

Converting Colors

RGB(90, 168, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(90, 168, 189) contains.

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Color

RGB(90, 168, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5AA8BD
RGB	90, 168, 189
RGB Percent	35%, 66%, 74%
CMY	0.6471, 0.3412, 0.2588
CMYK	0.52, 0.11, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	193°, 43%, 55%
HSV	193°, 52%, 74%
XYZ	27.4044, 33.8530, 53.2340
YIQ	147.0720, -53.2290, -10.0050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

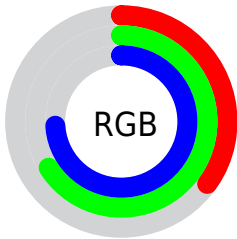
Format	Color
RYB	90, 134, 189
Decimal	5941437
CIELab	64.85, -18.16, -18.17
CIELCh	65, 25.686, 225.019
Yxy	33.8530, 0.2394, 0.2957
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284131517 (0xFF5AA8BD)
YUV	147.0720, 20.6705, -50.0521
Hunter-Lab	58.1834, -17.7473, -13.5182

Details

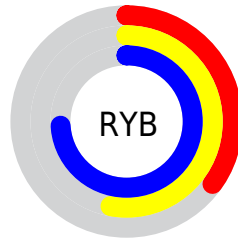
The RGB color **90, 168, 189** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **189, 111, 90**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147, 223, 245**, and **26, 116, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71, 164, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **109, 172, 189**.

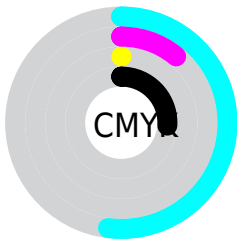
Distribution



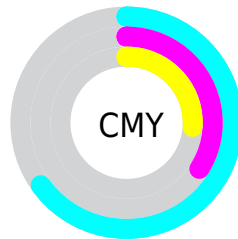
- Red (35%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)




- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 90, 168, 189 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, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 90, 168, 189


255, 255, 255


 147, 223, 245


 175, 252, 255

 204, 255, 255


 233, 255, 255

 90, 168, 189

 61, 141, 162

 26, 116, 136

 0, 91, 110


 0, 67, 86


 0, 45, 63

 0, 26, 41

 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0

 90, 168, 189

 90, 168, 189

71, 164, 189

109, 172, 189

52, 160, 189

128, 176, 189

33, 156, 189

147, 180, 189

14, 152, 189

166, 184, 189

0, 149, 189

185, 188, 189

203, 192, 189

222, 196, 189

241, 200, 189

255, 204, 189

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91, 170, 168



90, 168, 189



112, 163, 201

Triad

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



90, 168, 189



196, 142, 170



162, 160, 113

Complementary

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



90, 168, 189



189, 111, 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.



184, 152, 113



90, 168, 189



204, 141, 146

Square

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



90, 168, 189



175, 148, 190



199, 145, 126



136, 166, 124

Rectangle

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



90, 168, 189



134, 158, 203



199, 145, 126



170, 157, 112

Sweetspot

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



90, 168, 189



206, 236, 245



90, 189, 110



99, 117, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



90, 168, 189



91, 212, 245



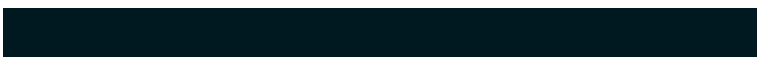
90, 120, 189



85, 92, 94



0, 125, 158



0, 24, 31

Inverse Universe

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



189, 90, 168



245, 91, 212



189, 159, 90



94, 85, 92



158, 0, 125



31, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 90, 168, 189 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

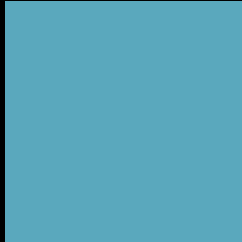
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 189 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

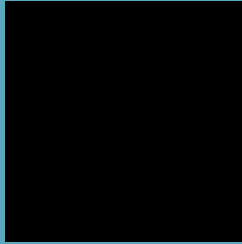
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 90, 168, 189.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 90, 168, 189.

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, 168, 189

Protanopia
152, 155, 180

Deuteranopia
154, 153, 192



Tritanopia
88, 169, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color
90, 168, 189



Protanomaly
129, 160, 183



Deuteranomaly
131, 158, 191



Tritanomaly
89, 169, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color
90, 168, 189



Achromatopsia
147, 147, 147



Achromatomaly
126, 155, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 90, 168, 189 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, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 168, 189)  
}
```

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, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 168, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 90, 168, 189 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, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 168, 189) }
```

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, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 168, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 168, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 168,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 90, 168, 189 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, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 168,  
189) }
```

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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