

Converting Colors

RGB(90, 160, 171)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(90, 160, 171) contains.

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Color

RGB(90, 160, 171)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5AA0AB
RGB	90, 160, 171
RGB Percent	35%, 63%, 67%
CMY	0.6471, 0.3725, 0.3294
CMYK	0.47, 0.06, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	188°, 33%, 51%
HSV	188°, 47%, 67%
XYZ	24.1379, 30.2555, 43.0958
YIQ	140.3240, -45.2510, -11.4190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

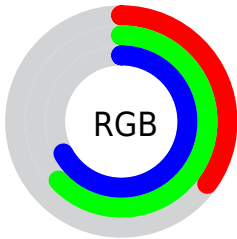
Format	Color
RYB	90, 128, 171
Decimal	5939371
CIELab	61.87, -19.03, -12.58
CIElCh	62, 22.811, 213.462
Yxy	30.2555, 0.2476, 0.3103
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284129451 (0xFF5AA0AB)
YUV	140.3240, 15.1233, -44.1341
Hunter-Lab	55.0050, -17.9274, -7.9495

Details

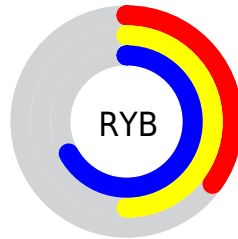
The RGB color **90, 160, 171** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **171, 101, 90**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145, 215, 226**, and **32, 108, 119** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73, 158, 171**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107, 162, 171**.

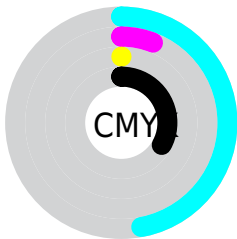
Distribution



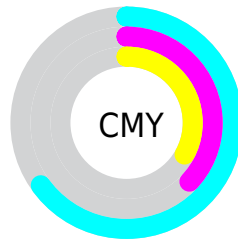
- Red (35%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 90, 160, 171 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, 160, 171 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90, 160, 171



90, 160, 171

255, 255, 255



62, 134, 144



145, 215, 226



32, 108, 119



173, 243, 255



0, 84, 94



201, 255, 255



0, 60, 70



230, 255, 255



0, 38, 48



0, 14, 28



0, 0, 0



90, 160, 171



90, 160, 171



73, 158, 171



107, 162, 171

■ 56, 155, 171

■ 124, 165, 171

■ 39, 153, 171

■ 141, 167, 171

■ 22, 151, 171

■ 158, 169, 171

■ 5, 148, 171

■ 175, 172, 171

■ 0, 148, 171

■ 193, 174, 171

■ 210, 176, 171

■ 227, 179, 171

■ 244, 181, 171

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97, 161, 151



90, 160, 171



102, 156, 185

Triad

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



90, 160, 171



178, 137, 168



162, 149, 109

Complementary

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



90, 160, 171



171, 101, 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.



180, 142, 114



90, 160, 171



189, 135, 148

Square

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



90, 160, 171



156, 143, 183



190, 137, 128



140, 155, 115

Rectangle

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



90, 160, 171



119, 153, 189



190, 137, 128



169, 147, 110

Sweetspot

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



90, 160, 171



191, 218, 222



90, 171, 101



93, 110, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



90, 160, 171



95, 205, 222



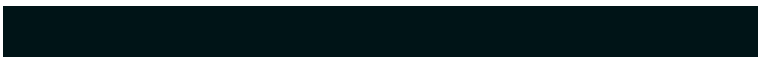
90, 120, 171



78, 86, 87



0, 130, 150



0, 20, 23

Inverse Universe

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



171, 90, 160



222, 95, 205



171, 141, 90



87, 78, 86



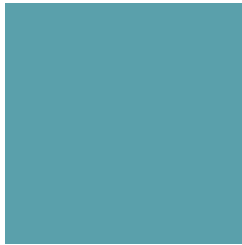
150, 0, 130



23, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 90, 160, 171 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

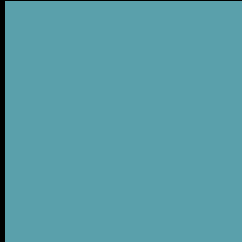
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 90, 160, 171 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

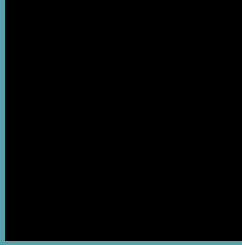
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 90, 160, 171 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 90, 160, 171.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 90, 160, 171.

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, 160, 171

Protanopia
147, 148, 163

Deuteranopia
151, 145, 174



Tritanopia
91, 160, 173

Trichromacy



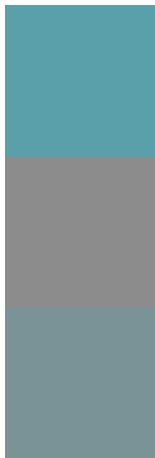
Original Color
90, 160, 171

Protanomaly
126, 152, 166

Deuteranomaly
129, 150, 173

Tritanomaly
91, 160, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color
90, 160, 171

Achromatopsia
140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly
122, 147, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 90, 160, 171 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, 160, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 160, 171)  
}
```

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, 160, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 160, 171) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 90, 160, 171 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, 160, 171) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 160, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 160, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 160, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 160, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 160,  
171) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 90, 160, 171 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 160, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 160,  
171) }
```

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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