

Converting Colors

RGB(90, 148, 131)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(90, 148, 131) contains.

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Color

RGB(90, 148, 131)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A9483
RGB	90, 148, 131
RGB Percent	35%, 58%, 51%
CMY	0.6471, 0.4196, 0.4863
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.11, 0.42
HSL	162°, 24%, 47%
HSV	162°, 39%, 58%
XYZ	18.9031, 24.9922, 25.3004
YIQ	128.7200, -29.1110, -17.5830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

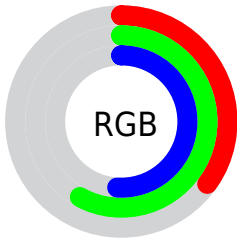
Format	Color
R_{YB}	90, 124, 148
Decimal	5936259
CIE _{Lab}	57.07, -23.09, 3.02
CIE _{LCh}	57, 23.289, 172.544
Yxy	24.9922, 0.2732, 0.3612
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284126339 (0xFF5A9483)
YUV	128.7200, 1.1240, -33.9574
Hunter-Lab	49.9922, -19.9917, 4.9886

Details

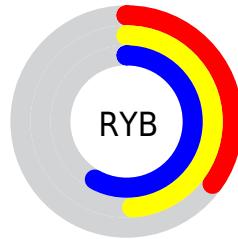
The RGB color **90, 148, 131** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 90, 107**, and the grayscale version is **129, 129, 129**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143, 202, 184**, and **39, 97, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75, 148, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105, 148, 135**.

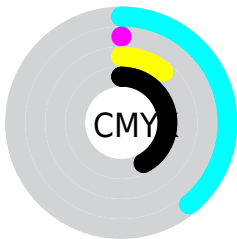
Distribution



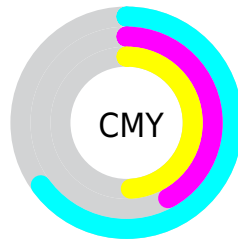
- Red (35%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 90, 148, 131 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, 148, 131 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90, 148, 131



90, 148, 131

255, 255, 255



64, 122, 106



143, 202, 184



39, 97, 82



170, 231, 212



9, 73, 59



198, 255, 240



0, 50, 37



226, 255, 255



0, 30, 16



0, 0, 0



90, 148, 131



90, 148, 131



75, 148, 127



105, 148, 135



60, 148, 122



120, 148, 140

■ 46, 148, 118

■ 134, 148, 144

■ 31, 148, 114

■ 149, 148, 148

■ 16, 148, 109

■ 164, 148, 153

■ 1, 148, 105

■ 179, 148, 157

■ 0, 148, 105

■ 194, 148, 161

■ 208, 148, 166

■ 223, 148, 170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112, 145, 112



90, 148, 131



76, 148, 152

Triad

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



90, 148, 131



133, 134, 174



172, 127, 106

Complementary

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



90, 148, 131



148, 90, 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.



178, 123, 122



90, 148, 131



158, 127, 162

Square

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



90, 148, 131



104, 140, 177



174, 123, 143



156, 134, 97

Rectangle

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



90, 148, 131



77, 147, 164



174, 123, 143



175, 125, 110

Sweetspot

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



90, 148, 131



168, 191, 185



107, 148, 90



83, 97, 93



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



90, 148, 131



101, 191, 165



90, 136, 148



67, 74, 72



0, 138, 97



0, 10, 7

Inverse Universe

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



148, 90, 107



191, 101, 128



148, 102, 90



74, 67, 69



138, 0, 40



10, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 90, 148, 131 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 90, 148, 131 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

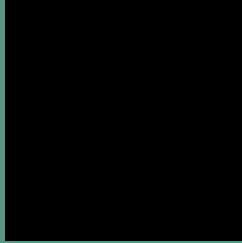
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

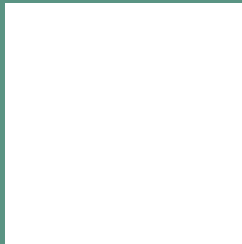
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 90, 148, 131 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 90, 148, 131.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 90, 148, 131.

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, 144, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color
90, 148, 131

Protanomaly
123, 140, 127

Deuteranomaly
128, 138, 133

Tritanomaly
94, 145, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color
90, 148, 131

Achromatopsia
129, 129, 129

Achromatomaly
115, 136, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 90, 148, 131 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, 148, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 148, 131)  
}
```

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, 148, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 148, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 90, 148, 131 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, 148, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 148, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 148, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 148, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 148, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 148,  
131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 90, 148, 131 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 148, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 148,  
131) }
```

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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