

Converting Colors

RGB(86, 168, 125)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(86, 168, 125) contains.

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Color

RGB(86, 168, 125)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56A87D
RGB	86, 168, 125
RGB Percent	34%, 66%, 49%
CMY	0.6627, 0.3412, 0.5098
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.26, 0.34
HSL	149°, 32%, 50%
HSV	149°, 49%, 66%
XYZ	21.5421, 31.4644, 24.3399
YIQ	138.5800, -35.0690, -30.7570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

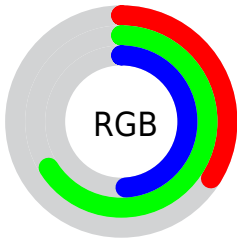
Format	Color
RYB	86, 142, 168
Decimal	5679229
CIELab	62.90, -35.23, 14.65
CIELCh	63, 38.151, 157.419
Yxy	31.4644, 0.2785, 0.4068
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283869309 (0xFF56A87D)
YUV	138.5800, -6.6949, -46.1127
Hunter-Lab	56.0931, -29.6116, 13.5381

Details

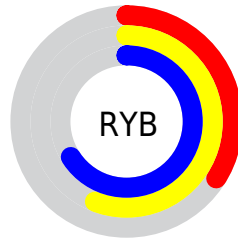
The RGB color **86, 168, 125** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **168, 86, 129**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140, 224, 178**, and **28, 115, 76** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69, 168, 116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103, 168, 134**.

Distribution



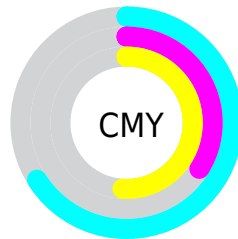
- Red (34%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 86, 168, 125 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, 168, 125 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 86, 168, 125  86, 168, 125

255, 255, 255  59, 141, 100

 140, 224, 178  28, 115, 76

 168, 253, 205  0, 90, 53


 197, 255, 233  0, 66, 31

 225, 255, 255  0, 43, 9

255, 255, 255  0, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0

 86, 168, 125  86, 168, 125

 69, 168, 116  103, 168, 134

■ 52, 168, 107

■ 120, 168, 143

■ 36, 168, 99

■ 136, 168, 151

■ 19, 168, 90

■ 153, 168, 160

■ 2, 168, 81

■ 170, 168, 169

■ 0, 168, 80

■ 187, 168, 178

■ 204, 168, 187

■ 220, 168, 195

■ 237, 168, 204

Harmonies

Analogous

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



129, 162, 97



86, 168, 125



19, 170, 160

Triad

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



86, 168, 125



115, 153, 219



214, 130, 113

Complementary

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



86, 168, 125



168, 86, 129

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.



217, 125, 145



86, 168, 125



167, 140, 206

Square

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



86, 168, 125



44, 163, 214



201, 129, 179



195, 141, 90

Rectangle

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



86, 168, 125



0, 169, 182



201, 129, 179



217, 128, 123

Sweetspot

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



86, 168, 125



186, 219, 202



130, 168, 86



90, 110, 99



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



86, 168, 125



90, 219, 151



86, 168, 165



76, 84, 80



0, 148, 70



0, 20, 10

Inverse Universe

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



168, 86, 129



219, 90, 158



168, 86, 89



84, 76, 80



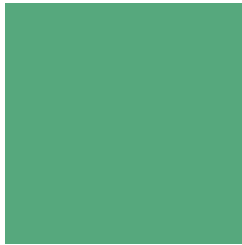
148, 0, 78



20, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 86, 168, 125 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, 168, 125 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

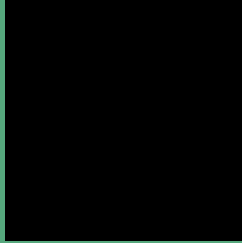
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 125 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 168, 125.

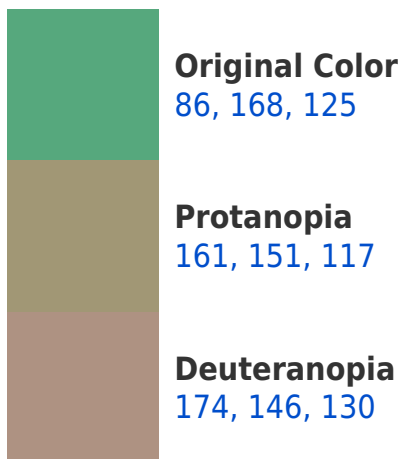


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 168, 125.

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
99, 161, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color

86, 168, 125



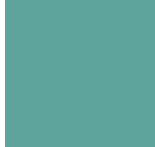
Protanomaly

134, 157, 120



Deuteranomaly

142, 154, 128



Tritanomaly

94, 164, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

86, 168, 125



Achromatopsia

139, 139, 139



Achromatomaly

120, 150, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 86, 168, 125 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, 168, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 168, 125)  
}
```

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, 168, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 168, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 86, 168, 125 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, 168, 125) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 168, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 168, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 168, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 168, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 168,  
125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 86, 168, 125 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 168, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 168,  
125) }
```

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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