

Converting Colors

`RYB(86, 187, 200)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(86, 187, 200) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(86, 187, 200)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56C865
RGB	86, 200, 101
RGB Percent	34%, 78%, 40%
CMY	0.6627, 0.2157, 0.6052
CMYK	0.57, 0.00, 0.50, 0.22
HSL	128°, 51%, 56%
HSV	128°, 57%, 78%
XYZ	26.8250, 44.2202, 19.3497
YIQ	154.6280, -36.1650, -54.9570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

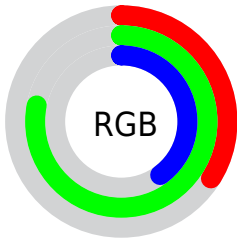
Format	Color
RYB	86, 187, 200
Decimal	5687397
CIELab	72.38, -52.96, 39.93
CIELCh	72, 66.322, 142.984
Yxy	44.2202, 0.2968, 0.4892
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283877477 (0xFF56C865)
YUV	154.6280, -26.4386, -60.1868
Hunter-Lab	66.4983, -44.3661, 29.2966

Details

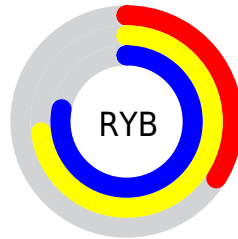
The RYB color **86, 187, 200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC66**. The color can be described as dark muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **200, 86, 185**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145, 247, 255**, and **4, 110, 145** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66, 185, 200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106, 189, 200**.

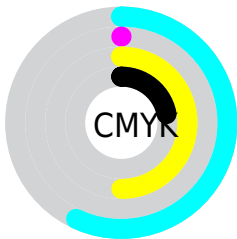
Distribution



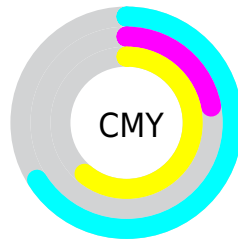
- Red (34%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 86, 187, 200 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, 187, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 86, 187, 200	 86, 187, 200
 255, 255, 255	 54, 154, 172
 145, 248, 255	 4, 110, 145
 174, 249, 255	 0, 97, 118
 203, 250, 255	 0, 93, 93
 233, 252, 255	 0, 68, 68
	 0, 46, 46
	 0, 15, 15
	 0, 0, 0
 86, 187, 200	 86, 187, 200

■ 66, 185, 200

■ 106, 189, 200

■ 46, 182, 200

■ 126, 191, 200

■ 26, 180, 200

■ 146, 194, 200

■ 6, 178, 200

■ 166, 196, 200

■ 0, 177, 200

■ 186, 198, 200

■ 206, 200, 205

■ 226, 200, 223

■ 246, 200, 240

■ 255, 200, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

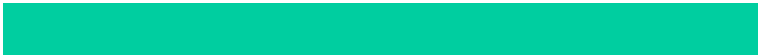
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



55, 188, 79



86, 187, 200



0, 116, 206

Triad

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



86, 187, 200



0, 109, 255



255, 125, 134

Complementary

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



86, 187, 200



200, 86, 185

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, 122, 194



86, 187, 200



153, 165, 255

Square

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



86, 187, 200



0, 112, 255



237, 141, 251



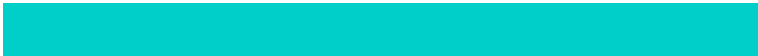
255, 185, 81

Rectangle

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



86, 187, 200



0, 105, 207



237, 141, 251



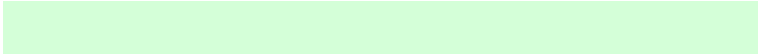
255, 121, 154

Sweetspot

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



86, 187, 200



212, 251, 255



86, 200, 99



102, 125, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



86, 187, 200



82, 235, 255



86, 157, 200



90, 98, 99



0, 144, 163



0, 32, 36

Inverse Universe

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



200, 86, 185



255, 82, 233



200, 86, 130



99, 90, 98



163, 0, 142



36, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 86, 187, 200 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, 187, 200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

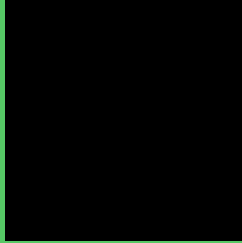
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 187, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 86, 187, 200.

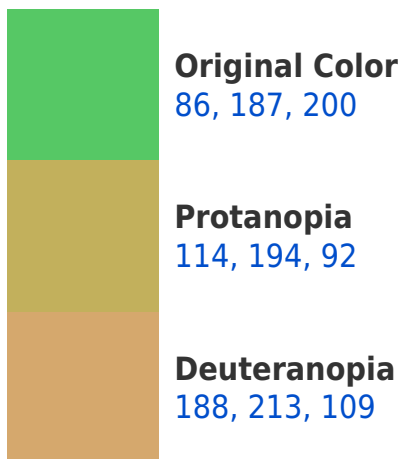


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 86, 187, 200.

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
112, 154, 204

Trichromacy



Original Color

86, 187, 200



Protanomaly

95, 185, 125



Deuteranomaly

106, 180, 119



Tritanomaly

103, 156, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color

86, 187, 200



Achromatopsia

155, 155, 155



Achromatomaly

130, 167, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 86, 187, 200 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, 200, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 200, 101)  
}
```

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, 200, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 200, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 86, 187, 200 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, 200, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 200, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 200, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 200, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 200, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 200,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 86, 187, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 200, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 200,  
101) }
```

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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