

Converting Colors

RGB(87, 116, 102)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(87, 116, 102) contains.

RGB(87, 116, 102)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(87, 116, 102)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	577466
RGB	87, 116, 102
RGB Percent	34%, 45%, 40%
CMY	0.6588, 0.5451, 0.6000
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.12, 0.55
HSL	151°, 14%, 40%
HSV	151°, 25%, 45%
XYZ	12.5741, 15.4763, 14.8949
YIQ	105.7330, -12.7900, -10.5020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

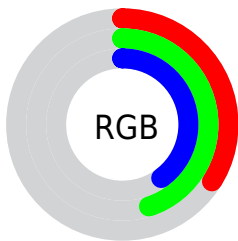
Format	Color
RYB	87, 106, 116
Decimal	5731430
CIELab	46.28, -13.68, 4.33
CIELCh	46, 14.345, 162.443
Yxy	15.4763, 0.2928, 0.3604
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283921510 (0xFF577466)
YUV	105.7330, -1.8404, -16.4288
Hunter-Lab	39.3400, -11.7914, 5.0896

Details

The RGB color **87, 116, 102** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **116, 87, 101**, and the grayscale version is **106, 106, 106**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137, 168, 153**, and **41, 68, 55** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75, 116, 96**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99, 116, 108**.

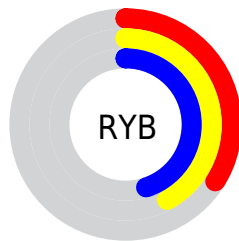
Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (45%)

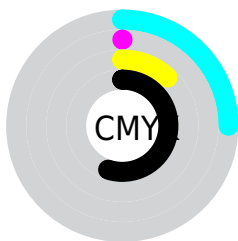
Blue (40%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (45%)

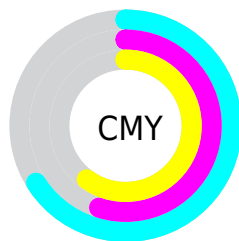


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 87, 116, 102 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 87, 116, 102 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87, 116, 102



87, 116, 102

255, 255, 255



63, 91, 78



137, 168, 153



41, 68, 55



164, 195, 180



19, 45, 34



191, 223, 207



0, 26, 12



219, 252, 235



0, 0, 0



248, 255, 255



87, 116, 102



87, 116, 102



75, 116, 96



99, 116, 108



64, 116, 91



110, 116, 113

■ 52, 116, 85

■ 122, 116, 119

■ 41, 116, 80

■ 133, 116, 124

■ 29, 116, 74

■ 145, 116, 130

■ 17, 116, 68

■ 157, 116, 136

■ 6, 116, 63

■ 168, 116, 141

■ 0, 116, 60

■ 180, 116, 147

■ 191, 116, 152

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100, 114, 92



87, 116, 102



78, 117, 114

Triad

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



87, 116, 102



102, 109, 133



133, 103, 94

Complementary

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



87, 116, 102



116, 87, 101

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.



135, 101, 105



87, 116, 102



118, 105, 127

Square

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



87, 116, 102



87, 113, 132



129, 102, 117



125, 106, 87

Rectangle

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



87, 116, 102



77, 116, 122



129, 102, 117



134, 102, 97

Sweetspot

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



87, 116, 102



138, 150, 145



101, 116, 87



69, 77, 73



204, 204, 204



77, 77, 77

Same Dimension

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



87, 116, 102



105, 150, 129



87, 116, 116



53, 59, 56



0, 122, 63



0, 250, 129

Inverse Universe

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



116, 87, 101



150, 105, 127



116, 87, 87



59, 53, 56



122, 0, 59



250, 0, 121

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 87, 116, 102 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 87, 116, 102 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

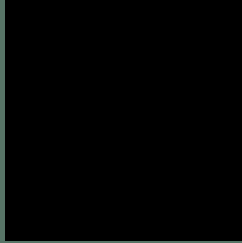
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 87, 116, 102 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 87, 116, 102.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 87, 116, 102.

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

87, 116, 102

Protanopia

114, 109, 98

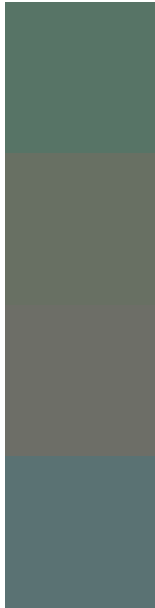
Deuteranopia

122, 106, 104



Tritanopia
91, 113, 122

Trichromacy



Original Color

87, 116, 102

Protanomaly

104, 112, 99

Deuteranomaly

109, 110, 103

Tritanomaly

90, 114, 115

Monochromacy



Original Color

87, 116, 102

Achromatopsia

106, 106, 106

Achromatomaly

99, 110, 105

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 87, 116, 102 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(87, 116, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 116, 102)  
}
```

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(87, 116, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 116, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 87, 116, 102 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(87, 116, 102) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 116, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(87, 116, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 116, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 116, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 116,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 87, 116, 102 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 116, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 116,  
102) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet
interesting? Support Converting
Colors with the new Membership
Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you
double the colors in the color bucket, and more
awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor