

Converting Colors

RGB(86, 168, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(86, 168, 193) contains.

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Color

RGB(86, 168, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56A8C1
RGB	86, 168, 193
RGB Percent	34%, 66%, 76%
CMY	0.6627, 0.3412, 0.2431
CMYK	0.55, 0.13, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	194°, 46%, 55%
HSV	194°, 55%, 76%
XYZ	27.4660, 33.8340, 55.5351
YIQ	146.3320, -56.8970, -9.6090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

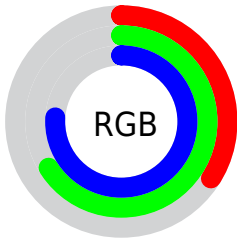
Format	Color
R _Y B	86, 132, 193
Decimal	5679297
CIE Lab	64.83, -17.84, -20.43
CIE LCh	65, 27.127, 228.870
Yxy	33.8340, 0.2351, 0.2896
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283869377 (0xFF56A8C1)
YUV	146.3320, 23.0073, -52.9112
Hunter-Lab	58.1670, -17.5058, -15.8904

Details

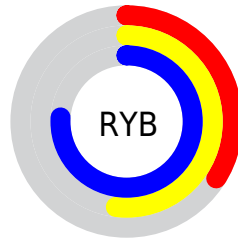
The RGB color **86, 168, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **193, 111, 86**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143, 223, 249**, and **14, 116, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67, 163, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105, 173, 193**.

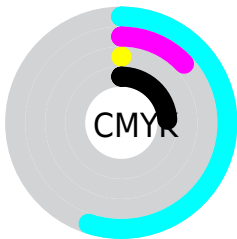
Distribution



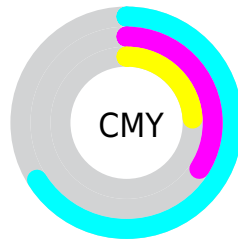
- Red (34%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)




- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 86, 168, 193 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, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 86, 168, 193


255, 255, 255


 143, 223, 249


 172, 252, 255

 201, 255, 255

 231, 255, 255

 86, 168, 193

 55, 141, 166

 14, 116, 139

 0, 91, 114


 0, 67, 89


 0, 45, 66

 0, 26, 44

 0, 1, 23

 0, 0, 0

 86, 168, 193

 86, 168, 193

■ 67, 163, 193

■ 105, 173, 193

■ 47, 159, 193

■ 125, 177, 193

■ 28, 154, 193

■ 144, 182, 193

■ 9, 150, 193

■ 163, 186, 193

■ 0, 148, 193

■ 183, 191, 193

■ 202, 195, 193

■ 221, 200, 193

■ 240, 204, 193

■ 255, 209, 193

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84, 171, 172



86, 168, 193



113, 162, 204

Triad

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



86, 168, 193



200, 140, 167



159, 161, 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, 193



193, 111, 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.



183, 153, 110



86, 168, 193



206, 140, 143

Square

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



86, 168, 193



179, 146, 189



200, 145, 122



131, 167, 125

Rectangle

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



86, 168, 193



137, 157, 205



200, 145, 122



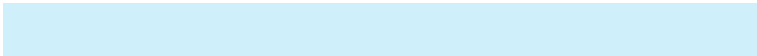
167, 158, 109

Sweetspot

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



86, 168, 193



207, 240, 250



86, 193, 111



100, 119, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



86, 168, 193



82, 211, 250



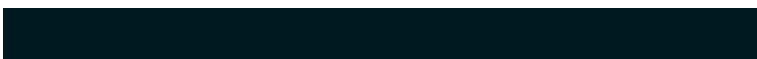
86, 115, 193



87, 95, 97



0, 123, 161



0, 25, 33

Inverse Universe

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



193, 86, 168



250, 82, 211



193, 164, 86



97, 87, 95



161, 0, 123



33, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 86, 168, 193 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

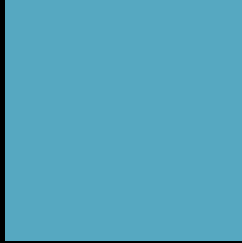
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 193 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

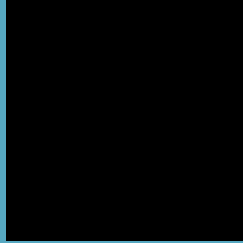
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 168, 193.

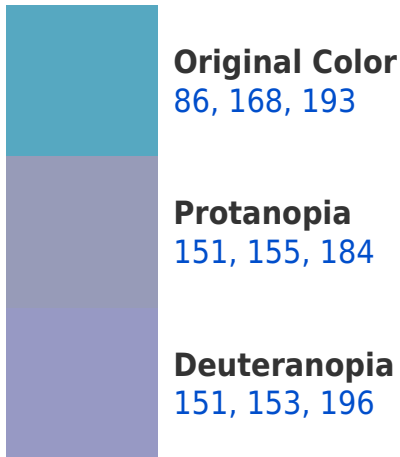


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 168, 193.

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
82, 170, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color
86, 168, 193



Protanomaly
127, 160, 187



Deuteranomaly
127, 158, 195



Tritanomaly
83, 169, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color
86, 168, 193



Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146



Achromatomaly
124, 154, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 86, 168, 193 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, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 168, 193)  
}
```

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, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 168, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 86, 168, 193 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

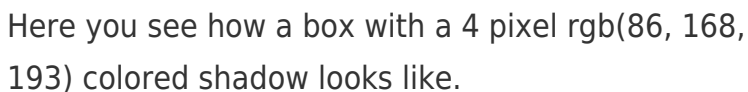
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(86, 168, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 168, 193) }
```

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, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 168, 193); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 168, 193); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 168, 193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 86, 168, 193 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, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 168,  
193) }
```

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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