

Converting Colors

RGB(86, 155, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(86, 155, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(86, 155, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	569B93
RGB	86, 155, 147
RGB Percent	34%, 61%, 58%
CMY	0.6627, 0.3922, 0.4235
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 0.05, 0.39
HSL	173°, 29%, 47%
HSV	173°, 45%, 61%
XYZ	20.8256, 27.5277, 31.8195
YIQ	133.4570, -38.5560, -17.1160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

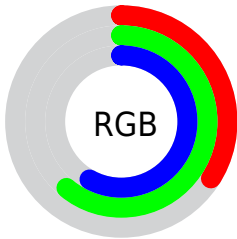
Format	Color
RYB	86, 123, 155
Decimal	5675923
CIELab	59.46, -23.82, -2.62
CIElCh	59, 23.968, 186.272
Yxy	27.5277, 0.2598, 0.3434
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283866003 (0xFF569B93)
YUV	133.4570, 6.6767, -41.6198
Hunter-Lab	52.4669, -20.9654, 0.7693

Details

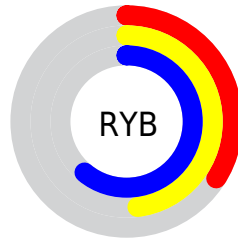
The RGB color **86, 155, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **155, 86, 94**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140, 210, 201**, and **30, 103, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71, 155, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102, 155, 149**.

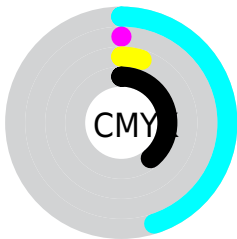
Distribution



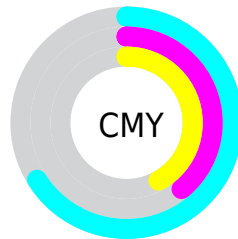
- Red (34%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 86, 155, 147 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, 155, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86, 155, 147



86, 155, 147

255, 255, 255



59, 129, 121



140, 210, 201



30, 103, 97



167, 238, 229



0, 79, 73



196, 255, 255



0, 56, 50



224, 255, 255



0, 34, 29

254, 255, 255



0, 0, 4



0, 0, 0



86, 155, 147



86, 155, 147



71, 155, 145



102, 155, 149

■ 55, 155, 143

■ 117, 155, 151

■ 40, 155, 142

■ 133, 155, 152

■ 24, 155, 140

■ 148, 155, 154

■ 9, 155, 138

■ 164, 155, 156

■ 0, 155, 137

■ 179, 155, 158

■ 195, 155, 160

■ 210, 155, 161

■ 226, 155, 163

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107, 153, 126



86, 155, 147



79, 154, 167

Triad

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



86, 155, 147



152, 136, 177



173, 136, 105

Complementary

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



86, 155, 147



155, 86, 94

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.



184, 130, 119



86, 155, 147



174, 130, 161

Square

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



86, 155, 147



123, 144, 185



185, 128, 139



154, 143, 101

Rectangle

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



86, 155, 147



87, 152, 178



185, 128, 139



177, 134, 109

Sweetspot

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



86, 155, 147



175, 201, 198



94, 155, 86



86, 102, 100



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



86, 155, 147



95, 201, 189



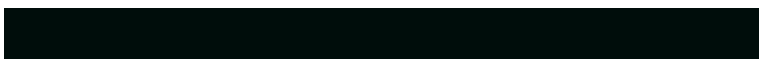
86, 129, 155



69, 77, 76



0, 140, 124



0, 13, 11

Inverse Universe

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



155, 86, 94



201, 95, 107



155, 112, 86



77, 69, 70



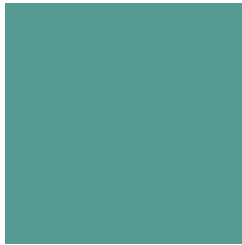
140, 0, 16



13, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 86, 155, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

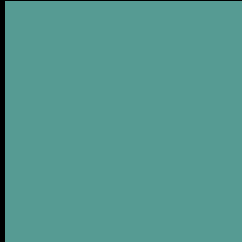
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 155, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

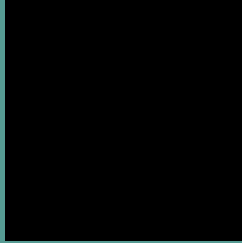
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 155, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 155, 147.

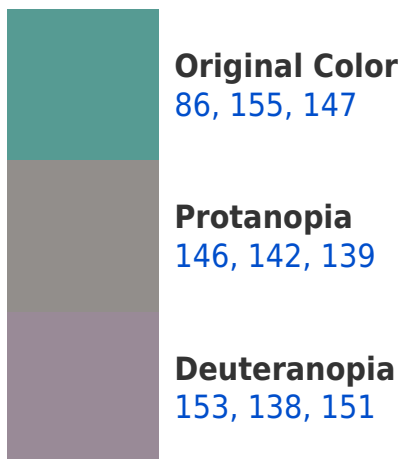


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 155, 147.

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
91, 152, 165

Trichromacy



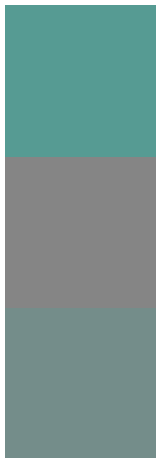
Original Color
86, 155, 147

Protanomaly
124, 147, 142

Deuteranomaly
129, 144, 150

Tritanomaly
89, 153, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color
86, 155, 147

Achromatopsia
133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly
116, 141, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 86, 155, 147 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, 155, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 155, 147)  
}
```

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, 155, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 155, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 86, 155, 147 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, 155, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 155, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 155, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 155, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 155, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 155,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 86, 155, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 155, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 155,  
147) }
```

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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