

Converting Colors

RGB(90, 166, 102)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(90, 166, 102) contains.

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Color

RGB(90, 166, 102)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5AA666
RGB	90, 166, 102
RGB Percent	35%, 65%, 40%
CMY	0.6471, 0.3490, 0.6000
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.39, 0.35
HSL	129°, 30%, 50%
HSV	129°, 46%, 65%
XYZ	20.2509, 30.4054, 17.3719
YIQ	135.9800, -24.7520, -36.0160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

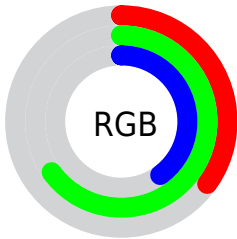
Format	Color
RYB	90, 156, 166
Decimal	5940838
CIELab	62.00, -37.58, 26.01
CIELCh	62, 45.708, 145.311
Yxy	30.4054, 0.2977, 0.4470
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284130918 (0xFF5AA666)
YUV	135.9800, -16.7521, -40.3245
Hunter-Lab	55.1411, -30.9416, 19.9198

Details

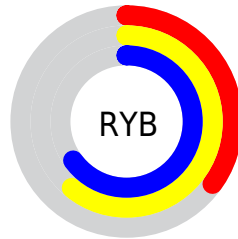
The RGB color **90, 166, 102** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **166, 90, 154**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144, 222, 154**, and **35, 113, 54** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73, 166, 88**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107, 166, 116**.

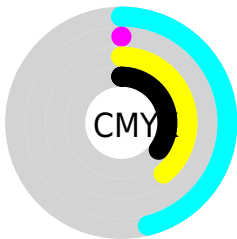
Distribution



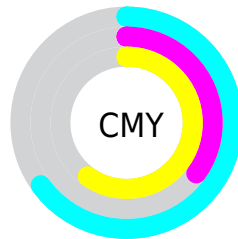
- Red (35%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 90, 166, 102 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, 166, 102 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90, 166, 102



90, 166, 102

255, 255, 255



63, 139, 78



144, 222, 154



35, 113, 54



172, 250, 181



0, 88, 31



200, 255, 208



0, 64, 8



229, 255, 237



0, 42, 0



0, 13, 0



0, 0, 0



90, 166, 102




90, 166, 102




73, 166, 88





107, 166, 116

 57, 166, 74


 123, 166, 130

 40, 166, 60


 140, 166, 144


 24, 166, 46

 156, 166, 158


 7, 166, 32

 173, 166, 172

 0, 166, 26

 190, 166, 186

 206, 166, 200

 223, 166, 214

 239, 166, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 158, 74



90, 166, 102



0, 170, 142

Triad

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



90, 166, 102



58, 156, 230



225, 118, 117

Complementary

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



90, 166, 102



166, 90, 154

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.



221, 116, 158



90, 166, 102



143, 142, 223

Square

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



90, 166, 102



0, 166, 216



194, 126, 196



210, 131, 84

Rectangle

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



90, 166, 102



0, 170, 170



194, 126, 196



226, 116, 131

Sweetspot

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



90, 166, 102



186, 217, 191



155, 166, 90



91, 110, 94



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



90, 166, 102



98, 217, 116



90, 166, 139



76, 84, 77



0, 148, 23



0, 20, 3

Inverse Universe

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



166, 90, 154



217, 98, 198



166, 90, 117



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 125



20, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 90, 166, 102 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, 166, 102 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, 166, 102 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 90, 166, 102.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 90, 166, 102.

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, 166, 102

Protanopia
162, 149, 95

Deuteranopia
177, 143, 107



Tritanopia
105, 158, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color

90, 166, 102



Protanomaly

136, 155, 98



Deuteranomaly

145, 151, 105



Tritanomaly

100, 161, 145

Monochromacy



Original Color

90, 166, 102



Achromatopsia

136, 136, 136



Achromatomaly

119, 147, 124

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 90, 166, 102 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, 166, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 166, 102)  
}
```

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, 166, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 166, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 90, 166, 102 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, 166, 102) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 166, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 166, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 166, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 166, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 166,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 90, 166, 102 is called "background".

The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 166, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 166,  
102) }
```

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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