

Converting Colors

RGB(90, 116, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(90, 116, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(90, 116, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A7494
RGB	90, 116, 148
RGB Percent	35%, 45%, 58%
CMY	0.6471, 0.5451, 0.4196
CMYK	0.39, 0.22, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	213°, 24%, 47%
HSV	213°, 39%, 58%
XYZ	15.8071, 16.8026, 30.4271
YIQ	111.8740, -25.7680, 4.4400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

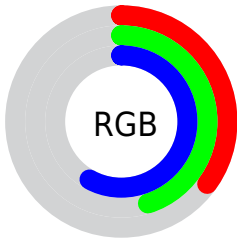
Format	Color
R_{YB}	90, 108, 148
Decimal	5928084
CIE _{Lab}	48.01, -0.94, -20.39
CIE _{LCh}	48, 20.416, 267.353
Yxy	16.8026, 0.2508, 0.2666
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284118164 (0xFF5A7494)
YUV	111.8740, 17.8101, -19.1835
Hunter-Lab	40.9909, -2.9000, -15.3166

Details

The RGB color **90, 116, 148** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336699**. A complement of this color would be **148, 122, 90**, and the grayscale version is **112, 112, 112**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142, 168, 202**, and **40, 68, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75, 108, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105, 124, 148**.

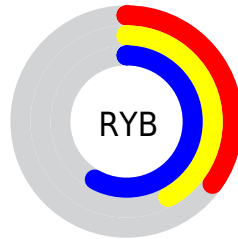
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (45%)

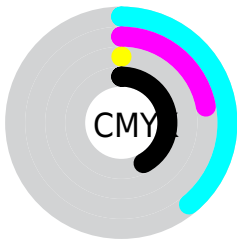
Blue (58%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (58%)

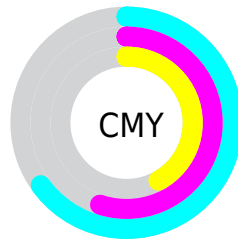


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 90, 116, 148 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, 116, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90, 116, 148



90, 116, 148

255, 255, 255



65, 91, 122



142, 168, 202



40, 68, 97



169, 195, 230



13, 46, 73



197, 223, 255



0, 26, 51



225, 252, 255



0, 2, 30

254, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



90, 116, 148



90, 116, 148



75, 108, 148



105, 124, 148



60, 100, 148



120, 132, 148

■ 46, 92, 148

■ 134, 140, 148

■ 31, 83, 148

■ 149, 149, 148

■ 16, 75, 148

■ 164, 157, 148

■ 1, 67, 148

■ 179, 165, 148

■ 0, 66, 148

■ 194, 173, 148

■ 208, 181, 148

■ 223, 189, 148

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69, 121, 142



90, 116, 148



115, 110, 144

Triad

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



90, 116, 148



148, 102, 99



90, 122, 95

Complementary

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



90, 116, 148



148, 122, 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.



110, 118, 83



90, 116, 148



142, 107, 86

Square

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



90, 116, 148



146, 101, 116



128, 112, 80



71, 123, 112

Rectangle

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



90, 116, 148



129, 106, 137



128, 112, 80



96, 120, 90

Sweetspot

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



90, 116, 148



168, 179, 191



90, 148, 122



83, 89, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



90, 116, 148



101, 142, 191



93, 90, 148



67, 70, 74



0, 62, 138



0, 5, 10

Inverse Universe

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



148, 90, 116



191, 101, 142



145, 148, 90



74, 67, 70



138, 0, 62



10, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 90, 116, 148 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, 116, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

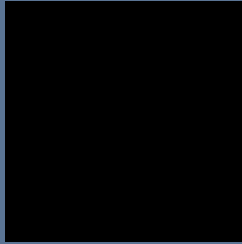
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

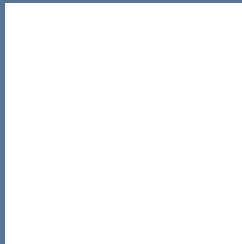
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 90, 116, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 90, 116, 148.

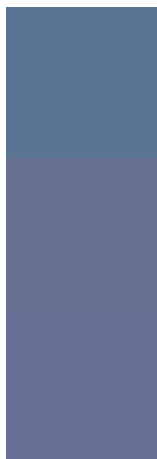


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 90, 116, 148.

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, 116, 148](#)

Protanopia

[105, 112, 145](#)

Deuteranopia

[106, 112, 149](#)



Tritanopia
85, 119, 129

Trichromacy



Original Color

90, 116, 148

Protanomaly

100, 113, 146

Deuteranomaly

100, 113, 149

Tritanomaly

87, 118, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color

90, 116, 148

Achromatopsia

112, 112, 112

Achromatomaly

104, 113, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 90, 116, 148 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, 116, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 116, 148)  
}
```

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, 116, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 116, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 90, 116, 148 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

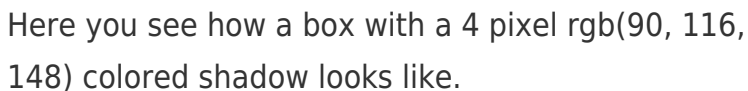
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(90, 116, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 116, 148) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 116, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 116, 148); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 116, 148); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 116, 148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 90, 116, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 116, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 116,  
148) }
```

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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