

Converting Colors

RGB(86, 220, 107)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(86, 220, 107) contains.

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Color

RGB(86, 220, 107)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56DC6B
RGB	86, 220, 107
RGB Percent	34%, 86%, 42%
CMY	0.6627, 0.1373, 0.5804
CMYK	0.61, 0.00, 0.51, 0.14
HSL	129°, 66%, 60%
HSV	129°, 61%, 86%
XYZ	32.0848, 54.2264, 22.6856
YIQ	167.0520, -43.5910, -63.5510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

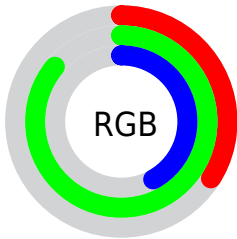
Format	Color
RYB	86, 202, 220
Decimal	5692523
CIELab	78.59, -59.59, 44.53
CIElCh	79, 74.387, 143.232
Yxy	54.2264, 0.2944, 0.4975
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283882603 (0xFF56DC6B)
YUV	167.0520, -29.6056, -71.0826
Hunter-Lab	73.6386, -51.0939, 33.2817

Details

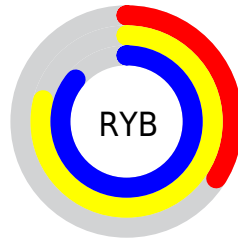
The RGB color **86, 220, 107** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC66**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **220, 86, 199**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147, 255, 160**, and **0, 164, 56** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64, 220, 88**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108, 220, 126**.

Distribution



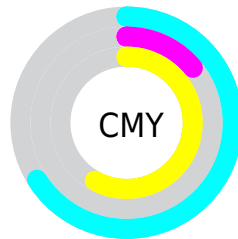
- Red (34%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (14%)


















- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 86, 220, 107 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, 220, 107 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 86, 220, 107	 86, 220, 107
 255, 255, 255	 51, 192, 81
 147, 255, 160	 0, 164, 56
 177, 255, 188	 0, 137, 29
 207, 255, 216	 0, 110, 0
 238, 255, 245	 0, 84, 0
	 0, 60, 0
	 0, 36, 0
	 0, 0, 0
 86, 220, 107	 86, 220, 107

■ 64, 220, 88

■ 108, 220, 126

■ 42, 220, 70

■ 130, 220, 144

■ 20, 220, 51

■ 152, 220, 163

■ 0, 220, 34

■ 174, 220, 181

■ 196, 220, 200

■ 218, 220, 218

■ 240, 220, 237

■ 255, 220, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 207, 52



86, 220, 107



0, 226, 176

Triad

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



86, 220, 107



0, 207, 255



255, 133, 144

Complementary

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



86, 220, 107



220, 86, 199

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, 130, 213



86, 220, 107



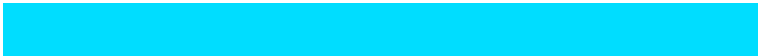
166, 183, 255

Square

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



86, 220, 107



0, 221, 255



255, 152, 255



255, 158, 84

Rectangle

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



86, 220, 107



0, 228, 224



255, 152, 255



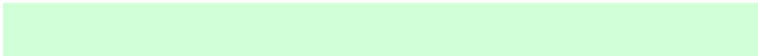
255, 129, 167

Sweetspot

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



86, 220, 107



209, 255, 216



200, 220, 86



99, 128, 104



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



86, 220, 107



69, 255, 98



86, 220, 173



99, 110, 100



0, 173, 27



0, 46, 7

Inverse Universe

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



220, 86, 199



255, 69, 226



220, 86, 133



110, 99, 108



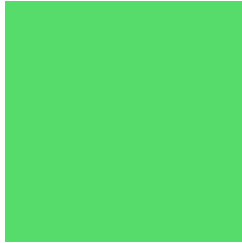
173, 0, 146



46, 0, 39

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 86, 220, 107 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, 220, 107 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, 220, 107 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 220, 107.

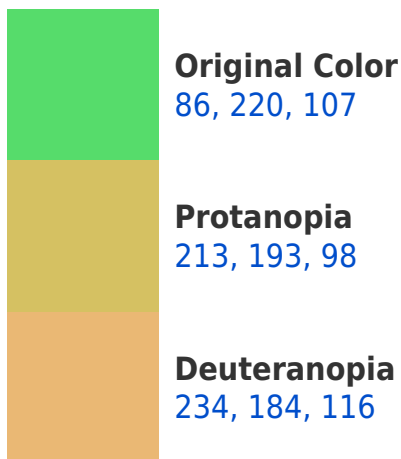


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 220, 107.

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
117, 207, 224

Trichromacy



Original Color

86, 220, 107



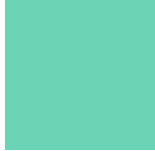
Protanomaly

167, 203, 101



Deuteranomaly

180, 197, 113



Tritanomaly

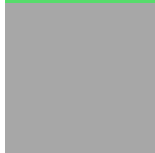
106, 212, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color

86, 220, 107



Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167



Achromatomaly

138, 186, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 86, 220, 107 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, 220, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 220, 107)  
}
```

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, 220, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 220, 107) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 86, 220, 107 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, 220, 107) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 220, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(86, 220, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 220, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 220, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 220,  
107) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 86, 220, 107 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 220, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 220,  
107) }
```

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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