

# Converting Colors

RGB(87, 146, 235)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(87, 146, 235) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(87, 146, 235)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5792EB
RGB	87, 146, 235
RGB Percent	34%, 57%, 92%
CMY	0.6588, 0.4275, 0.0784
CMYK	0.63, 0.38, 0.00, 0.08
HSL	216°, 79%, 63%
HSV	216°, 63%, 92%
XYZ	29.2048, 28.5822, 82.5749
YIQ	138.5050, -63.7330, 15.1710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

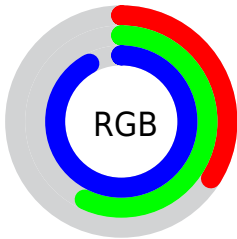
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	87, 129, 235
Decimal	5739243
CIE Lab	60.41, 8.04, -50.64
CIE LCh	60, 51.277, 279.020
Yxy	28.5822, 0.2081, 0.2036
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283929323 (0xFF5792EB)
YUV	138.5050, 47.5720, -45.1699
Hunter-Lab	53.4623, 3.9499, -54.1525

# Details

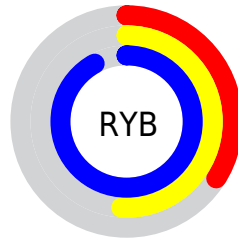
The RGB color **87, 146, 235** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699FF**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **235, 176, 87**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148, 200, 255**, and **0, 96, 179** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63, 132, 235**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110, 160, 235**.

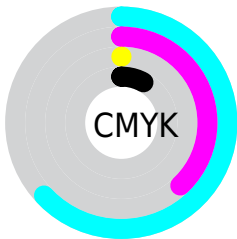
# Distribution



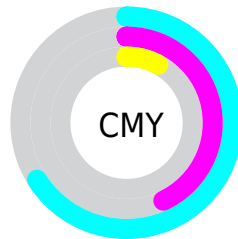
- Red (34%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (92%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (8%)



















- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 87, 146, 235 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, 146, 235 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 87, 146, 235	 87, 146, 235
 255, 255, 255	 52, 121, 206
 148, 200, 255	 0, 96, 179
 178, 227, 255	 0, 73, 151
 208, 255, 255	 0, 51, 125
 239, 255, 255	 0, 31, 100
	 0, 4, 75
	 0, 4, 52
	 0, 2, 30
	 0, 0, 0

■ 87, 146, 235

■ 87, 146, 235

■ 63, 132, 235

■ 110, 160, 235

■ 40, 118, 235

■ 134, 174, 235

■ 17, 104, 235

■ 158, 188, 235

■ 0, 94, 235

■ 181, 203, 235

■ 204, 217, 235

■ 228, 231, 235

■ 251, 245, 235

■ 255, 255, 235

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



0, 159, 230



87, 146, 235



166, 128, 216

# Triad

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



87, 146, 235



222, 115, 91



27, 166, 112

# Complementary

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



87, 146, 235



235, 176, 87

# 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.



109, 159, 72



87, 146, 235



197, 132, 59

# Square

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



87, 146, 235



229, 105, 134



158, 148, 50



0, 168, 158

# Rectangle

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



87, 146, 235



199, 116, 193



158, 148, 50



66, 164, 97



# Sweetspot

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



87, 146, 235



207, 226, 255



87, 235, 176



98, 110, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



87, 146, 235



61, 138, 255



102, 87, 235



106, 110, 117



0, 72, 181



0, 21, 54



# Inverse Universe

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



235, 87, 146



255, 61, 138



220, 235, 87



117, 106, 110



181, 0, 72

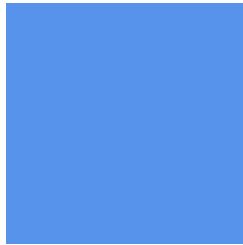


54, 0, 21



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 87, 146, 235 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

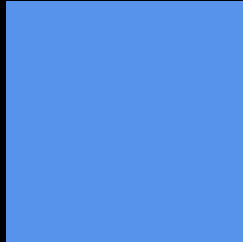
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 87, 146, 235 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

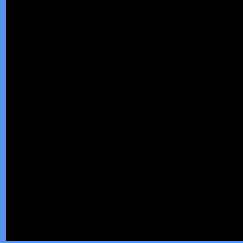
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

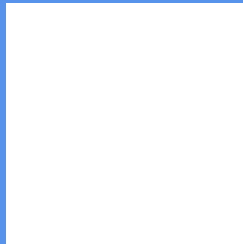
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 87, 146, 235 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 87, 146, 235.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 87, 146, 235.

# 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, 146, 235

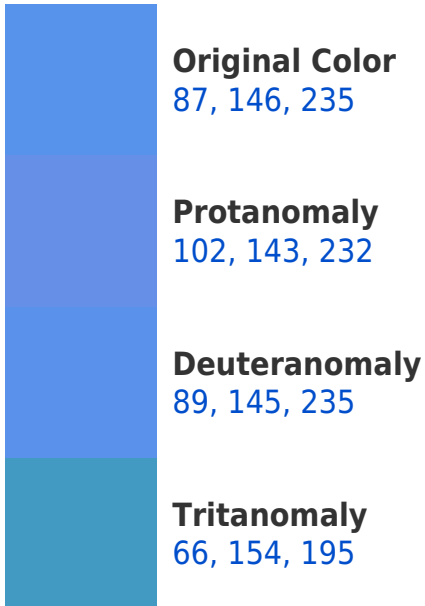
**Protanopia**  
111, 142, 231

**Deuteranopia**  
90, 145, 235

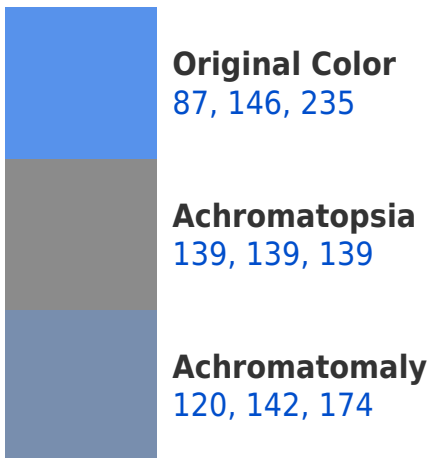


**Tritanopia**  
54, 159, 172

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 87, 146, 235 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, 146, 235) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 146, 235)  
}
```

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, 146, 235) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 146, 235) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 87, 146, 235 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, 146, 235) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 146, 235) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(87, 146, 235) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 146, 235); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 146, 235);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 146,  
235) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 87, 146, 235 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 146, 235) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 146,  
235) }
```

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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