

Converting Colors

RGB(87, 185, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(87, 185, 176) contains.

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Color

RGB(87, 185, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	57B9B0
RGB	87, 185, 176
RGB Percent	34%, 73%, 69%
CMY	0.6588, 0.2745, 0.3098
CMYK	0.53, 0.00, 0.05, 0.27
HSL	174°, 41%, 53%
HSV	174°, 53%, 73%
XYZ	29.1159, 39.8587, 47.2332
YIQ	154.6720, -55.5190, -23.5750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

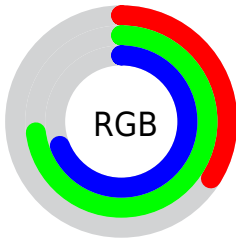
Format	Color
RYB	87, 138, 185
Decimal	5749168
CIELab	69.37, -30.91, -4.21
CIELCh	69, 31.200, 187.759
Yxy	39.8587, 0.2506, 0.3430
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283939248 (0xFF57B9B0)
YUV	154.6720, 10.5147, -59.3483
Hunter-Lab	63.1338, -28.1638, -0.1639

Details

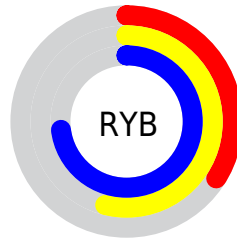
The RGB color **87, 185, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **185, 87, 96**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144, 241, 232**, and **17, 131, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69, 185, 174**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106, 185, 178**.

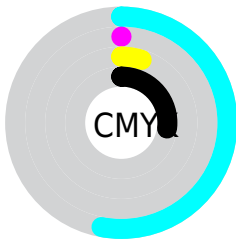
Distribution



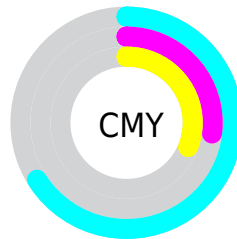
- Red (34%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 87, 185, 176 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, 185, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87, 185, 176



87, 185, 176

255, 255, 255



57, 158, 149



144, 241, 232



17, 131, 124



173, 255, 255



0, 106, 99



202, 255, 255



0, 81, 75



232, 255, 255



0, 57, 52



0, 36, 31



0, 0, 8



0, 0, 0



87, 185, 176



87, 185, 176

■ 69, 185, 174

■ 106, 185, 178

■ 50, 185, 173

■ 124, 185, 179

■ 32, 185, 171

■ 143, 185, 181

■ 13, 185, 169

■ 161, 185, 183

■ 0, 185, 168

■ 180, 185, 184

■ 198, 185, 186

■ 217, 185, 188

■ 235, 185, 190

■ 253, 185, 191

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118, 183, 147



87, 185, 176



76, 183, 203

Triad

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



87, 185, 176



183, 159, 214



207, 160, 118

Complementary

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



87, 185, 176



185, 87, 96

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.



223, 152, 136



87, 185, 176



211, 151, 191

Square

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



87, 185, 176



143, 170, 225



225, 148, 163



182, 170, 113

Rectangle

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



87, 185, 176



89, 180, 216



225, 148, 163



214, 157, 123

Sweetspot

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



87, 185, 176



201, 240, 236



97, 185, 87



97, 120, 118



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



87, 185, 176



86, 240, 226



87, 146, 185



83, 92, 91



0, 156, 141



0, 28, 25

Inverse Universe

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



185, 87, 96



240, 86, 100



185, 126, 87



92, 83, 83



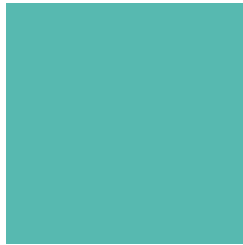
156, 0, 14



28, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 87, 185, 176 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 87, 185, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

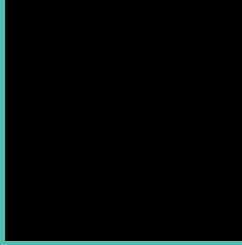
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

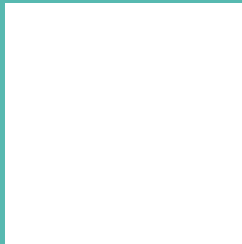
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 87, 185, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 87, 185, 176.

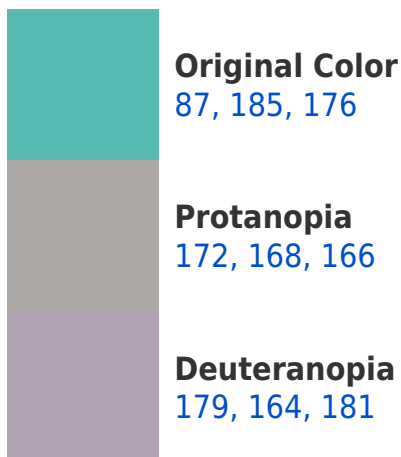


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 87, 185, 176.

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
94, 182, 197

Trichromacy



Original Color

87, 185, 176



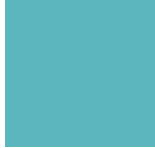
Protanomaly

141, 174, 170



Deuteranomaly

146, 172, 179



Tritanomaly

91, 183, 189

Monochromacy



Original Color

87, 185, 176



Achromatopsia

155, 155, 155



Achromatomaly

130, 166, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 87, 185, 176 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, 185, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 185, 176)  
}
```

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, 185, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 185, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 87, 185, 176 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, 185, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 185, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(87, 185, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 185, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 185, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 185,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 87, 185, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 185, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 185,  
176) }
```

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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