

Converting Colors

`RYB(86, 132, 149)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(86, 132, 149) contains.

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Color

`RYB(86, 132, 149)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56956D
RGB	86, 149, 109
RGB Percent	34%, 58%, 43%
CMY	0.6627, 0.4157, 0.5714
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.27, 0.42
HSL	142°, 27%, 46%
HSV	142°, 42%, 58%
XYZ	17.3608, 24.5835, 18.3780
YIQ	125.6030, -24.7080, -25.7960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

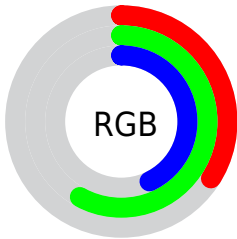
Format	Color
R_{YB}	86, 132, 149
Decimal	5674349
CIE _{Lab}	56.67, -29.53, 14.76
CIE _{LCh}	57, 33.013, 153.443
Yxy	24.5835, 0.2878, 0.4075
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283864429 (0xFF56956D)
YUV	125.6030, -8.1853, -34.7318
Hunter-Lab	49.5818, -24.2675, 12.7308

Details

The RYB color **86, 132, 149** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **149, 86, 126**, and the grayscale version is **126, 126, 126**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139, 188, 204**, and **34, 79, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71, 128, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101, 136, 149**.

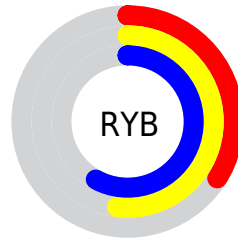
Distribution



Red (34%)

Green (58%)

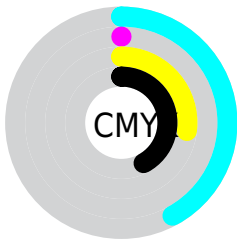
Blue (43%)



Red (34%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (58%)

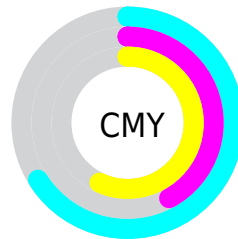


Cyan (42%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (66%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 86, 132, 149 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 RYB color 86, 132, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86, 132, 149



86, 132, 149

255, 255, 255



60, 105, 123



139, 188, 204



34, 79, 98



166, 216, 232



1, 48, 73



194, 239, 255



0, 36, 50



222, 242, 255



0, 31, 31



251, 253, 255



0, 0, 0



86, 132, 149



86, 132, 149



71, 128, 149



101, 136, 149



56, 124, 149



116, 140, 149

■ 41, 120, 149

■ 131, 145, 149

■ 26, 116, 149

■ 146, 148, 149

■ 11, 112, 149

■ 161, 149, 156

■ 0, 109, 149

■ 175, 149, 166

■ 190, 149, 175

■ 205, 149, 184

■ 220, 149, 194

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87, 144, 110



86, 132, 149



44, 101, 151

Triad

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



86, 132, 149



99, 127, 193



190, 119, 106

Complementary

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



86, 132, 149



149, 86, 126

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.



190, 113, 134



86, 132, 149



144, 127, 184

Square

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



86, 132, 149



44, 104, 187



175, 118, 162



176, 156, 85

Rectangle

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



86, 132, 149



1, 78, 158



175, 118, 162



192, 115, 115

Sweetspot

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



86, 132, 149



169, 187, 194



86, 149, 109



81, 93, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



86, 132, 149



95, 168, 194



86, 120, 149



67, 72, 74



0, 101, 138



0, 7, 10

Inverse Universe

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



149, 86, 126



194, 95, 157



149, 86, 94



74, 67, 71



138, 0, 87



10, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 86, 132, 149 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 RYB color 86, 132, 149 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](#).

RYB 86, 132, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 86, 132, 149.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 86, 132, 149.

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

86, 132, 149

Protanopia

116, 145, 103

Deuteranopia

156, 141, 113



Tritanopia
96, 122, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color
86, 132, 149

Protanomaly
105, 140, 121

Deuteranomaly
112, 137, 118

Tritanomaly
92, 120, 145

Monochromacy



Original Color
86, 132, 149

Achromatopsia
126, 126, 126

Achromatomaly
111, 128, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 86, 132, 149 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(86, 149, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 149, 109)  
}
```

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(86, 149, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 149, 109) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 86, 132, 149 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(86, 149, 109) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 149, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 149, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 149, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 149, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 149,  
109) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 86, 132, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 149, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 149,  
109) }
```

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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