

Converting Colors

RGB(86, 83, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(86, 83, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(86, 83, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	565393
RGB	86, 83, 147
RGB Percent	34%, 33%, 58%
CMY	0.6627, 0.6745, 0.4235
CMYK	0.41, 0.44, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	243°, 28%, 45%
HSV	243°, 44%, 58%
XYZ	12.1975, 10.2715, 28.9435
YIQ	91.1930, -18.7560, 20.5400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

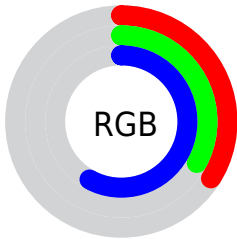
Format	Color
R_{YB}	86, 83, 147
Decimal	5657491
CIE _{Lab}	38.33, 18.04, -34.93
CIE _{LCh}	38, 39.315, 297.314
Yxy	10.2715, 0.2372, 0.1998
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283847571 (0xFF565393)
YUV	91.1930, 27.5129, -4.5543
Hunter-Lab	32.0492, 11.8483, -31.1100

Details

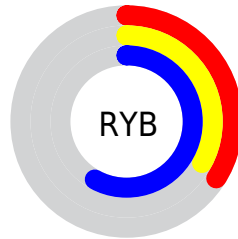
The RGB color **86, 83, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **144, 147, 83**, and the grayscale version is **91, 91, 91**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139, 132, 201**, and **34, 38, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72, 68, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **100, 98, 147**.

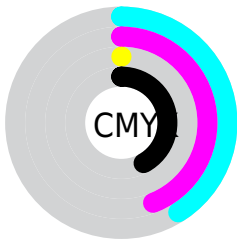
Distribution



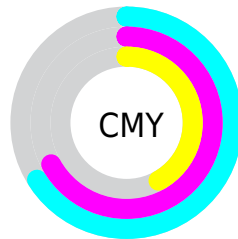
- Red (34%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 86, 83, 147 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, 83, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86, 83, 147



86, 83, 147

255, 255, 255



60, 60, 121



139, 132, 201



34, 38, 96



166, 159, 230



2, 18, 72



194, 186, 255



0, 0, 49



222, 213, 255



0, 1, 27



251, 242, 255



0, 0, 0



86, 83, 147



86, 83, 147



72, 68, 147



100, 98, 147



58, 54, 147



114, 112, 147

■ 44, 39, 147

■ 128, 127, 147

■ 30, 24, 147

■ 142, 142, 147

■ 16, 10, 147

■ 156, 157, 147

■ 7, 0, 147

■ 170, 171, 147

■ 184, 186, 147

■ 198, 201, 147

■ 212, 215, 147

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 95, 154



86, 83, 147



126, 70, 125

Triad

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



86, 83, 147



134, 75, 37



0, 105, 86

Complementary

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



86, 83, 147



144, 147, 83

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.



35, 103, 54



86, 83, 147



110, 88, 22

Square

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



86, 83, 147



147, 64, 63



78, 97, 29



0, 105, 119

Rectangle

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



86, 83, 147



141, 63, 105



78, 97, 29



0, 105, 75

Sweetspot

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



86, 83, 147



168, 166, 191



83, 145, 147



82, 81, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



86, 83, 147



96, 92, 191



117, 83, 147



67, 67, 74



6, 0, 138



0, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



147, 83, 144



191, 92, 187



113, 147, 83



74, 67, 74



138, 0, 131



10, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 86, 83, 147 looks on a white 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 86, 83, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 86, 83, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 83, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 86, 83, 147.

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

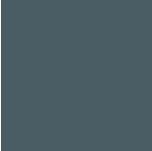
86, 83, 147

Protanopia

63, 88, 152

Deuteranopia

58, 90, 145



Tritanopia
74, 93, 101

Trichromacy



Original Color

86, 83, 147

Protanomaly

71, 86, 150

Deuteranomaly

68, 87, 146

Tritanomaly

78, 89, 118

Monochromacy



Original Color

86, 83, 147

Achromatopsia

91, 91, 91

Achromatomaly

89, 88, 111

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 86, 83, 147 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, 83, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 83, 147)  
}
```

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, 83, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 83, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 86, 83, 147 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, 83, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 83, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(86, 83, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 83, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 83, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 83,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 86, 83, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 83, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 83,  
147) }
```

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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