

Converting Colors

RGB(86, 215, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(86, 215, 159) contains.

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Color

RGB(86, 215, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56D79F
RGB	86, 215, 159
RGB Percent	34%, 84%, 62%
CMY	0.6627, 0.1569, 0.3765
CMYK	0.60, 0.00, 0.26, 0.16
HSL	154°, 62%, 59%
HSV	154°, 60%, 84%
XYZ	34.3962, 53.0825, 41.2340
YIQ	170.0450, -58.9080, -44.7640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

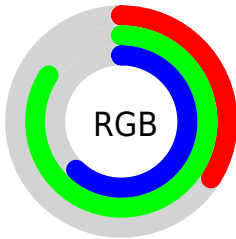
Format	Color
RYB	86, 168, 215
Decimal	5691295
CIELab	77.92, -48.53, 17.24
CIELCh	78, 51.505, 160.445
Yxy	53.0825, 0.2672, 0.4124
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283881375 (0xFF56D79F)
YUV	170.0450, -5.4452, -73.7075
Hunter-Lab	72.8577, -43.2311, 17.4451

Details

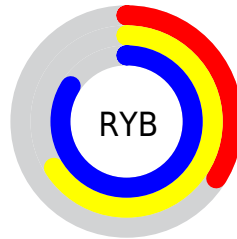
The RGB color **86, 215, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. The color can be described as light muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **215, 86, 142**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146, 255, 214**, and **0, 159, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65, 215, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108, 215, 168**.

Distribution



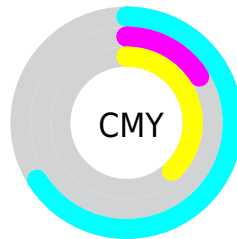
- Red (34%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 86, 215, 159 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, 215, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86, 215, 159



86, 215, 159

255, 255, 255



52, 187, 133



146, 255, 214



0, 159, 107



176, 255, 242



0, 132, 83



206, 255, 255



0, 106, 60



236, 255, 255



0, 81, 37



0, 57, 16



0, 35, 0



0, 0, 0



86, 215, 159



86, 215, 159

 65, 215, 150

 108, 215, 168

 43, 215, 140

 129, 215, 178

 21, 215, 131

 151, 215, 187

 0, 215, 122

 172, 215, 196

 194, 215, 206

 215, 215, 215

 237, 215, 224

 255, 215, 234

 255, 215, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

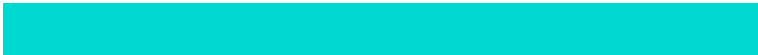
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



154, 208, 117



86, 215, 159



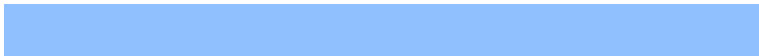
0, 217, 208

Triad

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



86, 215, 159



145, 192, 255



255, 162, 133

Complementary

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



86, 215, 159



215, 86, 142

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, 153, 178



86, 215, 159



219, 174, 255

Square

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



86, 215, 159



0, 206, 255



255, 158, 226



248, 179, 102

Rectangle

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



86, 215, 159



0, 216, 240



255, 158, 226



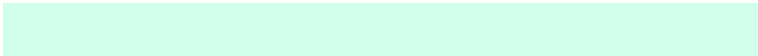
255, 158, 147

Sweetspot

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



86, 215, 159



209, 255, 235



144, 215, 86



99, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



86, 215, 159



71, 255, 175



86, 209, 215



96, 107, 102



0, 171, 97



0, 43, 25

Inverse Universe

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



215, 86, 142



255, 71, 151



215, 92, 86



107, 96, 101



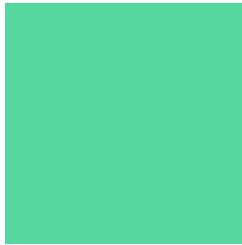
171, 0, 74



43, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 86, 215, 159 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, 215, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

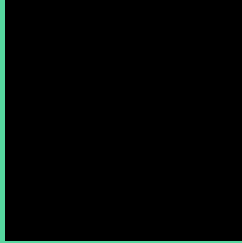
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 215, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 215, 159.

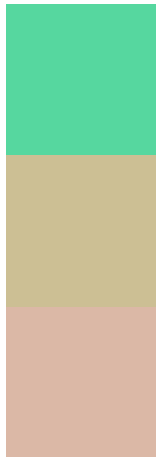


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 215, 159.

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](#).

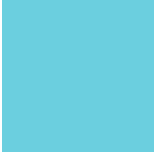
Dichromacy



Original Color
86, 215, 159

Protanopia
204, 191, 148

Deuteranopia
219, 184, 166



Tritanopia
107, 207, 223

Trichromacy



Original Color

86, 215, 159



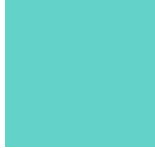
Protanomaly

161, 200, 152



Deuteranomaly

171, 195, 163



Tritanomaly

99, 210, 200

Monochromacy



Original Color

86, 215, 159



Achromatopsia

170, 170, 170



Achromatomaly

139, 186, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 86, 215, 159 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, 215, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 215, 159)  
}
```

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, 215, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 215, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 86, 215, 159 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, 215, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 215, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 215, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 215, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 215, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 215,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 86, 215, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 215, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 215,  
159) }
```

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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