

Converting Colors

RGB(90, 188, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(90, 188, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(90, 188, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5ABC96
RGB	90, 188, 150
RGB Percent	35%, 74%, 59%
CMY	0.6471, 0.2627, 0.4118
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.20, 0.26
HSL	157°, 42%, 55%
HSV	157°, 52%, 74%
XYZ	27.7047, 40.3421, 35.1808
YIQ	154.3660, -46.2100, -32.5940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

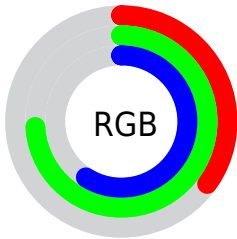
Format	Color
RYB	90, 151, 188
Decimal	5946518
CIELab	69.71, -37.93, 10.54
CIELCh	70, 39.369, 164.470
Yxy	40.3421, 0.2684, 0.3908
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284136598 (0xFF5ABC96)
YUV	154.3660, -2.1524, -56.4490
Hunter-Lab	63.5154, -33.2924, 11.6205

Details

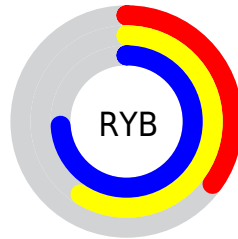
The RGB color **90, 188, 150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **188, 90, 128**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146, 245, 204**, and **27, 134, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71, 188, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **109, 188, 157**.

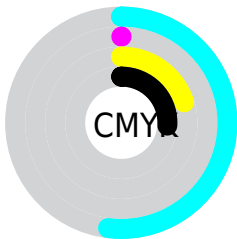
Distribution



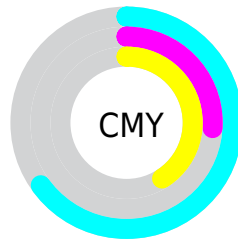
- Red (35%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 90, 188, 150 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, 188, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90, 188, 150



90, 188, 150

255, 255, 255



61, 161, 124



146, 245, 204



27, 134, 99



175, 255, 232



0, 108, 75



204, 255, 255



0, 83, 53



233, 255, 255



0, 59, 31



0, 38, 8



0, 0, 0



90, 188, 150



90, 188, 150



71, 188, 143



109, 188, 157

■ 52, 188, 135

■ 128, 188, 165

■ 34, 188, 128

■ 146, 188, 172

■ 15, 188, 121

■ 165, 188, 179

■ 0, 188, 115

■ 184, 188, 186

■ 203, 188, 194

■ 222, 188, 201

■ 240, 188, 208

■ 255, 188, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



136, 183, 118



90, 188, 150



26, 189, 187

Triad

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



90, 188, 150



146, 168, 239



232, 150, 122

Complementary

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



90, 188, 150



188, 90, 128

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.



240, 143, 154



90, 188, 150



196, 155, 222

Square

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



90, 188, 150



82, 179, 238



228, 145, 190



210, 162, 102

Rectangle

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



90, 188, 150



0, 188, 210



228, 145, 190



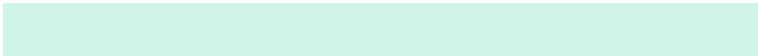
237, 147, 132

Sweetspot

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



90, 188, 150



206, 245, 230



129, 188, 90



99, 122, 113



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



90, 188, 150



91, 245, 185



90, 178, 188



85, 94, 91



0, 158, 97



0, 31, 19

Inverse Universe

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



188, 90, 128



245, 91, 150



188, 100, 90



94, 85, 89



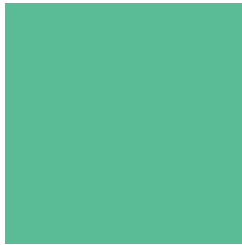
158, 0, 61



31, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 90, 188, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

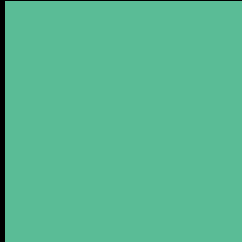
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 188, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

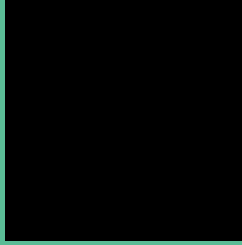
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 188, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 90, 188, 150.

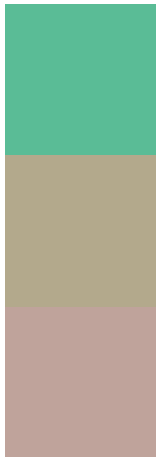


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 90, 188, 150.

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](#).

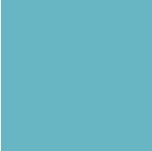
Dichromacy



Original Color
90, 188, 150

Protanopia
179, 169, 140

Deuteranopia
191, 163, 155



Tritanopia
104, 182, 196

Trichromacy



Original Color

90, 188, 150



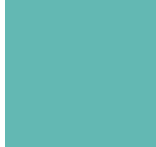
Protanomaly

147, 176, 144



Deuteranomaly

154, 172, 153



Tritanomaly

99, 184, 179

Monochromacy



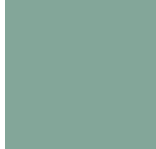
Original Color

90, 188, 150



Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154



Achromatomaly

131, 166, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 90, 188, 150 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, 188, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 188, 150)  
}
```

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, 188, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 188, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 90, 188, 150 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, 188, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 188, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 188, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 188, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 188, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 188,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 90, 188, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 188, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 188,  
150) }
```

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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