

Converting Colors

RGB(86, 220, 185)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(86, 220, 185) contains.

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Color

RGB(86, 220, 185)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56DCB9
RGB	86, 220, 185
RGB Percent	34%, 86%, 73%
CMY	0.6627, 0.1373, 0.2745
CMYK	0.61, 0.00, 0.16, 0.14
HSL	164°, 66%, 60%
HSV	164°, 61%, 86%
XYZ	38.1879, 56.6676, 54.8242
YIQ	175.9440, -68.6290, -39.2930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

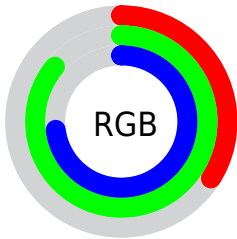
Format	Color
RYB	86, 163, 220
Decimal	5692601
CIELab	79.99, -44.81, 6.39
CIELCh	80, 45.265, 171.881
Yxy	56.6676, 0.2551, 0.3786
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283882681 (0xFF56DCB9)
YUV	175.9440, 4.4646, -78.8809
Hunter-Lab	75.2779, -41.1846, 9.5142

Details

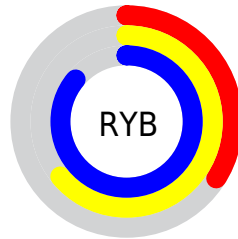
The RGB color **86, 220, 185** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. The color can be described as light muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **220, 86, 121**, and the grayscale version is **176, 176, 176**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148, 255, 241**, and **0, 164, 132** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64, 220, 179**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108, 220, 191**.

Distribution



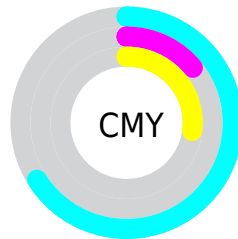
- Red (34%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 86, 220, 185 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, 185 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86, 220, 185



86, 220, 185

255, 255, 255



50, 192, 158



148, 255, 241



0, 164, 132



177, 255, 255



0, 137, 107



208, 255, 255



0, 111, 83



238, 255, 255



0, 86, 60



0, 61, 38



0, 40, 17



0, 0, 0



86, 220, 185



86, 220, 185

■ 64, 220, 179

■ 108, 220, 191

■ 42, 220, 174

■ 130, 220, 196

■ 20, 220, 168

■ 152, 220, 202

■ 0, 220, 163

■ 174, 220, 208

■ 196, 220, 214

■ 218, 220, 219

■ 240, 220, 225

■ 255, 220, 231

■ 255, 220, 237

Harmonies

Analogous

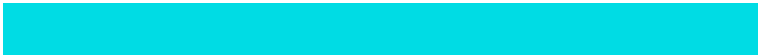
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



145, 215, 145



86, 220, 185



0, 220, 228

Triad

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



86, 220, 185



186, 192, 255



255, 177, 133

Complementary

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



86, 220, 185



220, 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.



255, 167, 169



86, 220, 185



240, 176, 251

Square

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



86, 220, 185



112, 206, 255



255, 166, 212



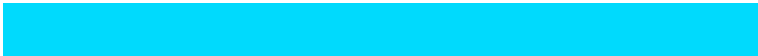
236, 192, 114

Rectangle

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



86, 220, 185



0, 218, 253



255, 166, 212



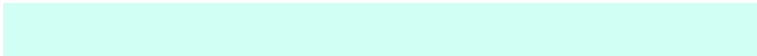
255, 173, 144

Sweetspot

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



86, 220, 185



209, 255, 243



122, 220, 86



99, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



86, 220, 185



69, 255, 206



86, 189, 220



99, 110, 107



0, 173, 128



0, 46, 34

Inverse Universe

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



220, 86, 121



255, 69, 117



220, 117, 86



110, 99, 102



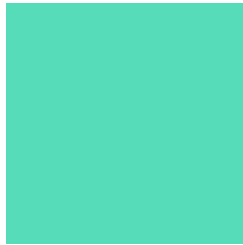
173, 0, 45



46, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 86, 220, 185 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

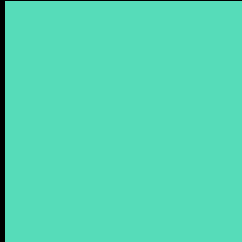
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 185 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

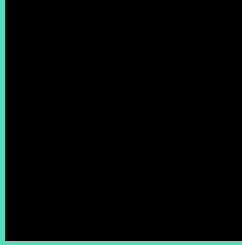
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

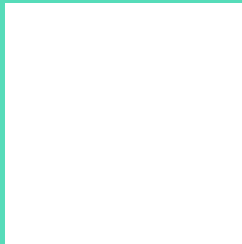
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 86, 220, 185 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 220, 185.

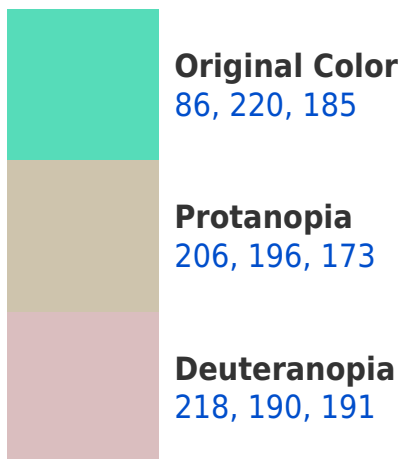


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 220, 185.

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, 214, 231

Trichromacy



Original Color

86, 220, 185



Protanomaly

162, 205, 177



Deuteranomaly

170, 201, 189



Tritanomaly

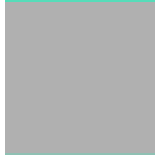
97, 216, 214

Monochromacy



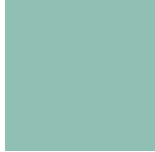
Original Color

86, 220, 185



Achromatopsia

176, 176, 176



Achromatomaly

143, 192, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 86, 220, 185 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, 185)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 220, 185)  
}
```

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, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 220, 185) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 86, 220, 185 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, 185) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 220, 185) }
```

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, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 220, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 220, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 220,  
185) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 86, 220, 185 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, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 220,  
185) }
```

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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