

Converting Colors

`RYB(86, 142, 186)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(86, 142, 186) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(86, 142, 186)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56BAA5
RGB	86, 186, 165
RGB Percent	34%, 73%, 65%
CMY	0.6627, 0.2706, 0.3546
CMYK	0.54, 0.00, 0.12, 0.27
HSL	167°, 42%, 53%
HSV	167°, 54%, 73%
XYZ	28.1492, 39.7973, 41.5912
YIQ	153.7060, -52.8590, -27.7310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

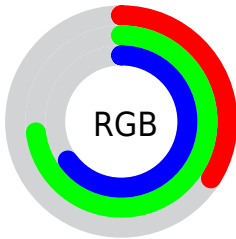
Format	Color
RYB	86, 142, 186
Decimal	5683877
CIELab	69.32, -34.50, 2.00
CIElCh	69, 34.555, 176.686
Yxy	39.7973, 0.2570, 0.3633
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283873957 (0xFF56BAA5)
YUV	153.7060, 5.5679, -59.3782
Hunter-Lab	63.0851, -30.7503, 5.0704

Details

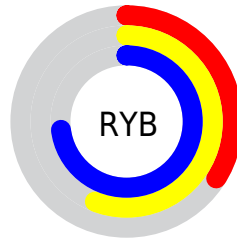
The RYB color **86, 142, 186** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **186, 86, 107**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143, 199, 243**, and **16, 79, 132** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67, 133, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105, 150, 186**.

Distribution



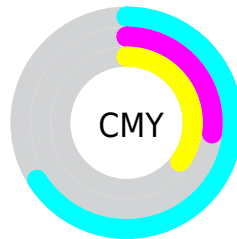
- Red (34%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 86, 142, 186 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, 142, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86, 142, 186



86, 142, 186

255, 255, 255



56, 113, 159



143, 200, 243



16, 79, 132



172, 215, 255



0, 59, 107



201, 228, 255



0, 46, 82



230, 243, 255



0, 33, 58



0, 23, 37



0, 0, 0



86, 142, 186



86, 142, 186



67, 133, 186



105, 150, 186

■ 49, 126, 186

■ 123, 158, 186

■ 30, 117, 186

■ 142, 167, 186

■ 12, 109, 186

■ 160, 174, 186

■ 0, 104, 186

■ 179, 183, 186

■ 198, 186, 188

■ 216, 186, 192

■ 235, 186, 196

■ 253, 186, 200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125, 175, 183



86, 142, 186



55, 123, 196

Triad

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



86, 142, 186



168, 162, 225



218, 177, 118

Complementary

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



86, 142, 186



186, 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.



230, 147, 143



86, 142, 186



206, 152, 204

Square

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



86, 142, 186



120, 156, 231



227, 146, 174



148, 194, 107

Rectangle

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



86, 142, 186



60, 128, 214



227, 146, 174



224, 162, 125

Sweetspot

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



86, 142, 186



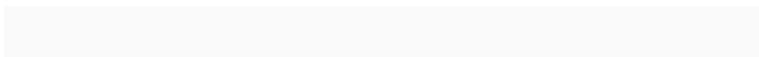
203, 225, 242



86, 186, 164



99, 112, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



86, 142, 186



85, 173, 242



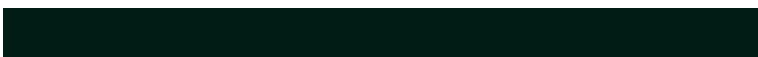
86, 128, 186



83, 88, 92



0, 88, 156



0, 16, 28

Inverse Universe

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



186, 86, 107



242, 85, 119



186, 125, 86



92, 83, 85



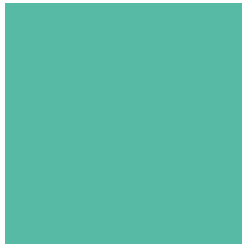
156, 0, 33



28, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 86, 142, 186 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, 142, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

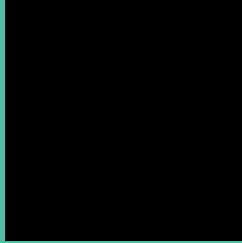
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

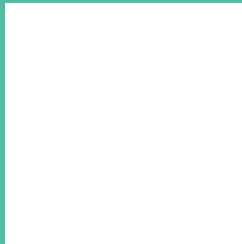
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

R Y B 86, 142, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 86, 142, 186.

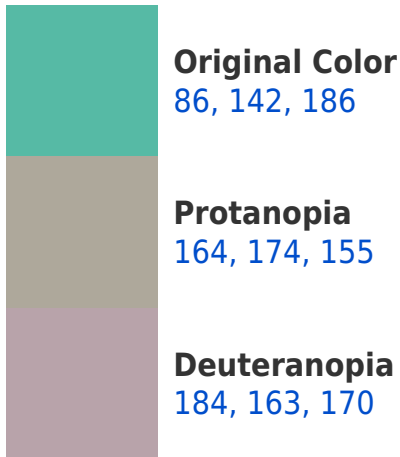


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 86, 142, 186.

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
96, 142, 196

Trichromacy



Original Color

86, 142, 186



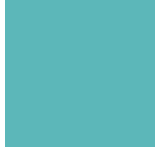
Protanomaly

142, 164, 175



Deuteranomaly

148, 160, 171



Tritanomaly

92, 138, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color

86, 142, 186



Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154



Achromatomaly

129, 150, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 86, 142, 186 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, 186, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 186, 165)  
}
```

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, 186, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 186, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 86, 142, 186 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, 186, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 186, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 186, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 186, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 186, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 186,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 86, 142, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 186, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 186,  
165) }
```

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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