

Converting Colors

RGB(86, 193, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(86, 193, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(86, 193, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56C1C6
RGB	86, 193, 198
RGB Percent	34%, 76%, 78%
CMY	0.6627, 0.2431, 0.2235
CMYK	0.57, 0.03, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	183°, 50%, 56%
HSV	183°, 57%, 78%
XYZ	33.1008, 44.1956, 60.2121
YIQ	161.5770, -65.3770, -21.1290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

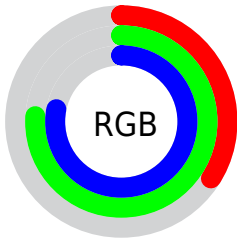
Format	Color
RYB	86, 141, 198
Decimal	5685702
CIELab	72.36, -29.08, -11.82
CIELCh	72, 31.389, 202.118
Yxy	44.1956, 0.2407, 0.3214
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283875782 (0xFF56C1C6)
YUV	161.5770, 17.9565, -66.2810
Hunter-Lab	66.4798, -27.4631, -7.1643

Details

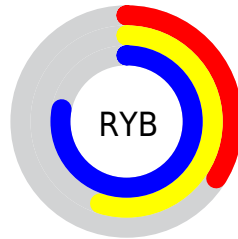
The RGB color **86, 193, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **198, 91, 86**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146, 250, 255**, and **0, 139, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66, 192, 198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106, 194, 198**.

Distribution



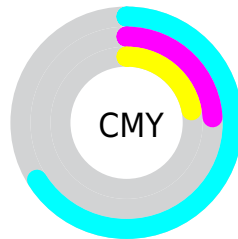
- Red (34%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)





- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 86, 193, 198 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, 193, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 86, 193, 198

 86, 193, 198


255, 255, 255

 53, 166, 171


 146, 250, 255

 0, 139, 144

 175, 255, 255

 0, 113, 119


 204, 255, 255

 0, 88, 94


 234, 255, 255


 0, 64, 70

 0, 42, 48

 0, 16, 28

 0, 0, 0

 86, 193, 198

 86, 193, 198

■ 66, 192, 198

■ 106, 194, 198

■ 46, 191, 198

■ 126, 195, 198

■ 27, 190, 198

■ 145, 196, 198

■ 7, 189, 198

■ 165, 197, 198

■ 0, 189, 198

■ 185, 197, 198

■ 205, 198, 198

■ 225, 199, 198

■ 244, 200, 198

■ 255, 201, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110, 193, 169



86, 193, 198



93, 190, 222

Triad

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



86, 193, 198



207, 163, 213



205, 173, 121

Complementary

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



86, 193, 198



198, 91, 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.



226, 164, 133



86, 193, 198



229, 157, 186

Square

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



86, 193, 198



171, 173, 230



235, 157, 157



176, 182, 124

Rectangle

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



86, 193, 198



115, 185, 231



235, 157, 157



213, 170, 123

Sweetspot

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



86, 193, 198



212, 253, 255



86, 198, 90



102, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



86, 193, 198



82, 247, 255



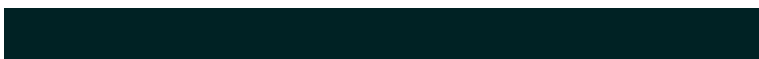
86, 138, 198



90, 99, 99



0, 156, 163



0, 34, 36

Inverse Universe

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



198, 86, 193



255, 82, 247



198, 146, 86



99, 90, 99



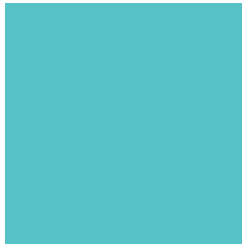
163, 0, 156



36, 0, 34

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 86, 193, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

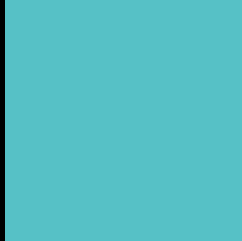
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 193, 198 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

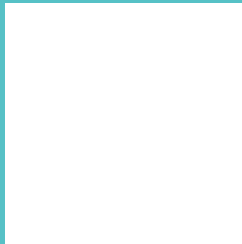
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 86, 193, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 193, 198.

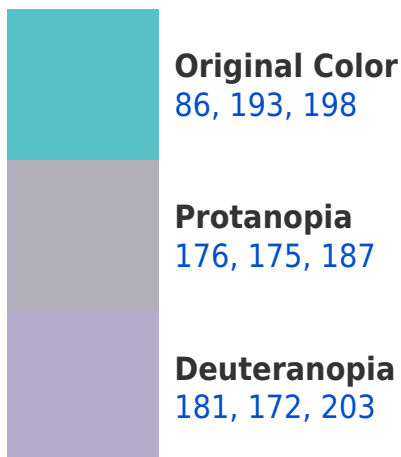


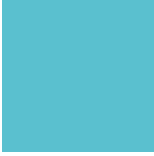
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 193, 198.

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
90, 192, 207

Trichromacy



Original Color

86, 193, 198



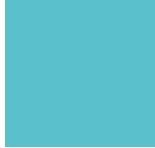
Protanomaly

143, 182, 191



Deuteranomaly

146, 180, 201



Tritanomaly

89, 192, 204

Monochromacy



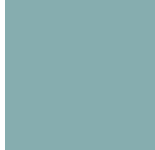
Original Color

86, 193, 198



Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162



Achromatomaly

134, 173, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 86, 193, 198 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, 193, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 193, 198)  
}
```

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, 193, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 193, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 86, 193, 198 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

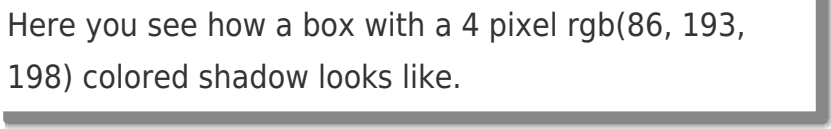
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(86, 193, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 193, 198) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 193, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 193, 198); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 193, 198); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 193, 198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 86, 193, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 193, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 193,  
198) }
```

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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