

Converting Colors

RGB(86, 167, 191)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(86, 167, 191) contains.

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Color

RGB(86, 167, 191)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56A7BF
RGB	86, 167, 191
RGB Percent	34%, 65%, 75%
CMY	0.6627, 0.3451, 0.2510
CMYK	0.55, 0.13, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	194°, 45%, 54%
HSV	194°, 55%, 75%
XYZ	27.0604, 33.3775, 54.3065
YIQ	145.5170, -55.9800, -9.7080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

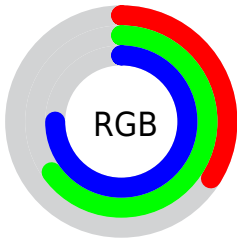
Format	Color
RYB	86, 132, 191
Decimal	5679039
CIELab	64.47, -17.90, -19.88
CIELCh	64, 26.751, 227.986
Yxy	33.3775, 0.2358, 0.2909
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283869119 (0xFF56A7BF)
YUV	145.5170, 22.4231, -52.1964
Hunter-Lab	57.7732, -17.4954, -15.2910

Details

The RGB color **86, 167, 191** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **191, 110, 86**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143, 222, 247**, and **15, 115, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67, 163, 191**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105, 171, 191**.

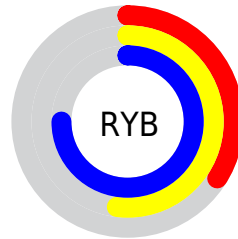
Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (65%)

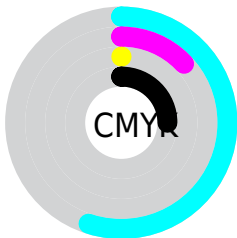
Blue (75%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (75%)

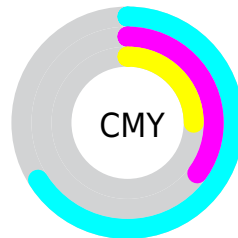


Cyan (55%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (66%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 86, 167, 191 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, 167, 191 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 86, 167, 191


255, 255, 255


 143, 222, 247


 172, 251, 255


 201, 255, 255

 230, 255, 255

 86, 167, 191

 56, 141, 164

 15, 115, 138

 0, 90, 112


 0, 67, 88


 0, 44, 64

 0, 25, 42

 0, 1, 21

 0, 0, 0

 86, 167, 191

 86, 167, 191

■ 67, 163, 191

■ 105, 171, 191

■ 48, 158, 191

■ 124, 176, 191

■ 29, 154, 191

■ 143, 180, 191

■ 10, 150, 191

■ 162, 184, 191

■ 0, 147, 191

■ 182, 189, 191

■ 201, 193, 191

■ 220, 198, 191

■ 239, 202, 191

■ 255, 206, 191

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84, 170, 170



86, 167, 191



112, 161, 202

Triad

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



86, 167, 191



198, 140, 167



159, 159, 111

Complementary

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



86, 167, 191



191, 110, 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.



182, 152, 110



86, 167, 191



205, 139, 143

Square

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



86, 167, 191



177, 145, 188



199, 144, 122



131, 165, 124

Rectangle

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



86, 167, 191



135, 156, 203



199, 144, 122



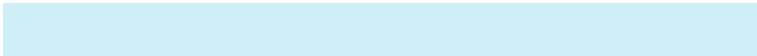
167, 157, 109

Sweetspot

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



86, 167, 191



208, 238, 247



86, 191, 109



101, 120, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



86, 167, 191



84, 210, 247



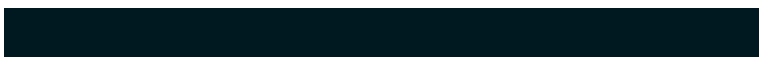
86, 116, 191



85, 92, 94



0, 122, 158



0, 24, 31

Inverse Universe

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



191, 86, 167



247, 84, 210



191, 161, 86



94, 85, 92



158, 0, 122



31, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 86, 167, 191 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

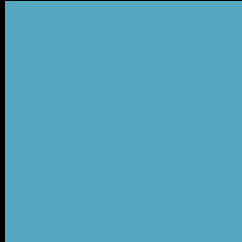
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 191 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

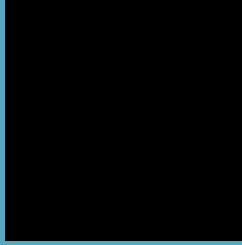
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 167, 191 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 167, 191.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 167, 191.

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, 167, 191

Protanopia
150, 154, 182

Deuteranopia
151, 152, 194



Tritanopia
83, 168, 182

Trichromacy



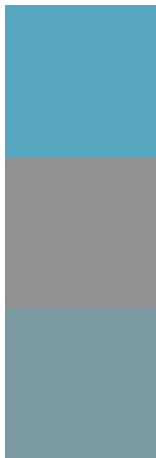
Original Color
86, 167, 191

Protanomaly
127, 159, 185

Deuteranomaly
127, 157, 193

Tritanomaly
84, 168, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color
86, 167, 191

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
124, 154, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 86, 167, 191 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, 167, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 167, 191)  
}
```

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, 167, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 167, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 86, 167, 191 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, 167, 191) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 167, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 167, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 167, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 167, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 167,  
191) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 86, 167, 191 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 167, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 167,  
191) }
```

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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