

Converting Colors

RGB(86, 170, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(86, 170, 145) contains.

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Color

RGB(86, 170, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56AA91
RGB	86, 170, 145
RGB Percent	34%, 67%, 57%
CMY	0.6627, 0.3333, 0.4314
CMYK	0.49, 0.00, 0.15, 0.33
HSL	162°, 33%, 50%
HSV	162°, 49%, 67%
XYZ	23.3233, 32.7722, 31.8845
YIQ	142.0340, -42.0390, -25.5830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

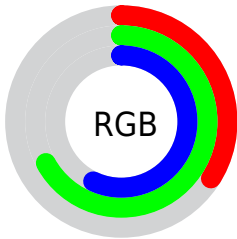
Format	Color
RYB	86, 135, 170
Decimal	5679761
CIELab	63.98, -31.69, 5.08
CIElCh	64, 32.098, 170.897
Yxy	32.7722, 0.2651, 0.3725
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283869841 (0xFF56AA91)
YUV	142.0340, 1.4622, -49.1418
Hunter-Lab	57.2470, -27.4587, 7.0506

Details

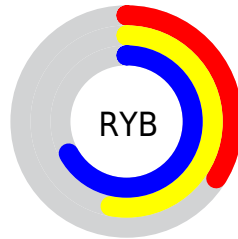
The RGB color **86, 170, 145** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **170, 86, 111**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141, 226, 199**, and **26, 117, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69, 170, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103, 170, 150**.

Distribution



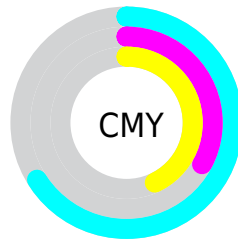
- Red (34%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 86, 170, 145 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, 170, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86, 170, 145



86, 170, 145

255, 255, 255



58, 143, 119



141, 226, 199



26, 117, 95



169, 255, 227



0, 92, 71



197, 255, 255



0, 68, 49



226, 255, 255



0, 45, 28



0, 23, 1



0, 0, 0



86, 170, 145



86, 170, 145



69, 170, 140



103, 170, 150

■ 52, 170, 135

■ 120, 170, 155

■ 35, 170, 130

■ 137, 170, 160

■ 18, 170, 125

■ 154, 170, 165

■ 1, 170, 120

■ 171, 170, 170

■ 0, 170, 119

■ 188, 170, 175

■ 205, 170, 180

■ 222, 170, 185

■ 239, 170, 191

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121, 166, 118



86, 170, 145



55, 170, 174

Triad

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



86, 170, 145



146, 151, 208



203, 141, 112

Complementary

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



86, 170, 145



170, 86, 111

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.



212, 134, 136



86, 170, 145



183, 141, 191

Square

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



86, 170, 145



101, 160, 211



205, 134, 165



182, 150, 99

Rectangle

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



86, 170, 145



52, 169, 192



205, 134, 165



207, 138, 119

Sweetspot

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



86, 170, 145



189, 222, 212



111, 170, 86



92, 112, 106



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



86, 170, 145



91, 222, 183



86, 153, 170



76, 84, 82



0, 148, 104



0, 20, 14

Inverse Universe

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



170, 86, 111



222, 91, 130



170, 103, 86



84, 76, 78



148, 0, 44



20, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 86, 170, 145 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

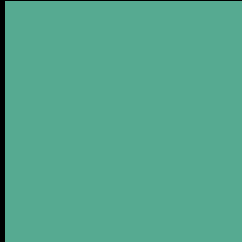
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 170, 145 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, 170, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 170, 145.

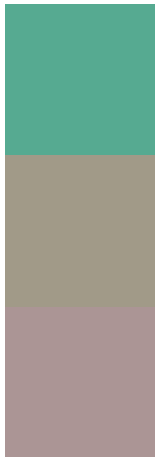


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 170, 145.

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, 170, 145

Protanopia
161, 154, 136

Deuteranopia
171, 149, 149



Tritanopia
96, 165, 179

Trichromacy



Original Color

86, 170, 145



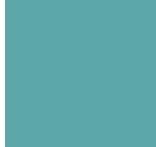
Protanomaly

134, 160, 139



Deuteranomaly

140, 157, 148



Tritanomaly

92, 167, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

86, 170, 145



Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142



Achromatomaly

122, 152, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 86, 170, 145 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, 170, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 170, 145)  
}
```

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, 170, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 170, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 86, 170, 145 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, 170, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 170, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 170, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 170, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 170, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 170,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 86, 170, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 170, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 170,  
145) }
```

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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