

Converting Colors

RGB(86, 204, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(86, 204, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(86, 204, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56CCA0
RGB	86, 204, 160
RGB Percent	34%, 80%, 63%
CMY	0.6627, 0.2000, 0.3725
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.22, 0.20
HSL	158°, 54%, 57%
HSV	158°, 58%, 80%
XYZ	31.7758, 47.7022, 40.7904
YIQ	163.7020, -56.2040, -38.7000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

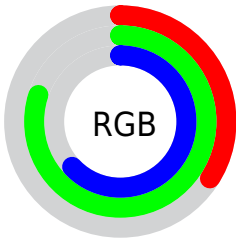
Format	Color
RYB	86, 159, 204
Decimal	5688480
CIELab	74.64, -43.65, 12.09
CIELCh	75, 45.298, 164.516
Yxy	47.7022, 0.2642, 0.3966
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283878560 (0xFF56CCA0)
YUV	163.7020, -1.8251, -68.1447
Hunter-Lab	69.0668, -38.7438, 13.3305

Details

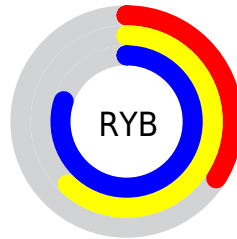
The RGB color **86, 204, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. The color can be described as light muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **204, 86, 130**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145, 255, 215**, and **2, 149, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66, 204, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106, 204, 168**.

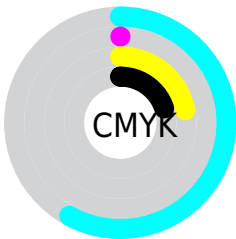
Distribution



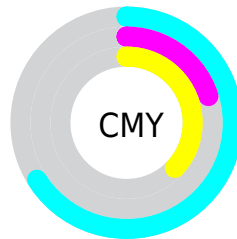
- Red (34%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 86, 204, 160 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, 204, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 86, 204, 160

 86, 204, 160


255, 255, 255

 54, 176, 134


 145, 255, 215

 2, 149, 108

 174, 255, 243

 0, 123, 84

 204, 255, 255

 0, 97, 61

 233, 255, 255

 0, 72, 39

 0, 49, 18

 0, 25, 0

 0, 0, 0

 86, 204, 160

 86, 204, 160

 66, 204, 152

 106, 204, 168

 45, 204, 145

 127, 204, 175

 25, 204, 137

 147, 204, 183

 4, 204, 130

 168, 204, 190

 0, 204, 128

 188, 204, 198

 208, 204, 206

 229, 204, 213

 249, 204, 221

 255, 204, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

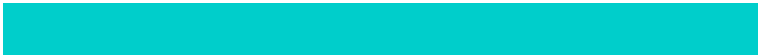
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



143, 198, 123



86, 204, 160



0, 206, 203

Triad

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



86, 204, 160



154, 181, 255



255, 159, 127

Complementary

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



86, 204, 160



204, 86, 130

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.



255, 151, 165



86, 204, 160



214, 165, 243

Square

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



86, 204, 160



70, 194, 255



251, 153, 207



229, 174, 103

Rectangle

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



86, 204, 160



0, 204, 230



251, 153, 207



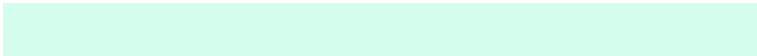
255, 155, 139

Sweetspot

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



86, 204, 160



212, 255, 239



131, 204, 86



102, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



86, 204, 160



79, 255, 189



86, 190, 204



92, 102, 98



0, 166, 104



0, 38, 24

Inverse Universe

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



204, 86, 130



255, 79, 145



204, 100, 86



102, 92, 96



166, 0, 62



38, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 86, 204, 160 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, 204, 160 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, 204, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 204, 160.

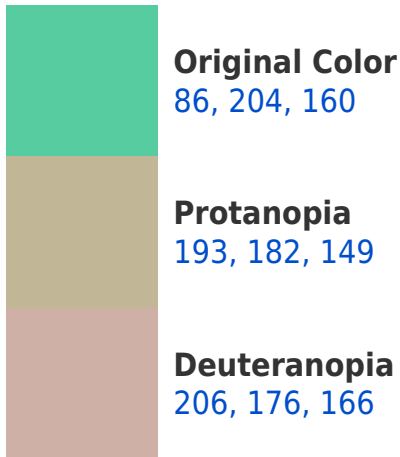


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 204, 160.

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





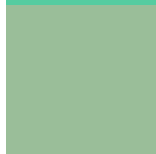
Tritanopia
103, 197, 213

Trichromacy



Original Color

86, 204, 160



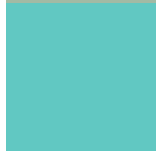
Protanomaly

154, 190, 153



Deuteranomaly

162, 186, 164



Tritanomaly

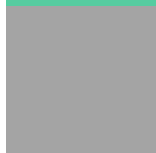
97, 200, 194

Monochromacy



Original Color

86, 204, 160



Achromatopsia

164, 164, 164



Achromatomaly

136, 179, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 86, 204, 160 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, 204, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 204, 160)  
}
```

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, 204, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 204, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 86, 204, 160 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, 204, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 204, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 204, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 204, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 204, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 204,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 86, 204, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 204, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 204,  
160) }
```

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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