

Converting Colors

RGB(90, 107, 103)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(90, 107, 103) contains.

RGB(90, 107, 103)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(90, 107, 103)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A6B67
RGB	90, 107, 103
RGB Percent	35%, 42%, 40%
CMY	0.6471, 0.5804, 0.5961
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.04, 0.58
HSL	166°, 9%, 39%
HSV	166°, 16%, 42%
XYZ	11.9223, 13.6683, 14.8418
YIQ	101.4610, -8.8480, -4.8480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

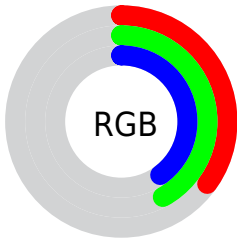
Format	Color
R_{YB}	90, 100, 107
Decimal	5925735
CIE Lab	43.75, -7.27, 0.09
CIE LCh	44, 7.268, 179.260
Yxy	13.6683, 0.2949, 0.3381
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284115815 (0xFF5A6B67)
YUV	101.4610, 0.7587, -10.0513
Hunter-Lab	36.9707, -7.1360, 2.0776

Details

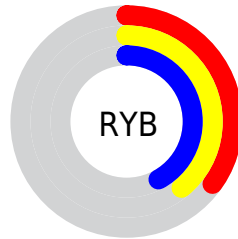
The RGB color **90, 107, 103** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **107, 90, 94**, and the grayscale version is **101, 101, 101**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140, 158, 154**, and **44, 60, 56** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79, 107, 100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101, 107, 106**.

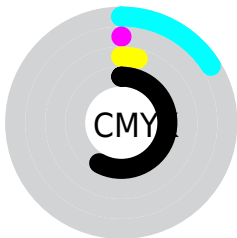
Distribution



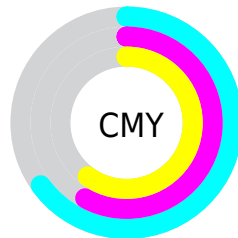
- Red (35%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 90, 107, 103 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 90, 107, 103 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90, 107, 103



90, 107, 103

255, 255, 255



66, 83, 79



140, 158, 154



44, 60, 56



167, 185, 181



23, 38, 35



194, 213, 208



0, 18, 13



222, 241, 237



0, 0, 0



250, 255, 255



90, 107, 103



90, 107, 103



79, 107, 100



101, 107, 106



69, 107, 98



111, 107, 108

■ 58, 107, 95

■ 122, 107, 111

■ 47, 107, 93

■ 133, 107, 113

■ 37, 107, 90

■ 144, 107, 116

■ 26, 107, 88

■ 154, 107, 118

■ 15, 107, 85

■ 165, 107, 121

■ 4, 107, 83

■ 176, 107, 123

■ 0, 107, 82

■ 186, 107, 126

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95, 106, 97



90, 107, 103



88, 107, 109

Triad

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



90, 107, 103



104, 102, 114



114, 101, 93

Complementary

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



90, 107, 103



107, 90, 94

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.



116, 100, 98



90, 107, 103



111, 100, 110

Square

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



90, 107, 103



97, 104, 115



116, 99, 104



109, 103, 91

Rectangle

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



90, 107, 103



90, 106, 112



116, 99, 104



115, 100, 94

Sweetspot

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



90, 107, 103



133, 140, 139



94, 107, 90



67, 71, 70



199, 199, 199



71, 71, 71

Same Dimension

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



90, 107, 103



114, 140, 134



90, 103, 107



48, 54, 52



0, 117, 90



0, 245, 187

Inverse Universe

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



107, 90, 94



140, 114, 120



107, 94, 90



54, 48, 49



117, 0, 28



245, 0, 58

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 90, 107, 103 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 90, 107, 103 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

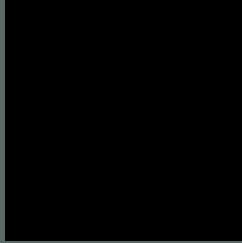
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

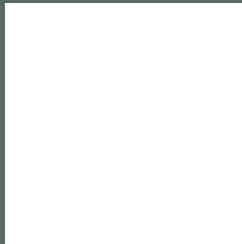
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 90, 107, 103 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 90, 107, 103.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 90, 107, 103.

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

90, 107, 103

Protanopia

106, 103, 101

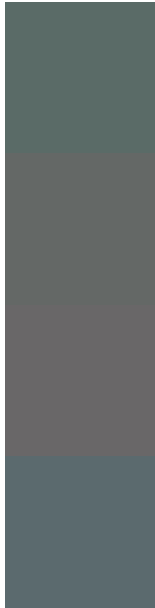
Deuteranopia

113, 100, 104



Tritanopia
92, 105, 114

Trichromacy



Original Color

90, 107, 103

Protanomaly

100, 104, 102

Deuteranomaly

105, 103, 104

Tritanomaly

91, 106, 110

Monochromacy



Original Color

90, 107, 103

Achromatopsia

101, 101, 101

Achromatomaly

97, 103, 102

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 90, 107, 103 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(90, 107, 103) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 107, 103)  
}
```

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(90, 107, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 107, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 90, 107, 103 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(90, 107, 103) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 107, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 107, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 107, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 107, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 107,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 90, 107, 103 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 107, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 107,  
103) }
```

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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