

Converting Colors

RGB(86, 150, 224)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(86, 150, 224) contains.

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Color

RGB(86, 150, 224)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5696E0
RGB	86, 150, 224
RGB Percent	34%, 59%, 88%
CMY	0.6627, 0.4118, 0.1216
CMYK	0.62, 0.33, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	212°, 69%, 61%
HSV	212°, 62%, 88%
XYZ	28.1986, 29.1729, 74.6657
YIQ	139.3000, -61.8980, 9.4460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

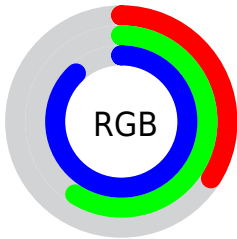
Format	Color
R _Y B	86, 130, 224
Decimal	5674720
CIE Lab	60.93, 1.87, -43.72
CIE LCh	61, 43.762, 272.443
Yxy	29.1729, 0.2136, 0.2209
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283864800 (0xFF5696E0)
YUV	139.3000, 41.7571, -46.7441
Hunter-Lab	54.0120, -1.3295, -44.1536

Details

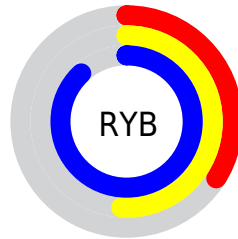
The RGB color **86, 150, 224** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **224, 160, 86**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146, 204, 255**, and **0, 100, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64, 138, 224**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108, 162, 224**.

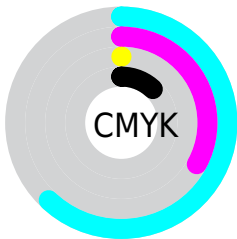
Distribution



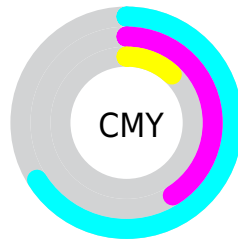
- Red (34%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



















- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 86, 150, 224 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, 150, 224 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 86, 150, 224	 86, 150, 224
 255, 255, 255	 52, 124, 196
 146, 204, 255	 0, 100, 168
 176, 232, 255	 0, 76, 142
 205, 255, 255	 0, 54, 116
 235, 255, 255	 0, 33, 91
	 0, 9, 67
	 0, 3, 44
	 0, 1, 22
	 0, 0, 0

86, 150, 224

86, 150, 224

64, 138, 224

108, 162, 224

41, 126, 224

131, 174, 224

19, 114, 224

153, 186, 224

0, 104, 224

176, 198, 224

198, 210, 224

220, 222, 224

243, 234, 224

255, 246, 224

255, 255, 224

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 160, 215



86, 150, 224



154, 136, 212

Triad

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



86, 150, 224



217, 119, 108



77, 164, 110

Complementary

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



86, 150, 224



224, 160, 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.



127, 157, 79



86, 150, 224



199, 132, 79

Square

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



86, 150, 224



218, 115, 145



167, 146, 67



0, 167, 149

Rectangle

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



86, 150, 224



186, 126, 195



167, 146, 67



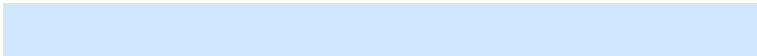
96, 162, 98

Sweetspot

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



86, 150, 224



209, 230, 255



86, 224, 160



99, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



86, 150, 224



66, 154, 255



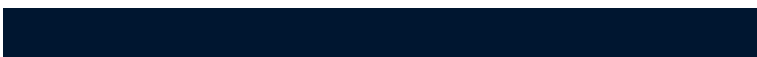
91, 86, 224



101, 106, 112



0, 82, 176



0, 22, 48

Inverse Universe

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



224, 86, 150



255, 66, 154



219, 224, 86



112, 101, 106



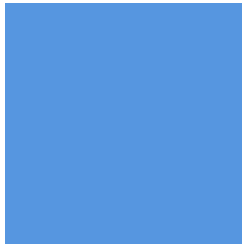
176, 0, 82



48, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 86, 150, 224 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, 150, 224 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

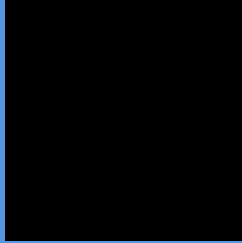
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

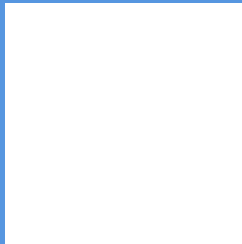
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 86, 150, 224 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 150, 224.

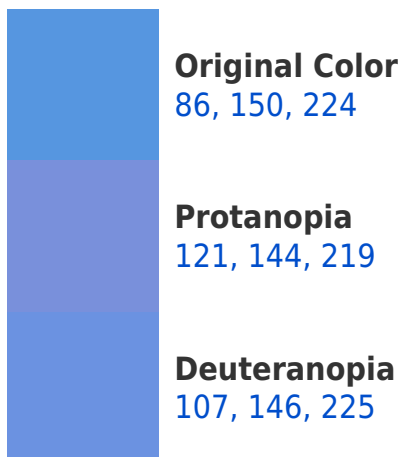


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 150, 224.

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](#).

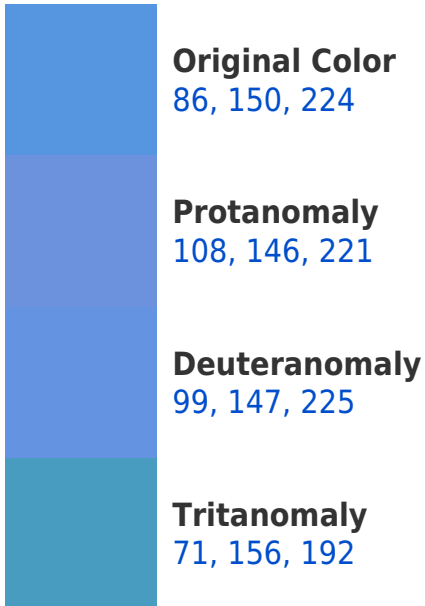
Dichromacy



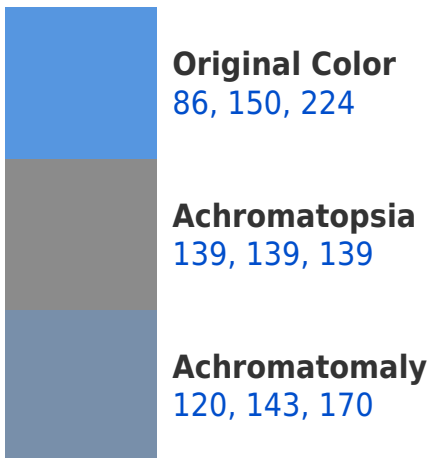


Tritanopia
62, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 86, 150, 224 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, 150, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 150, 224)  
}
```

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, 150, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 150, 224) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 86, 150, 224 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, 150, 224) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 150, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 150, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 150, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 150, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 150,  
224) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 86, 150, 224 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 150, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 150,  
224) }
```

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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