

Converting Colors

RGB(86, 136, 195)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(86, 136, 195) contains.

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Color

RGB(86, 136, 195)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5688C3
RGB	86, 136, 195
RGB Percent	34%, 53%, 76%
CMY	0.6627, 0.4667, 0.2353
CMYK	0.56, 0.30, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	212°, 48%, 55%
HSV	212°, 56%, 76%
XYZ	22.4922, 23.5269, 54.9854
YIQ	127.7760, -48.7390, 7.7490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

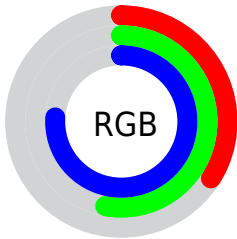
Format	Color
R _Y B	86, 120, 195
Decimal	5671107
CIE Lab	55.61, 0.60, -35.80
CIE LCh	56, 35.805, 270.960
Yxy	23.5269, 0.2227, 0.2329
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283861187 (0xFF5688C3)
YUV	127.7760, 33.1414, -36.6376
Hunter-Lab	48.5045, -2.1099, -33.2589

Details

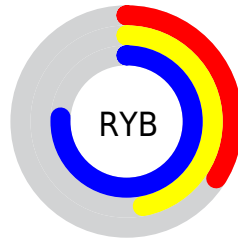
The RGB color **86, 136, 195** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. The color can be described as middle muted azure. A complement of this color would be **195, 145, 86**, and the grayscale version is **127, 127, 127**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143, 189, 252**, and **18, 87, 141** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67, 125, 195**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106, 147, 195**.

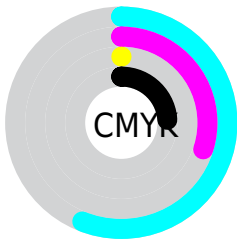
Distribution



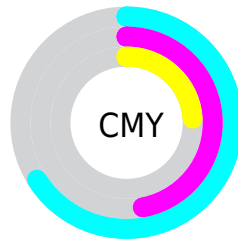
- Red (34%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)




- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 86, 136, 195 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, 136, 195 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 86, 136, 195


255, 255, 255


 143, 189, 252

 171, 217, 255

 200, 245, 255

 229, 255, 255

 86, 136, 195

 56, 111, 168

 18, 87, 141

 0, 64, 115


 0, 42, 90


 0, 22, 66

 0, 3, 44

 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0

 86, 136, 195

 86, 136, 195

■ 67, 125, 195

■ 106, 147, 195

■ 47, 115, 195

■ 125, 157, 195

■ 28, 104, 195

■ 145, 168, 195

■ 8, 94, 195

■ 164, 178, 195

■ 0, 89, 195

■ 184, 189, 195

■ 203, 199, 195

■ 222, 210, 195

■ 242, 220, 195

■ 255, 231, 195

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 144, 187



86, 136, 195



137, 125, 187

Triad

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



86, 136, 195



191, 111, 103



81, 147, 102

Complementary

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



86, 136, 195



195, 145, 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.



120, 141, 79



86, 136, 195



177, 121, 80

Square

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



86, 136, 195



191, 108, 133



152, 132, 70



24, 149, 133

Rectangle

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



86, 136, 195



163, 117, 173



152, 132, 70



95, 145, 93

Sweetspot

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



86, 136, 195



210, 229, 252



86, 195, 144



102, 114, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



86, 136, 195



83, 161, 252



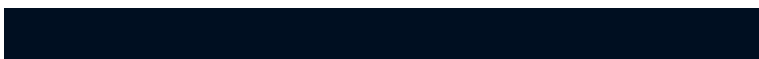
90, 86, 195



87, 92, 97



0, 74, 161



0, 15, 33

Inverse Universe

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



195, 86, 136



252, 83, 161



191, 195, 86



97, 87, 92



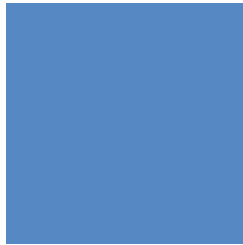
161, 0, 74



33, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 86, 136, 195 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

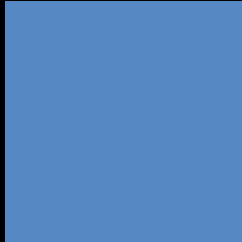
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 195 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, 136, 195 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 136, 195.

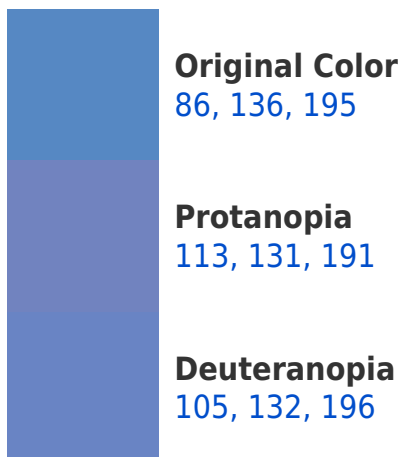


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 136, 195.

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
71, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color
86, 136, 195

Protanomaly
103, 133, 192

Deuteranomaly
98, 133, 196

Tritanomaly
76, 141, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
86, 136, 195

Achromatopsia
128, 128, 128

Achromatomaly
113, 131, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 86, 136, 195 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, 136, 195)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 136, 195)  
}
```

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, 136, 195) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 136, 195) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 86, 136, 195 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, 136, 195) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 136, 195) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(86, 136, 195) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 136, 195); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 136, 195);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 136,  
195) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 86, 136, 195 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 136, 195) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 136,  
195) }
```

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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