

Converting Colors

RGB(90, 173, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(90, 173, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(90, 173, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5AADA6
RGB	90, 173, 166
RGB Percent	35%, 68%, 65%
CMY	0.6471, 0.3216, 0.3490
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.04, 0.32
HSL	175°, 34%, 52%
HSV	175°, 48%, 68%
XYZ	26.0430, 34.8140, 41.4236
YIQ	147.3850, -47.2210, -19.7730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

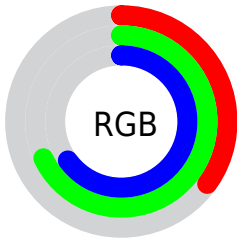
Format	Color
RYB	90, 133, 173
Decimal	5942694
CIELab	65.60, -26.99, -4.22
CIElCh	66, 27.314, 188.895
Yxy	34.8140, 0.2546, 0.3404
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284132774 (0xFF5AADA6)
YUV	147.3850, 9.1772, -50.3266
Hunter-Lab	59.0034, -24.4694, -0.3224

Details

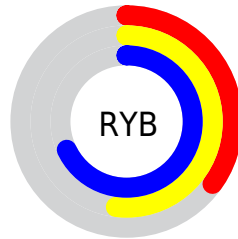
The RGB color **90, 173, 166** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **173, 90, 97**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146, 229, 221**, and **30, 120, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73, 173, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107, 173, 167**.

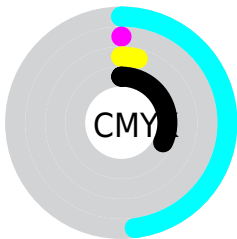
Distribution



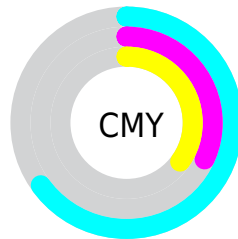
- Red (35%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 90, 173, 166 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, 173, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90, 173, 166



90, 173, 166

255, 255, 255



62, 146, 140



146, 229, 221



30, 120, 114



174, 255, 250



0, 95, 90



202, 255, 255



0, 71, 66



232, 255, 255



0, 48, 44



0, 29, 24



0, 0, 0



90, 173, 166



90, 173, 166



73, 173, 165



107, 173, 167

■ 55, 173, 163

■ 125, 173, 169

■ 38, 173, 162

■ 142, 173, 170

■ 21, 173, 160

■ 159, 173, 172

■ 4, 173, 159

■ 177, 173, 173

■ 0, 173, 158

■ 194, 173, 175

■ 211, 173, 176

■ 228, 173, 178

■ 246, 173, 179

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114, 171, 141



90, 173, 166



83, 171, 189

Triad

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



90, 173, 166



172, 150, 197



192, 152, 114

Complementary

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



90, 173, 166



173, 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.



206, 145, 130



90, 173, 166



197, 144, 177

Square

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



90, 173, 166



139, 159, 207



208, 141, 153



169, 160, 111

Rectangle

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



90, 173, 166



95, 169, 200



208, 141, 153



198, 149, 118

Sweetspot

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



90, 173, 166



193, 224, 222



98, 173, 90



93, 112, 111



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



90, 173, 166



94, 224, 213



90, 140, 173



78, 87, 86



0, 150, 138



0, 23, 21

Inverse Universe

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



173, 90, 97



224, 94, 105



173, 123, 90



87, 78, 79



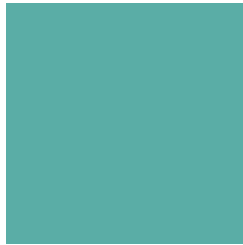
150, 0, 13



23, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 90, 173, 166 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, 173, 166 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, 173, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 90, 173, 166.

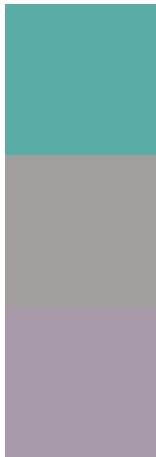


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 90, 173, 166.

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, 173, 166

Protanopia
161, 158, 157

Deuteranopia
168, 154, 170



Tritanopia
96, 170, 184

Trichromacy



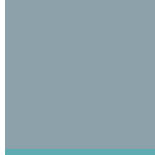
Original Color

90, 173, 166



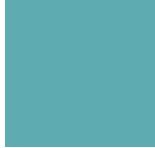
Protanomaly

135, 163, 160



Deuteranomaly

140, 161, 169



Tritanomaly

94, 171, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color

90, 173, 166



Achromatopsia

147, 147, 147



Achromatomaly

126, 156, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 90, 173, 166 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, 173, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 173, 166)  
}
```

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, 173, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 173, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 90, 173, 166 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, 173, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 173, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 173, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 173, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 173, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 173,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 90, 173, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 173, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 173,  
166) }
```

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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