

Converting Colors

RGB(90, 108, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(90, 108, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(90, 108, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A6C93
RGB	90, 108, 147
RGB Percent	35%, 42%, 58%
CMY	0.6471, 0.5765, 0.4235
CMYK	0.39, 0.27, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	221°, 24%, 46%
HSV	221°, 39%, 58%
XYZ	14.8455, 15.0054, 29.7176
YIQ	107.0640, -23.2470, 8.3130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

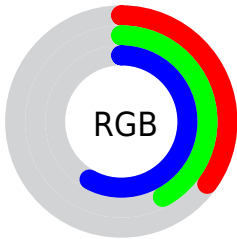
Format	Color
R_{YB}	90, 104, 147
Decimal	5926035
CIE _{Lab}	45.64, 3.57, -23.45
CIE _{LCh}	46, 23.725, 278.664
Yxy	15.0054, 0.2492, 0.2519
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284116115 (0xFF5A6C93)
YUV	107.0640, 19.6884, -14.9651
Hunter-Lab	38.7368, 0.6190, -18.3697

Details

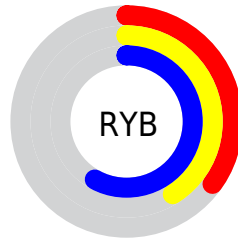
The RGB color **90, 108, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **147, 129, 90**, and the grayscale version is **107, 107, 107**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142, 159, 201**, and **40, 61, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75, 98, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105, 118, 147**.

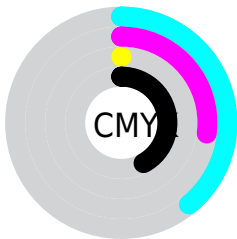
Distribution



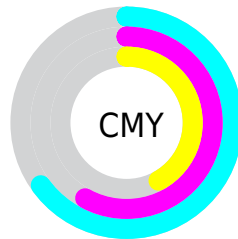
- Red (35%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 90, 108, 147 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, 108, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90, 108, 147



90, 108, 147

255, 255, 255



65, 84, 121



142, 159, 201



40, 61, 96



169, 186, 229



13, 39, 72



197, 214, 255



0, 19, 50



225, 242, 255



0, 2, 28

254, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



90, 108, 147



90, 108, 147



75, 98, 147



105, 118, 147



61, 88, 147



119, 128, 147

■ 46, 78, 147

■ 134, 138, 147

■ 31, 68, 147

■ 149, 148, 147

■ 17, 58, 147

■ 163, 158, 147

■ 2, 48, 147

■ 178, 168, 147

■ 0, 46, 147

■ 193, 178, 147

■ 208, 188, 147

■ 222, 199, 147

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59, 114, 144



90, 108, 147



118, 101, 139

Triad

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



90, 108, 147



145, 96, 84



71, 118, 93

Complementary

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



90, 108, 147



147, 129, 90

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.



94, 114, 77



90, 108, 147



134, 102, 72

Square

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



90, 108, 147



147, 93, 103



116, 109, 69



48, 119, 113

Rectangle

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



90, 108, 147



132, 97, 129



116, 109, 69



79, 117, 87

Sweetspot

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



90, 108, 147



168, 176, 191



90, 147, 129



83, 88, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



90, 108, 147



101, 130, 191



100, 90, 147



67, 69, 74



0, 43, 138



0, 3, 10

Inverse Universe

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



147, 90, 108



191, 101, 130



137, 147, 90



74, 67, 69



138, 0, 43



10, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 90, 108, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

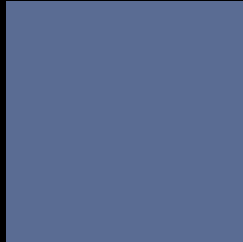
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 108, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

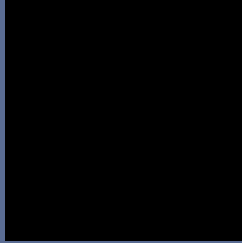
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

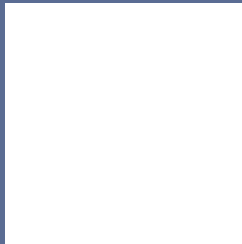
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 90, 108, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 90, 108, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 90, 108, 147.

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, 108, 147

Protanopia

97, 106, 146

Deuteranopia

96, 106, 147



Tritanopia

84, 113, 122

Trichromacy



Original Color

90, 108, 147

Protanomaly

94, 107, 146

Deuteranomaly

94, 107, 147

Tritanomaly

86, 111, 131

Monochromacy



Original Color

90, 108, 147

Achromatopsia

107, 107, 107

Achromatomaly

101, 107, 122

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 90, 108, 147 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, 108, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 108, 147)  
}
```

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, 108, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 108, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 90, 108, 147 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, 108, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 108, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 108, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 108, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 108, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 108,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 90, 108, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 108, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 108,  
147) }
```

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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