

Converting Colors

RGB(91, 160, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(91, 160, 211) contains.

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Color

RGB(91, 160, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5BA0D3
RGB	91, 160, 211
RGB Percent	36%, 63%, 83%
CMY	0.6431, 0.3725, 0.1725
CMYK	0.57, 0.24, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	206°, 58%, 59%
HSV	206°, 57%, 83%
XYZ	28.6431, 32.0689, 66.3083
YIQ	145.1830, -57.4950, 1.2330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

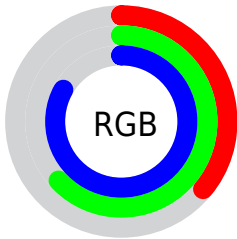
Format	Color
RYB	91, 135, 211
Decimal	6004947
CIELab	63.40, -7.02, -32.63
CIELCh	63, 33.375, 257.858
Yxy	32.0689, 0.2255, 0.2525
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284195027 (0xFF5BA0D3)
YUV	145.1830, 32.4478, -47.5185
Hunter-Lab	56.6294, -8.8165, -29.7830

Details

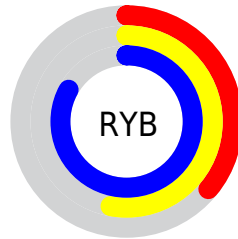
The RGB color **91, 160, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **211, 142, 91**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149, 215, 255**, and **20, 109, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70, 151, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112, 169, 211**.

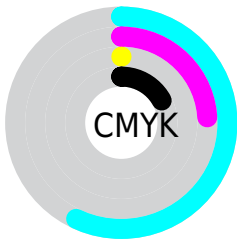
Distribution



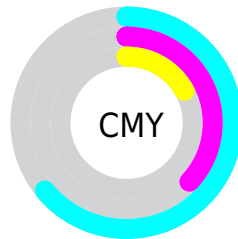
- Red (36%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



















- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 91, 160, 211 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 91, 160, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 91, 160, 211	 91, 160, 211
 255, 255, 255	 60, 134, 183
 149, 215, 255	 20, 109, 156
 178, 243, 255	 0, 85, 130
 207, 255, 255	 0, 62, 105
 237, 255, 255	 0, 40, 80
	 0, 20, 57
	 0, 2, 35
	 0, 0, 10
	 0, 0, 0

■ 91, 160, 211

■ 91, 160, 211

■ 70, 151, 211

■ 112, 169, 211

■ 49, 142, 211

■ 133, 178, 211

■ 28, 133, 211

■ 154, 187, 211

■ 7, 124, 211

■ 175, 196, 211

■ 0, 121, 211

■ 196, 205, 211

■ 218, 214, 211

■ 239, 223, 211

■ 255, 232, 211

■ 255, 241, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



45, 167, 197



91, 160, 211



140, 150, 210

Triad

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



91, 160, 211



212, 131, 137



122, 165, 113

Complementary

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



91, 160, 211



211, 142, 91

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.



155, 157, 96



91, 160, 211



204, 138, 111

Square

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



91, 160, 211



204, 132, 167



184, 148, 96



84, 169, 140

Rectangle

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



91, 160, 211



167, 143, 200



184, 148, 96



133, 162, 106

Sweetspot

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



91, 160, 211



212, 237, 255



91, 211, 141



102, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



91, 160, 211



82, 181, 255



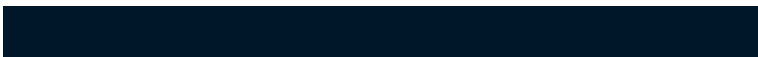
91, 101, 211



94, 100, 105



0, 97, 168



0, 23, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 91, 160



255, 82, 181



211, 201, 91



105, 94, 100



168, 0, 97



41, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 91, 160, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

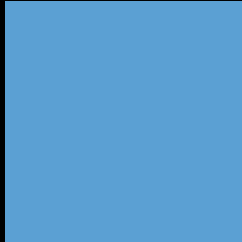
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 91, 160, 211 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

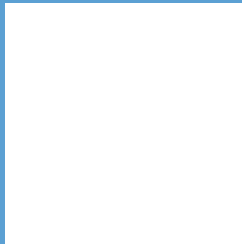
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 91, 160, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 91, 160, 211.

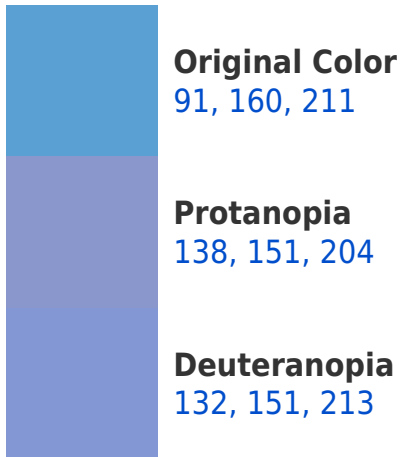


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 91, 160, 211.

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
78, 166, 179

Trichromacy



Original Color
91, 160, 211

Protanomaly
121, 154, 207

Deuteranomaly
117, 154, 212

Tritanomaly
83, 164, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color
91, 160, 211

Achromatopsia
145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly
125, 150, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 91, 160, 211 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(91, 160, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 160, 211)  
}
```

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(91, 160, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 160, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 91, 160, 211 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(91, 160, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 160, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(91, 160, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 160, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 160, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 160,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 91, 160, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 160, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 160,  
211) }
```

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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