

Converting Colors

`RYB(86, 135, 172)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(86, 135, 172) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(86, 135, 172)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56AC97
RGB	86, 172, 151
RGB Percent	34%, 67%, 59%
CMY	0.6627, 0.3255, 0.4081
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.12, 0.33
HSL	165°, 34%, 51%
HSV	165°, 50%, 67%
XYZ	24.1712, 33.7159, 34.4859
YIQ	143.8920, -44.5150, -24.7630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

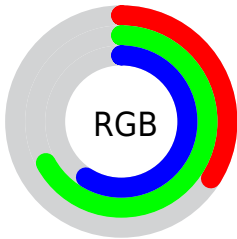
Format	Color
RYB	86, 135, 172
Decimal	5680279
CIELab	64.74, -31.22, 2.87
CIELCh	65, 31.354, 174.746
Yxy	33.7159, 0.2617, 0.3650
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283870359 (0xFF56AC97)
YUV	143.8920, 3.5042, -50.7713
Hunter-Lab	58.0654, -27.3091, 5.4325

Details

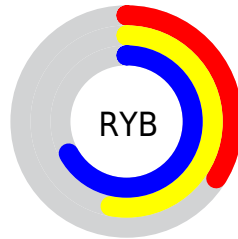
The RYB color **86, 135, 172** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **172, 86, 107**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141, 191, 228**, and **25, 77, 119** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69, 128, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103, 142, 172**.

Distribution



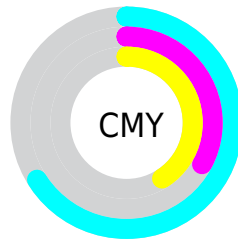
- Red (34%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (33%)




- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (41%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 86, 135, 172 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, 135, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 86, 135, 172


255, 255, 255


 141, 191, 228

 169, 218, 255

 198, 227, 255

 227, 241, 255

 86, 135, 172


 58, 107, 145

 25, 77, 119


 0, 52, 94


 0, 40, 70


 0, 28, 47


 0, 18, 25

 0, 0, 0

 86, 135, 172

 69, 128, 172

 86, 135, 172

 103, 142, 172

■ 52, 120, 172

■ 120, 150, 172

■ 34, 113, 172

■ 138, 157, 172

■ 17, 105, 172

■ 155, 165, 172

■ 0, 98, 172

■ 172, 172, 172

■ 189, 172, 176

■ 206, 172, 180

■ 224, 172, 185

■ 241, 172, 189

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 165, 169



86, 135, 172



60, 118, 179

Triad

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



86, 135, 172



154, 152, 208



202, 162, 112

Complementary

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



86, 135, 172



172, 86, 107

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.



212, 137, 135



86, 135, 172



188, 142, 190

Square

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



86, 135, 172



111, 144, 212



208, 136, 163



142, 181, 101

Rectangle

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



86, 135, 172



62, 122, 196



208, 136, 163



207, 148, 119

Sweetspot

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



86, 135, 172



191, 210, 224



86, 172, 150



92, 103, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



86, 135, 172



90, 166, 224



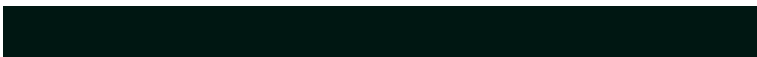
86, 123, 172



78, 83, 87



0, 85, 150



0, 13, 23

Inverse Universe

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



172, 86, 107



224, 90, 123



172, 116, 86



87, 78, 80



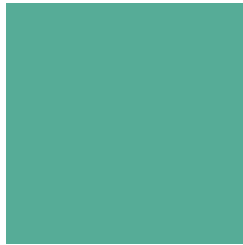
150, 0, 37



23, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 86, 135, 172 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 RYB color 86, 135, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

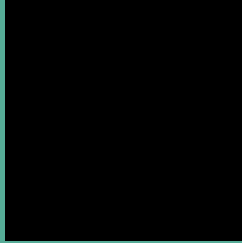
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 86, 135, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 86, 135, 172.

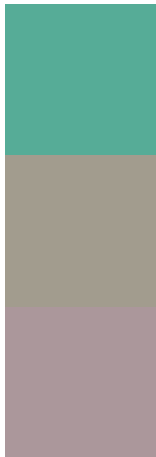


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 86, 135, 172.

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, 135, 172

Protanopia
151, 162, 142

Deuteranopia
171, 151, 155



Tritanopia
95, 134, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color

86, 135, 172



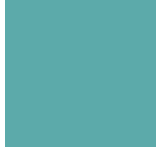
Protanomaly

134, 154, 162



Deuteranomaly

140, 151, 159



Tritanomaly

92, 131, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color

86, 135, 172



Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144



Achromatomaly

123, 140, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 86, 135, 172 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, 172, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 172, 151)  
}
```

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, 172, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 172, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 86, 135, 172 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, 172, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 172, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 172, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 172, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 172, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 172,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 86, 135, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 172, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 172,  
151) }
```

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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