

Converting Colors

RGB(90, 167, 135)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(90, 167, 135) contains.

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Color

RGB(90, 167, 135)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5AA787
RGB	90, 167, 135
RGB Percent	35%, 65%, 53%
CMY	0.6471, 0.3451, 0.4706
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.19, 0.35
HSL	155°, 30%, 50%
HSV	155°, 46%, 65%
XYZ	22.4083, 31.5604, 27.8324
YIQ	140.3290, -35.6200, -26.2760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

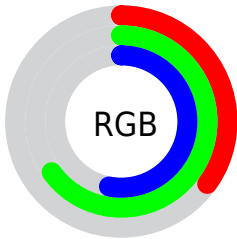
Format	Color
RYB	90, 139, 167
Decimal	5941127
CIELab	62.98, -31.54, 9.24
CIELCh	63, 32.865, 163.671
Yxy	31.5604, 0.2739, 0.3858
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284131207 (0xFF5AA787)
YUV	140.3290, -2.6272, -44.1385
Hunter-Lab	56.1786, -27.1131, 9.9512

Details

The RGB color **90, 167, 135** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **167, 90, 122**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144, 223, 188**, and **35, 114, 85** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73, 167, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107, 167, 142**.

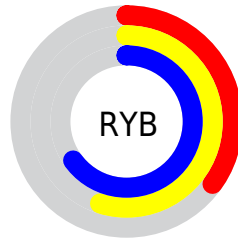
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (65%)

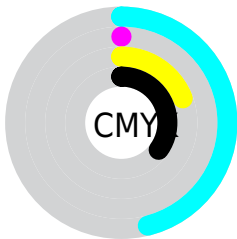
Blue (53%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (65%)

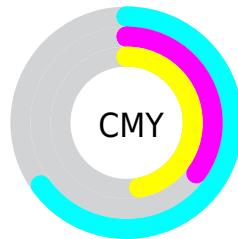


Cyan (46%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (65%)


Magenta (35%)


Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 90, 167, 135 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, 167, 135 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 90, 167, 135

 90, 167, 135

255, 255, 255

 63, 140, 110

 144, 223, 188

 35, 114, 85

 172, 251, 216

 0, 89, 62

 200, 255, 244


 0, 65, 40


 229, 255, 255


 0, 43, 20

 0, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0

 90, 167, 135

 90, 167, 135

 73, 167, 128

 107, 167, 142

■ 57, 167, 121

■ 123, 167, 149

■ 40, 167, 114

■ 140, 167, 156

■ 23, 167, 107

■ 157, 167, 163

■ 6, 167, 100

■ 173, 167, 170

■ 0, 167, 98

■ 190, 167, 177

■ 207, 167, 184

■ 224, 167, 191

■ 240, 167, 197

Harmonies

Analogous

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



126, 162, 109



90, 167, 135



53, 168, 165

Triad

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



90, 167, 135



133, 151, 209



204, 136, 113

Complementary

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



90, 167, 135



167, 90, 122

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.



210, 130, 140



90, 167, 135



173, 140, 195

Square

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



90, 167, 135



85, 160, 208



199, 132, 170



186, 145, 97

Rectangle

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



90, 167, 135



40, 167, 184



199, 132, 170



208, 133, 121

Sweetspot

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



90, 167, 135



186, 217, 204



122, 167, 90



91, 110, 102



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



90, 167, 135



98, 217, 167



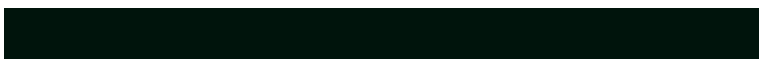
90, 161, 167



76, 84, 81



0, 148, 86



0, 20, 12

Inverse Universe

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



167, 90, 122



217, 98, 147



167, 96, 90



84, 76, 79



148, 0, 61



20, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 90, 167, 135 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, 167, 135 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

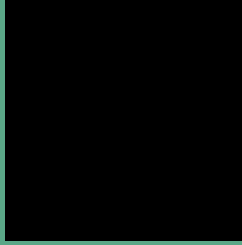
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 167, 135 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 90, 167, 135.

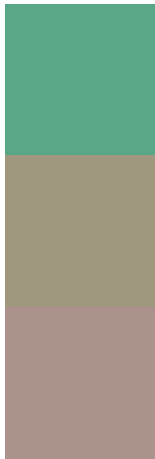


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 90, 167, 135.

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, 167, 135

Protanopia
160, 151, 127

Deuteranopia
171, 146, 139



Tritanopia
100, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color

90, 167, 135

Protanomaly

135, 157, 130

Deuteranomaly

142, 154, 138

Tritanomaly

96, 164, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color

90, 167, 135

Achromatopsia

140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly

122, 150, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 90, 167, 135 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, 167, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 167, 135)  
}
```

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, 167, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 167, 135) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 90, 167, 135 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, 167, 135) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 167, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 167, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 167, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 167, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 167,  
135) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 90, 167, 135 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 167, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 167,  
135) }
```

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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