

Converting Colors

RGB(86, 168, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(86, 168, 146) contains.

RGB(86, 168, 146)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(86, 168, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56A892
RGB	86, 168, 146
RGB Percent	34%, 66%, 57%
CMY	0.6627, 0.3412, 0.4275
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.13, 0.34
HSL	164°, 32%, 50%
HSV	164°, 49%, 66%
XYZ	23.0287, 32.0590, 32.1684
YIQ	140.9740, -41.8100, -24.2260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

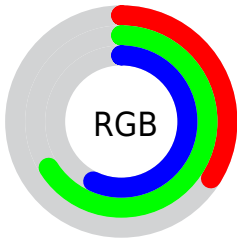
Format	Color
RYB	86, 133, 168
Decimal	5679250
CIELab	63.39, -30.50, 3.68
CIElCh	63, 30.719, 173.125
Yxy	32.0590, 0.2639, 0.3674
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283869330 (0xFF56A892)
YUV	140.9740, 2.4778, -48.2122
Hunter-Lab	56.6207, -26.4869, 5.9495

Details

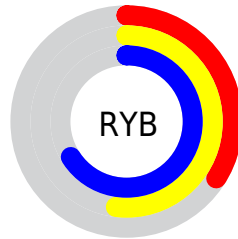
The RGB color **86, 168, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 86, 108**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141, 224, 200**, and **27, 115, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69, 168, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103, 168, 151**.

Distribution



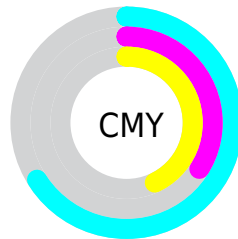
- Red (34%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 86, 168, 146 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, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86, 168, 146



86, 168, 146

255, 255, 255



58, 141, 120



141, 224, 200



27, 115, 96



169, 252, 228



0, 90, 72



197, 255, 255



0, 66, 49



226, 255, 255



0, 43, 29



0, 20, 3



0, 0, 0



86, 168, 146



86, 168, 146



69, 168, 141



103, 168, 151

■ 52, 168, 137

■ 120, 168, 155

■ 36, 168, 132

■ 136, 168, 160

■ 19, 168, 128

■ 153, 168, 164

■ 2, 168, 123

■ 170, 168, 169

■ 0, 168, 123

■ 187, 168, 173

■ 204, 168, 178

■ 220, 168, 182

■ 237, 168, 187

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119, 165, 120



86, 168, 146



60, 168, 174

Triad

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



86, 168, 146



148, 149, 204



198, 140, 111

Complementary

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



86, 168, 146



168, 86, 108

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.



208, 134, 133



86, 168, 146



182, 139, 187

Square

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



86, 168, 146



106, 158, 207



203, 133, 161



178, 150, 99

Rectangle

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



86, 168, 146



61, 166, 190



203, 133, 161



203, 138, 117

Sweetspot

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



86, 168, 146



186, 219, 210



109, 168, 86



90, 110, 104



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



86, 168, 146



90, 219, 185



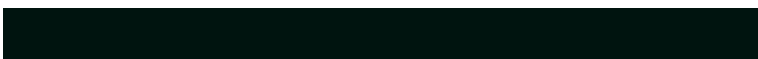
86, 150, 168



76, 84, 82



0, 148, 108



0, 20, 15

Inverse Universe

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



168, 86, 108



219, 90, 125



168, 104, 86



84, 76, 78



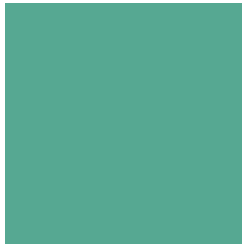
148, 0, 40



20, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 86, 168, 146 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, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

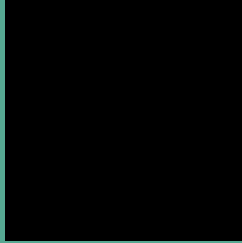
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 168, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 168, 146.

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
95, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

86, 168, 146



Protanomaly

132, 158, 140



Deuteranomaly

138, 155, 149



Tritanomaly

92, 165, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color

86, 168, 146



Achromatopsia

141, 141, 141



Achromatomaly

121, 151, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 86, 168, 146 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, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 168, 146)  
}
```

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, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 168, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 86, 168, 146 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, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 168, 146) }
```

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, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 168, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 168, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 168,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 86, 168, 146 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, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 168,  
146) }
```

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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