

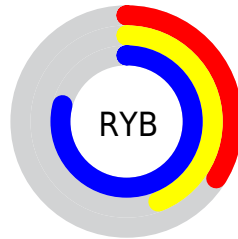
# Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (46%)

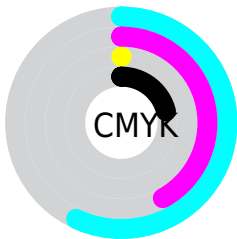
Blue (79%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (79%)

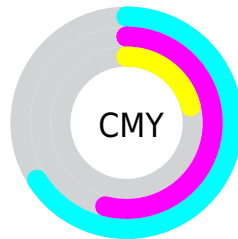


Cyan (57%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (54%)
















Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 86, 118, 202 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 86, 118, 202 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 86, 118, 202	 86, 118, 202
 255, 255, 255	 55, 94, 174
 144, 170, 255	 12, 70, 147
 172, 197, 255	 0, 48, 121
 202, 225, 255	 0, 29, 96
 231, 253, 255	 0, 1, 72
	 0, 4, 48
	 0, 1, 26
	 0, 0, 0

 86, 118, 202       86, 118, 202

■ 66, 103, 202

■ 106, 133, 202

■ 46, 89, 202

■ 126, 147, 202

■ 25, 74, 202

■ 147, 162, 202

■ 5, 59, 202

■ 167, 177, 202

■ 0, 56, 202

■ 187, 191, 202

■ 207, 206, 202

■ 227, 220, 202

■ 248, 235, 202

■ 255, 250, 202

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



0, 131, 203



86, 118, 202



152, 100, 180

# Triad

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



86, 118, 202



187, 96, 62



0, 140, 100

# Complementary

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



86, 118, 202



202, 170, 86

# 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.



73, 135, 60



86, 118, 202



160, 112, 35

# Square

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



86, 118, 202



198, 83, 100



122, 126, 33



0, 142, 143

# Rectangle

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



86, 118, 202



179, 89, 156



122, 126, 33



4, 139, 86



# Sweetspot

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



86, 118, 202



212, 224, 255



86, 202, 169



102, 109, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



86, 118, 202



79, 128, 255



111, 86, 202



92, 95, 102



0, 46, 166



0, 11, 38



# Inverse Universe

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



202, 86, 118



255, 79, 128



177, 202, 86



102, 92, 95



166, 0, 46

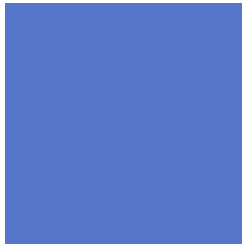


38, 0, 11



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 86, 118, 202 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

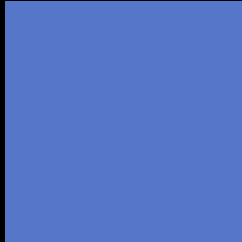
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86, 118, 202 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 86, 118, 202 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 118, 202.

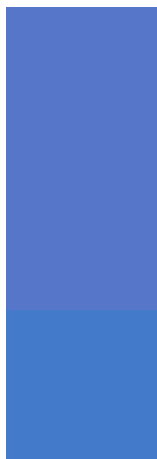


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 118, 202.

# 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**


86, 118, 202

**Protanopia**

86, 118, 202

**Deuteranopia**

67, 122, 201

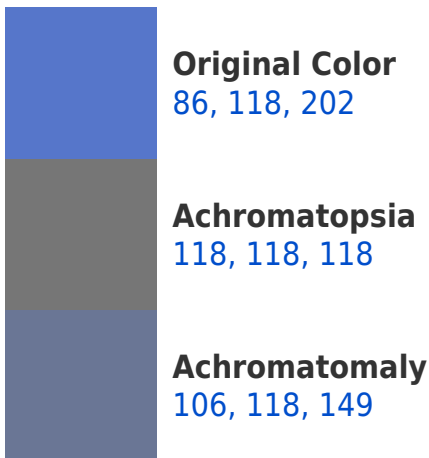


**Tritanopia**  
62, 131, 142

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 86, 118, 202 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(86, 118, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 118, 202)  
}
```

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(86, 118, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 118, 202) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 86, 118, 202 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(86, 118, 202) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 118, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 118, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 118, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 118, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 118,  
202) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 86, 118, 202 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 118, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 118,  
202) }
```

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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