

Converting Colors

RGB(90, 168, 195)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(90, 168, 195) contains.

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Color

RGB(90, 168, 195)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5AA8C3
RGB	90, 168, 195
RGB Percent	35%, 66%, 76%
CMY	0.6471, 0.3412, 0.2353
CMYK	0.54, 0.14, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	195°, 47%, 56%
HSV	195°, 54%, 76%
XYZ	28.0694, 34.1191, 56.7360
YIQ	147.7560, -55.1550, -8.1390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

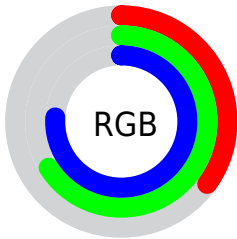
Format	Color
RYB	90, 135, 195
Decimal	5941443
CIELab	65.06, -16.42, -21.19
CIElCh	65, 26.802, 232.230
Yxy	34.1191, 0.2360, 0.2869
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284131523 (0xFF5AA8C3)
YUV	147.7560, 23.2913, -50.6520
Hunter-Lab	58.4115, -16.4427, -16.7012

Details

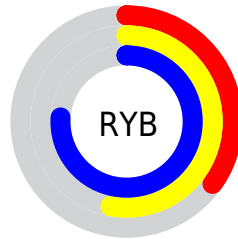
The RGB color **90, 168, 195** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **195, 117, 90**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147, 223, 252**, and **23, 116, 141** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71, 163, 195**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110, 173, 195**.

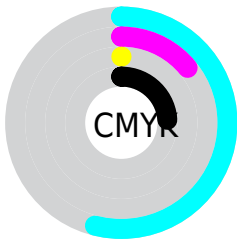
Distribution



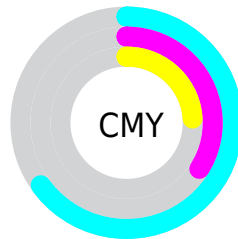
- Red (35%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)




- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 90, 168, 195 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, 195 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 90, 168, 195


255, 255, 255


 147, 223, 252


 176, 252, 255

 205, 255, 255


 234, 255, 255

 90, 168, 195

 60, 142, 168

 23, 116, 141

 0, 91, 116


 0, 68, 91

 0, 45, 67

 0, 26, 45

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

 90, 168, 195

 90, 168, 195

■ 71, 163, 195

■ 110, 173, 195

■ 51, 158, 195

■ 129, 178, 195

■ 32, 153, 195

■ 148, 183, 195

■ 12, 148, 195

■ 168, 188, 195

■ 0, 145, 195

■ 187, 193, 195

■ 207, 198, 195

■ 226, 203, 195

■ 246, 208, 195

■ 255, 213, 195

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84, 171, 175



90, 168, 195



118, 162, 205

Triad

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



90, 168, 195



201, 141, 165



156, 162, 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, 195



195, 117, 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.



181, 154, 111



90, 168, 195



206, 141, 141

Square

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



90, 168, 195



183, 146, 187



199, 146, 121



129, 168, 128

Rectangle

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



90, 168, 195



141, 157, 204



199, 146, 121



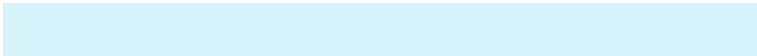
165, 160, 111

Sweetspot

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



90, 168, 195



212, 242, 252



90, 195, 116



103, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



90, 168, 195



88, 210, 252



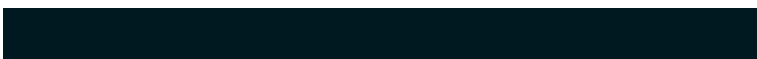
90, 116, 195



87, 94, 97



0, 119, 161



0, 25, 33

Inverse Universe

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



195, 90, 168



252, 88, 210



195, 169, 90



97, 87, 94



161, 0, 119



33, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 90, 168, 195 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

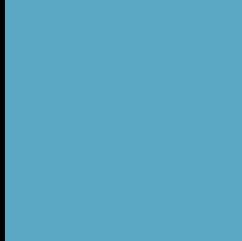
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 195 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, 195 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 90, 168, 195.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 90, 168, 195.

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, 195

Protanopia
151, 156, 187

Deuteranopia
151, 154, 198



Tritanopia
86, 170, 184

Trichromacy



Original Color
90, 168, 195

Protanomaly
129, 160, 190

Deuteranomaly
129, 159, 197

Tritanomaly
87, 169, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color
90, 168, 195

Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly
127, 155, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 90, 168, 195 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, 195)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 168, 195)  
}
```

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, 195) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 168, 195) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 90, 168, 195 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, 195) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 168, 195) }
```

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, 195)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 168, 195); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 168, 195);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 168,  
195) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 90, 168, 195 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, 195) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 168,  
195) }
```

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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