

Converting Colors

RGB(86, 152, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(86, 152, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(86, 152, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56989E
RGB	86, 152, 158
RGB Percent	34%, 60%, 62%
CMY	0.6627, 0.4039, 0.3804
CMYK	0.46, 0.04, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	185°, 30%, 48%
HSV	185°, 46%, 62%
XYZ	21.2375, 26.9035, 36.4213
YIQ	132.9500, -41.2620, -12.1260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

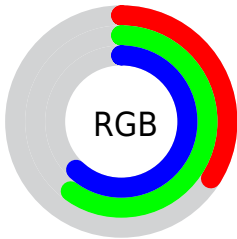
Format	Color
R _Y B	86, 120, 158
Decimal	5675166
CIE Lab	58.88, -19.37, -9.72
CIE LCh	59, 21.676, 206.649
Yxy	26.9035, 0.2511, 0.3182
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283865246 (0xFF56989E)
YUV	132.9500, 12.3497, -41.1751
Hunter-Lab	51.8686, -17.6834, -5.3245

Details

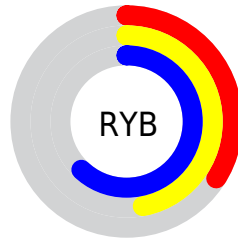
The RGB color **86, 152, 158** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **158, 92, 86**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140, 206, 213**, and **29, 101, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70, 151, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102, 153, 158**.

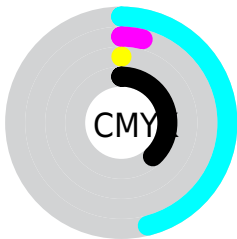
Distribution



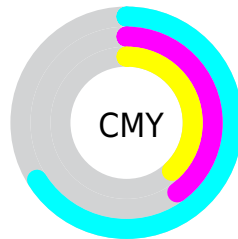
- Red (34%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)




- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 86, 152, 158 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, 152, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 86, 152, 158

255, 255, 255


 140, 206, 213


 168, 235, 241


 196, 255, 255


 225, 255, 255


254, 255, 255

 86, 152, 158

 70, 151, 158

 86, 152, 158

 59, 126, 132

 29, 101, 107


 0, 77, 83


 0, 54, 60

 0, 33, 38

 0, 1, 17

 0, 0, 0

 86, 152, 158

 102, 153, 158

■ 54, 149, 158

■ 118, 155, 158

■ 39, 148, 158

■ 133, 156, 158

■ 23, 147, 158

■ 149, 157, 158

■ 7, 145, 158

■ 165, 159, 158

■ 0, 145, 158

■ 181, 160, 158

■ 197, 161, 158

■ 212, 163, 158

■ 228, 164, 158

Harmonies

Analogous

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



96, 152, 139



86, 152, 158



93, 149, 173

Triad

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



86, 152, 158



164, 131, 163



158, 140, 104

Complementary

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



86, 152, 158



158, 92, 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.



173, 133, 111



86, 152, 158



178, 128, 145

Square

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



86, 152, 158



142, 138, 176



180, 129, 126



138, 146, 107

Rectangle

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



86, 152, 158



107, 146, 178



180, 129, 126



163, 138, 105

Sweetspot

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



86, 152, 158



178, 204, 207



86, 158, 92



87, 103, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



86, 152, 158



93, 197, 207



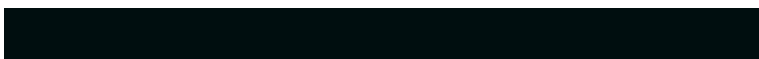
86, 116, 158



71, 78, 79



0, 131, 143



0, 14, 15

Inverse Universe

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



158, 86, 152



207, 93, 197



158, 128, 86



79, 71, 78



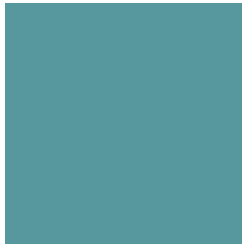
143, 0, 131



15, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 86, 152, 158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

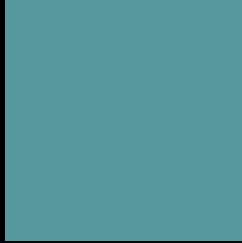
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

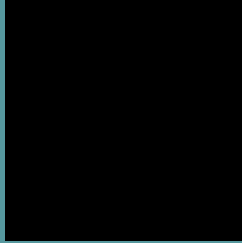
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 152, 158.

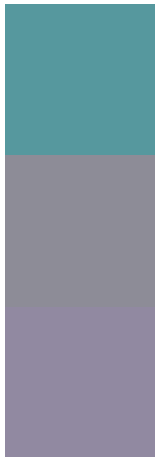


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 152, 158.

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, 152, 158

Protanopia
141, 140, 151

Deuteranopia
145, 137, 161



Tritanopia
88, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color
86, 152, 158

Protanomaly
121, 144, 154

Deuteranomaly
124, 142, 160

Tritanomaly
87, 151, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color
86, 152, 158

Achromatopsia
133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly
116, 140, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 86, 152, 158 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, 152, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 152, 158)  
}
```

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, 152, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 152, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 86, 152, 158 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, 152, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 152, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 152, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 152, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 152, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 152,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 86, 152, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 152, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 152,  
158) }
```

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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