

Converting Colors

RGB(86, 146, 178)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(86, 146, 178) contains.

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Color

RGB(86, 146, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5692B2
RGB	86, 146, 178
RGB Percent	34%, 57%, 70%
CMY	0.6627, 0.4275, 0.3020
CMYK	0.52, 0.18, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	201°, 37%, 52%
HSV	201°, 52%, 70%
XYZ	22.1525, 25.7506, 45.9223
YIQ	131.7080, -46.0320, -2.7680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

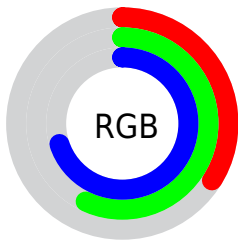
Format	Color
R _Y B	86, 122, 178
Decimal	5673650
CIE Lab	57.80, -10.40, -22.75
CIE LCh	58, 25.010, 245.432
Yxy	25.7506, 0.2361, 0.2745
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283863730 (0xFF5692B2)
YUV	131.7080, 22.8220, -40.0859
Hunter-Lab	50.7450, -10.8803, -18.1337

Details

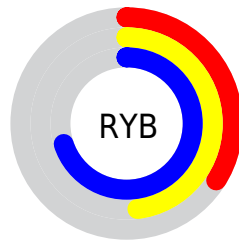
The RGB color **86, 146, 178** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. A complement of this color would be **178, 118, 86**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141, 200, 234**, and **25, 96, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68, 140, 178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104, 152, 178**.

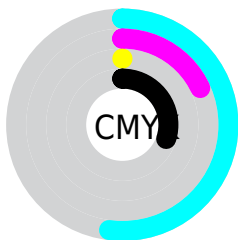
Distribution



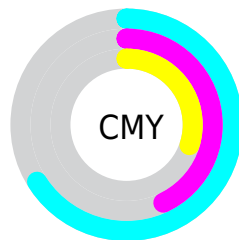
- Red (34%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)





- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 86, 146, 178 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, 146, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 86, 146, 178

 86, 146, 178

255, 255, 255

 58, 120, 151

 141, 200, 234

 25, 96, 125

 169, 228, 255

 0, 72, 100

 198, 255, 255

 0, 49, 76


 227, 255, 255


 0, 29, 53

 0, 2, 32

 0, 0, 4

 0, 0, 0

 86, 146, 178

 86, 146, 178

■ 68, 140, 178

■ 104, 152, 178

■ 50, 134, 178

■ 122, 158, 178

■ 33, 127, 178

■ 139, 165, 178

■ 15, 121, 178

■ 157, 171, 178

■ 0, 116, 178

■ 175, 177, 178

■ 193, 183, 178

■ 211, 189, 178

■ 228, 196, 178

■ 246, 202, 178

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70, 150, 163



86, 146, 178



116, 140, 182

Triad

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



86, 146, 178



182, 123, 136



127, 145, 103

Complementary

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



86, 146, 178



178, 118, 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.



150, 139, 95



86, 146, 178



181, 125, 115

Square

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



86, 146, 178



170, 125, 157



170, 131, 100



101, 149, 120

Rectangle

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



86, 146, 178



137, 134, 178



170, 131, 100



135, 143, 99

Sweetspot

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



86, 146, 178



195, 219, 232



86, 178, 117



95, 110, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



86, 146, 178



88, 182, 232



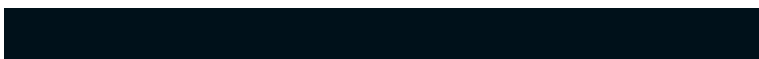
86, 101, 178



80, 86, 89



0, 100, 153



0, 17, 26

Inverse Universe

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



178, 86, 146



232, 88, 182



178, 163, 86



89, 80, 86



153, 0, 100



26, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 86, 146, 178 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

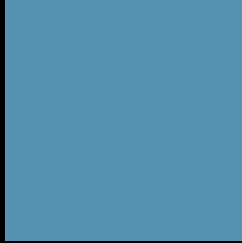
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 178 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, 146, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 146, 178.

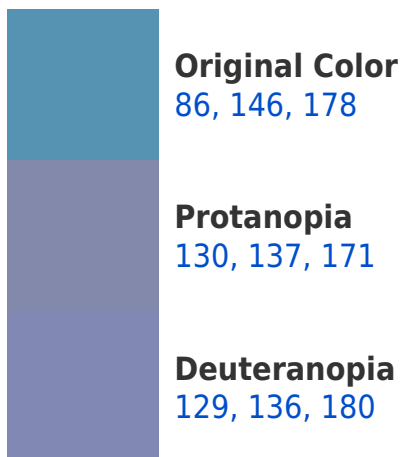


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 146, 178.

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
80, 149, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color
86, 146, 178

Protanomaly
114, 140, 174

Deuteranomaly
113, 140, 179

Tritanomaly
82, 148, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color
86, 146, 178

Achromatopsia
132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly
115, 137, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 86, 146, 178 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, 146, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 146, 178)  
}
```

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, 146, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 146, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 86, 146, 178 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

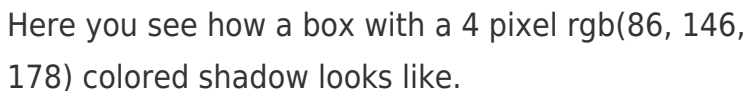
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(86, 146, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 146, 178) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 146, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 146, 178); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 146, 178); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 146, 178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 86, 146, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 146, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 146,  
178) }
```

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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