

Converting Colors

RGB(86, 172, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(86, 172, 137) contains.

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Color

RGB(86, 172, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56AC89
RGB	86, 172, 137
RGB Percent	34%, 67%, 54%
CMY	0.6627, 0.3255, 0.4627
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.20, 0.33
HSL	156°, 34%, 51%
HSV	156°, 50%, 67%
XYZ	23.1056, 33.2896, 28.8747
YIQ	142.2960, -40.0210, -29.1170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

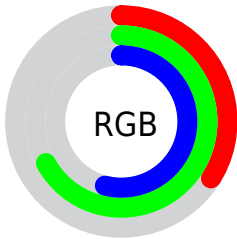
Format	Color
RYB	86, 140, 172
Decimal	5680265
CIELab	64.39, -34.47, 10.12
CIELCh	64, 35.929, 163.644
Yxy	33.2896, 0.2710, 0.3904
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283870345 (0xFF56AC89)
YUV	142.2960, -2.6109, -49.3716
Hunter-Lab	57.6972, -29.4872, 10.7162

Details

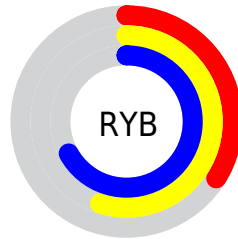
The RGB color **86, 172, 137** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **172, 86, 121**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141, 228, 190**, and **26, 119, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69, 172, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103, 172, 144**.

Distribution



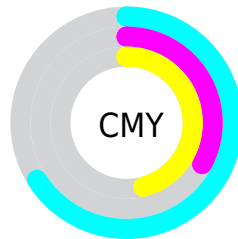
- Red (34%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (33%)




- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 86, 172, 137 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, 172, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 86, 172, 137


255, 255, 255


 141, 228, 190

 169, 255, 218

 197, 255, 247

 226, 255, 255

 86, 172, 137

 58, 145, 112

 26, 119, 87


 0, 94, 64


 0, 69, 42


 0, 46, 21

 0, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 86, 172, 137

 69, 172, 130

 86, 172, 137

 103, 172, 144

■ 52, 172, 123

■ 120, 172, 151

■ 34, 172, 116

■ 138, 172, 158

■ 17, 172, 109

■ 155, 172, 165

■ 0, 172, 102

■ 172, 172, 172

■ 189, 172, 179

■ 206, 172, 186

■ 224, 172, 193

■ 241, 172, 200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 167, 109



86, 172, 137



36, 173, 170

Triad

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



86, 172, 137



133, 154, 218



213, 137, 113

Complementary

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



86, 172, 137



172, 86, 121

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.



219, 131, 143



86, 172, 137



178, 142, 203

Square

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



86, 172, 137



77, 164, 217



208, 133, 175



192, 148, 95

Rectangle

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



86, 172, 137



0, 172, 191



208, 133, 175



216, 135, 122

Sweetspot

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



86, 172, 137



191, 224, 211



122, 172, 86



92, 112, 104



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



86, 172, 137



90, 224, 170



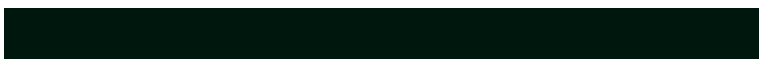
86, 165, 172



78, 87, 83



0, 150, 89



0, 23, 14

Inverse Universe

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



172, 86, 121



224, 90, 145



172, 93, 86



87, 78, 82



150, 0, 61



23, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 86, 172, 137 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, 172, 137 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, 172, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 172, 137.

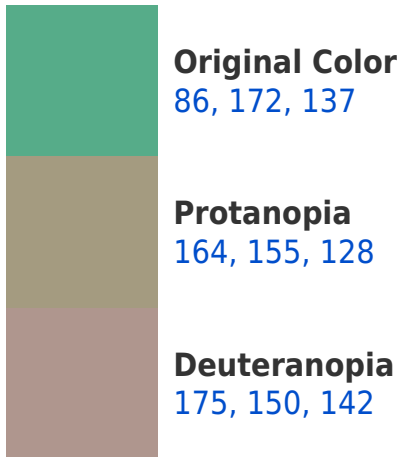


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 172, 137.

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
98, 166, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color

86, 172, 137



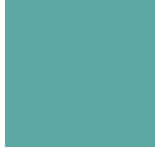
Protanomaly

136, 161, 131



Deuteranomaly

143, 158, 140



Tritanomaly

94, 168, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color

86, 172, 137



Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142



Achromatomaly

122, 153, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 86, 172, 137 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, 172, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 172, 137)  
}
```

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, 172, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 172, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 86, 172, 137 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, 172, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 172, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 172, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 172, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 172, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 172,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 86, 172, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 172, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 172,  
137) }
```

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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