

Converting Colors

RGB(87, 232, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(87, 232, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(87, 232, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	57E8DC
RGB	87, 232, 220
RGB Percent	34%, 91%, 86%
CMY	0.6588, 0.0902, 0.1373
CMYK	0.62, 0.00, 0.05, 0.09
HSL	175°, 76%, 63%
HSV	175°, 62%, 91%
XYZ	45.7054, 64.9068, 77.8295
YIQ	187.2770, -82.5680, -34.4720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

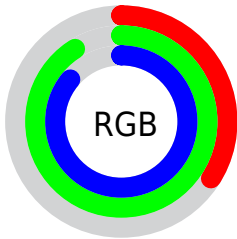
Format	Color
RYB	87, 163, 232
Decimal	5761244
CIELab	84.44, -41.19, -5.66
CIELCh	84, 41.576, 187.822
Yxy	64.9068, 0.2425, 0.3444
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283951324 (0xFF57E8DC)
YUV	187.2770, 16.1324, -87.9429
Hunter-Lab	80.5647, -39.7231, -0.8817

Details

The RGB color **87, 232, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **232, 87, 99**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151, 255, 255**, and **0, 176, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64, 232, 218**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110, 232, 222**.

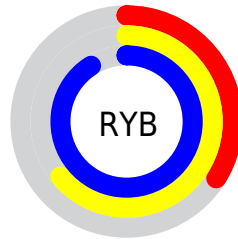
Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (91%)

Blue (86%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (91%)

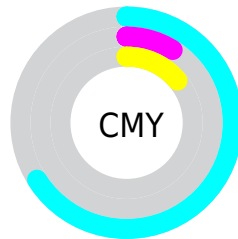


Cyan (62%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 87, 232, 220 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, 232, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87, 232, 220



87, 232, 220

255, 255, 255



48, 204, 192



151, 255, 255



0, 176, 165



182, 255, 255



0, 149, 139



213, 255, 255



0, 122, 113



244, 255, 255



0, 97, 89



0, 72, 66



0, 48, 44



0, 25, 23



0, 0, 0

 87, 232, 220

 87, 232, 220

 64, 232, 218

 110, 232, 222

 41, 232, 216

 133, 232, 224

 17, 232, 214

 157, 232, 226

 0, 232, 213

 180, 232, 228

 203, 232, 230

 226, 232, 232

 249, 232, 233

 255, 232, 235

 255, 232, 237

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 230, 180



87, 232, 220



62, 230, 255

Triad

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



87, 232, 220



229, 197, 255



255, 198, 139

Complementary

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



87, 232, 220



232, 87, 99

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.



255, 186, 164



87, 232, 220



255, 185, 241

Square

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



87, 232, 220



172, 211, 255



255, 180, 202



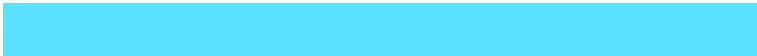
227, 212, 132

Rectangle

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



87, 232, 220



87, 226, 255



255, 180, 202



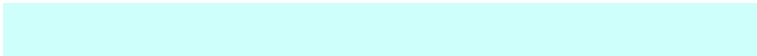
255, 194, 146

Sweetspot

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



87, 232, 220



207, 255, 251



99, 232, 87



98, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



87, 232, 220



64, 255, 239



87, 172, 232



103, 115, 114



0, 179, 164



0, 51, 47

Inverse Universe

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



232, 87, 99



255, 64, 80



232, 147, 87



115, 103, 104



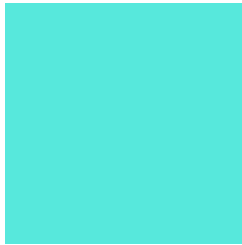
179, 0, 15



51, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 87, 232, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

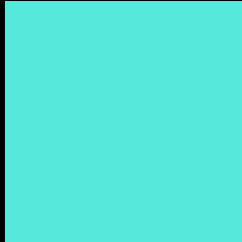
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 232, 220 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

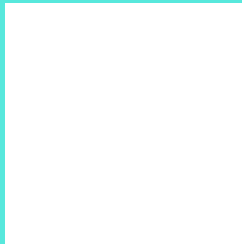
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 87, 232, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 87, 232, 220.

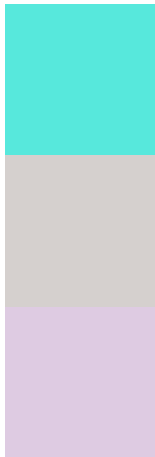


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 87, 232, 220.

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

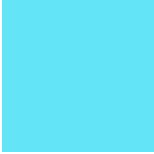
87, 232, 220

Protanopia

213, 208, 206

Deuteranopia

222, 203, 226




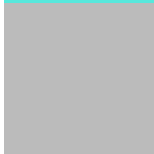
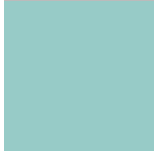
Tritanopia

99, 228, 247

Trichromacy

	Original Color 87, 232, 220
	Protanomaly 167, 217, 211
	Deuteranomaly 173, 214, 224
	Tritanomaly 95, 229, 237

Monochromacy

	Original Color 87, 232, 220
	Achromatopsia 187, 187, 187
	Achromatomaly 151, 203, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 87, 232, 220 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, 232, 220) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(87, 232, 220)  
}
```

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, 232, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(87, 232, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 87, 232, 220 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, 232, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(87, 232, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(87, 232, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(87, 232, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 232, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(87, 232,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 87, 232, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(87, 232, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(87, 232,  
220) }
```

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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