

Converting Colors

RGB(86, 159, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(86, 159, 189) contains.

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Color

RGB(86, 159, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	569FBD
RGB	86, 159, 189
RGB Percent	34%, 62%, 74%
CMY	0.6627, 0.3765, 0.2588
CMYK	0.54, 0.16, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	197°, 44%, 54%
HSV	197°, 54%, 74%
XYZ	25.4212, 30.4488, 52.6815
YIQ	140.5930, -53.1380, -6.1460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

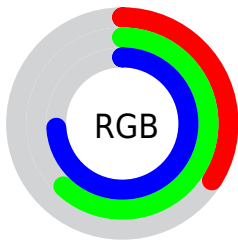
Format	Color
R _Y B	86, 129, 189
Decimal	5676989
CIE Lab	62.04, -14.23, -22.46
CIE LCh	62, 26.588, 237.644
Yxy	30.4488, 0.2342, 0.2805
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283867069 (0xFF569FBD)
YUV	140.5930, 23.8647, -47.8781
Hunter-Lab	55.1805, -14.3323, -17.9786

Details

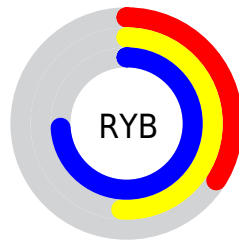
The RGB color **86, 159, 189** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. A complement of this color would be **189, 116, 86**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143, 214, 245**, and **18, 108, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67, 153, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105, 165, 189**.

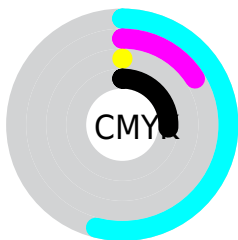
Distribution



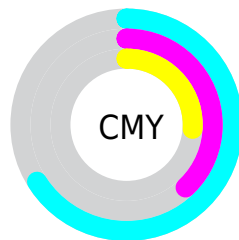
- Red (34%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 86, 159, 189 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, 159, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86, 159, 189

255, 255, 255

■ 143, 214, 245

■ 171, 242, 255

■ 200, 255, 255

■ 229, 255, 255

■ 86, 159, 189

■ 56, 133, 162

■ 18, 108, 136

■ 0, 83, 110

■ 0, 60, 86

■ 0, 38, 62

■ 0, 16, 40

■ 0, 1, 19

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 86, 159, 189

■ 86, 159, 189

67, 153, 189

105, 165, 189

48, 148, 189

124, 170, 189

29, 142, 189

143, 176, 189

10, 137, 189

162, 181, 189

0, 134, 189

181, 187, 189

199, 192, 189

218, 198, 189

237, 203, 189

255, 209, 189

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75, 162, 171



86, 159, 189



117, 153, 197

Triad

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



86, 159, 189



194, 133, 153



144, 155, 108

Complementary

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



86, 159, 189



189, 116, 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.



168, 148, 103



86, 159, 189



197, 134, 129

Square

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



86, 159, 189



178, 137, 175



187, 140, 111



116, 160, 124

Rectangle

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



86, 159, 189



140, 147, 195



187, 140, 111



152, 153, 105

Sweetspot

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



86, 159, 189



206, 233, 245



86, 189, 115



99, 116, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



86, 159, 189



86, 198, 245



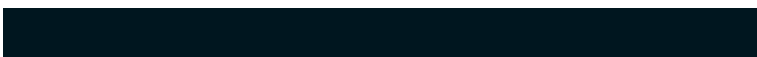
86, 108, 189



85, 92, 94



0, 112, 158



0, 22, 31

Inverse Universe

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



189, 86, 159



245, 86, 198



189, 167, 86



94, 85, 92



158, 0, 112



31, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 86, 159, 189 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

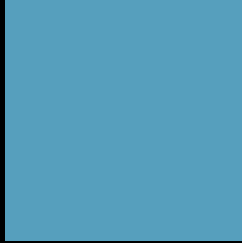
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159, 189 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 ✓ Pass

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

RGB 86, 159, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 159, 189.

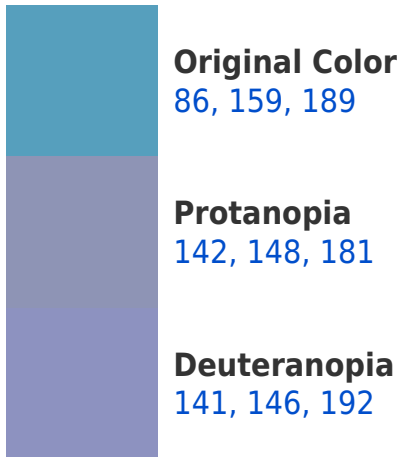


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 159, 189.

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
81, 161, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
86, 159, 189

Protanomaly
122, 152, 184

Deuteranomaly
121, 151, 191

Tritanomaly
83, 160, 180

Monochromacy



Original Color
86, 159, 189

Achromatopsia
141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly
121, 148, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 86, 159, 189 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, 159, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 159, 189)  
}
```

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, 159, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 159, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 86, 159, 189 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, 159, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 159, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 159, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 159, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 159, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 159,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 86, 159, 189 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 159, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 159,  
189) }
```

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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