

Converting Colors

RGB(90, 168, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(90, 168, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(90, 168, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5AA8A1
RGB	90, 168, 161
RGB Percent	35%, 66%, 63%
CMY	0.6471, 0.3412, 0.3686
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.04, 0.34
HSL	175°, 31%, 51%
HSV	175°, 46%, 66%
XYZ	24.6521, 32.7521, 38.7407
YIQ	143.8800, -44.2410, -18.7130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

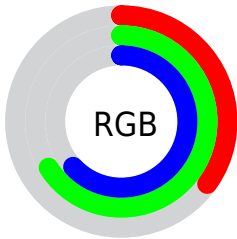
Format	Color
RYB	90, 131, 168
Decimal	5941409
CIELab	63.96, -25.79, -3.86
CIELCh	64, 26.075, 188.511
Yxy	32.7521, 0.2564, 0.3407
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284131489 (0xFF5AA8A1)
YUV	143.8800, 8.4402, -47.2528
Hunter-Lab	57.2295, -23.2611, -0.0749

Details

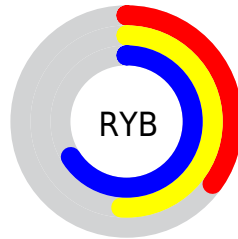
The RGB color **90, 168, 161** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 90, 97**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145, 223, 216**, and **32, 116, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73, 168, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107, 168, 163**.

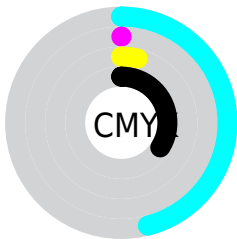
Distribution



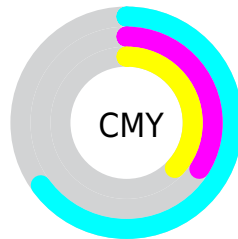
- Red (35%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 90, 168, 161 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, 168, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 90, 168, 161


255, 255, 255


 145, 223, 216


 173, 252, 244

 201, 255, 255

 230, 255, 255

 90, 168, 161

 62, 141, 135

 32, 116, 110


 0, 91, 85


 0, 67, 62


 0, 44, 40

 0, 23, 20

 0, 0, 0

 90, 168, 161

 73, 168, 159

 90, 168, 161

 107, 168, 163

■ 56, 168, 158

■ 124, 168, 164

■ 40, 168, 156

■ 140, 168, 166

■ 23, 168, 155

■ 157, 168, 167

■ 6, 168, 153

■ 174, 168, 169

■ 0, 168, 153

■ 191, 168, 170

■ 208, 168, 172

■ 224, 168, 173

■ 241, 168, 175

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 167, 137



90, 168, 161



84, 167, 183

Triad

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



90, 168, 161



167, 147, 191



186, 148, 112

Complementary

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



90, 168, 161



168, 90, 97

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.



199, 141, 127



90, 168, 161



190, 140, 173

Square

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



90, 168, 161



135, 155, 201



201, 138, 149



165, 156, 109

Rectangle

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



90, 168, 161



94, 164, 194



201, 138, 149



192, 145, 116

Sweetspot

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



90, 168, 161



189, 219, 217



98, 168, 90



91, 110, 108



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



90, 168, 161



96, 219, 208



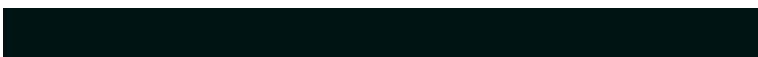
90, 137, 168



76, 84, 83



0, 148, 135



0, 20, 19

Inverse Universe

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



168, 90, 97



219, 96, 108



168, 121, 90



84, 76, 76



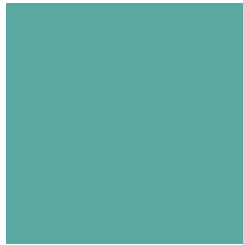
148, 0, 13



20, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 90, 168, 161 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, 168, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

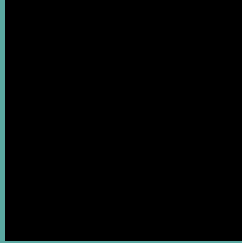
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 90, 168, 161.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 90, 168, 161.

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
95, 165, 179

Trichromacy



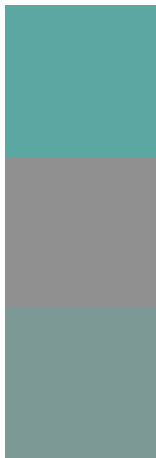
Original Color
90, 168, 161

Protanomaly
133, 158, 156

Deuteranomaly
137, 157, 164

Tritanomaly
93, 166, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color
90, 168, 161

Achromatopsia
144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly
124, 153, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 90, 168, 161 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, 168, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 168, 161)  
}
```

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, 168, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 168, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 90, 168, 161 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, 168, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 168, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 168, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 168, 161); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 168, 161); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 168, 161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 90, 168, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 168, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 168,  
161) }
```

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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