

Converting Colors

RGB(87, 155, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(87, 155, 157) contains.

RGB(87, 155, 157)	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, 155, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	579B9D
RGB	87, 155, 157
RGB Percent	34%, 61%, 62%
CMY	0.6588, 0.3922, 0.3843
CMYK	0.45, 0.01, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	182°, 29%, 48%
HSV	182°, 45%, 62%
XYZ	21.7376, 27.9032, 36.1385
YIQ	134.8960, -41.1700, -13.7940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

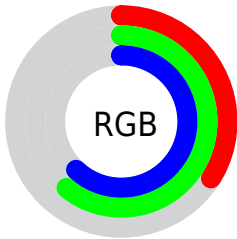
Format	Color
R_{YB}	87, 121, 157
Decimal	5741469
CIE _{Lab}	59.80, -20.96, -7.78
CIE _{LCh}	60, 22.358, 200.368
Yxy	27.9032, 0.2534, 0.3253
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283931549 (0xFF579B9D)
YUV	134.8960, 10.8973, -42.0048
Hunter-Lab	52.8235, -18.9859, -3.5859

Details

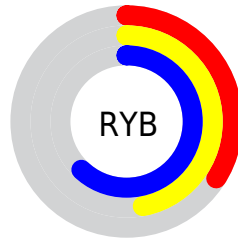
The RGB color `87, 155, 157` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `669999`. A complement of this color would be `157, 89, 87`, and the grayscale version is `135, 135, 135`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `141, 210, 212`, and `31, 104, 106` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `71, 155, 157`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `103, 155, 157`.

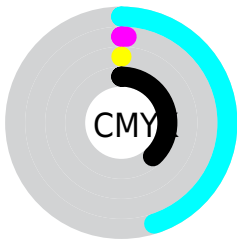
Distribution



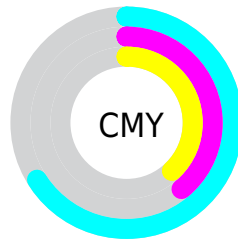
- Red (34%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (38%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 87, 155, 157 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, 155, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 87, 155, 157  87, 155, 157


255, 255, 255  60, 129, 131

 141, 210, 212  31, 104, 106

 169, 238, 240  0, 79, 82

 197, 255, 255  0, 56, 59

 226, 255, 255  0, 35, 37

 0, 1, 17

 0, 0, 0

 87, 155, 157  87, 155, 157

 71, 155, 157  103, 155, 157

■ 56, 154, 157

■ 118, 156, 157

■ 40, 154, 157

■ 134, 156, 157

■ 24, 153, 157

■ 150, 157, 157

■ 8, 153, 157

■ 165, 157, 157

■ 0, 153, 157

■ 181, 158, 157

■ 197, 158, 157

■ 213, 159, 157

■ 228, 159, 157

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101, 155, 137



87, 155, 157



90, 153, 174

Triad

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



87, 155, 157



163, 135, 169



164, 141, 106

Complementary

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



87, 155, 157



157, 89, 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.



179, 134, 115



87, 155, 157



179, 130, 151

Square

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



87, 155, 157



139, 141, 181



184, 130, 131



144, 147, 107

Rectangle

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



87, 155, 157



103, 150, 181



184, 130, 131



170, 138, 107

Sweetspot

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



87, 155, 157



177, 203, 204



87, 157, 88



86, 102, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



87, 155, 157



94, 201, 204



87, 121, 157



71, 79, 79



0, 139, 143



0, 15, 15

Inverse Universe

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



157, 87, 155



204, 94, 201



157, 123, 87



79, 71, 79



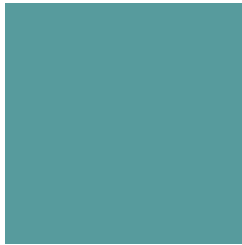
143, 0, 139



15, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 87, 155, 157 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, 155, 157 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, 155, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 87, 155, 157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 87, 155, 157.

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
90, 154, 166

Trichromacy



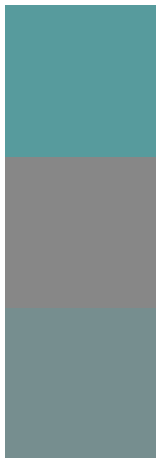
Original Color
87, 155, 157

Protanomaly
123, 147, 152

Deuteranomaly
126, 145, 159

Tritanomaly
89, 154, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
87, 155, 157

Achromatopsia
135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly
118, 142, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 87, 155, 157 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, 155, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 155, 157)  
}
```

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, 155, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 155, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 87, 155, 157 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, 155, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 155, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(87, 155, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 155, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 155, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 155,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 87, 155, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 155, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 155,  
157) }
```

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