

Converting Colors

RGB(91, 161, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(91, 161, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(91, 161, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5BA19C
RGB	91, 161, 156
RGB Percent	36%, 63%, 61%
CMY	0.6431, 0.3686, 0.3882
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.03, 0.37
HSL	176°, 28%, 49%
HSV	176°, 43%, 63%
XYZ	23.0600, 30.1142, 36.0497
YIQ	139.5000, -40.1150, -16.3950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

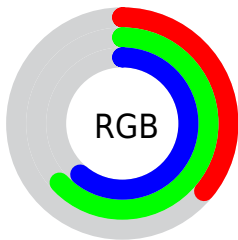
Format	Color
RYB	91, 127, 161
Decimal	6005148
CIELab	61.75, -23.29, -4.30
CIELCh	62, 23.686, 190.469
Yxy	30.1142, 0.2585, 0.3375
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284195228 (0xFF5BA19C)
YUV	139.5000, 8.1345, -42.5345
Hunter-Lab	54.8764, -21.0249, -0.5357

Details

The RGB color **91, 161, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **161, 91, 96**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145, 216, 210**, and **36, 109, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75, 161, 155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107, 161, 157**.

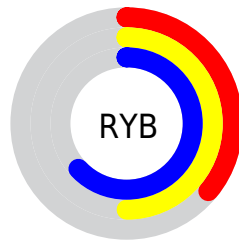
Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (63%)

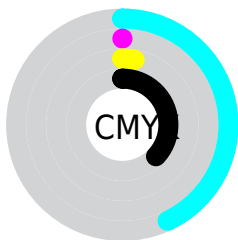
Blue (61%)



Red (36%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (63%)

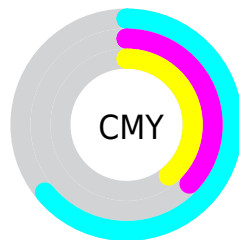


Cyan (43%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 91, 161, 156 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, 161, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



91, 161, 156



91, 161, 156

255, 255, 255



64, 135, 130



145, 216, 210



36, 109, 105



173, 245, 239



0, 84, 81



201, 255, 255



0, 61, 58



230, 255, 255



0, 39, 36



0, 13, 16



0, 0, 0



91, 161, 156



91, 161, 156



75, 161, 155



107, 161, 157

■ 59, 161, 154

■ 123, 161, 158

■ 43, 161, 153

■ 139, 161, 159

■ 27, 161, 151

■ 155, 161, 161

■ 10, 161, 150

■ 172, 161, 162

■ 0, 161, 150

■ 188, 161, 163

■ 204, 161, 164

■ 220, 161, 165

■ 236, 161, 166

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110, 160, 134



91, 161, 156



88, 159, 176

Triad

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



91, 161, 156



162, 141, 181



177, 143, 110

Complementary

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



91, 161, 156



161, 91, 96

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.



189, 137, 123



91, 161, 156



182, 136, 164

Square

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



91, 161, 156



133, 149, 190



191, 134, 142



157, 150, 108

Rectangle

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



91, 161, 156



97, 157, 185



191, 134, 142



182, 141, 113

Sweetspot

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



91, 161, 156



182, 209, 207



97, 161, 91



88, 105, 103



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



91, 161, 156



100, 209, 201



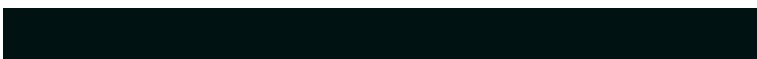
91, 132, 161



73, 82, 81



0, 145, 135



0, 18, 17

Inverse Universe

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



161, 91, 96



209, 100, 108



161, 120, 91



82, 73, 74



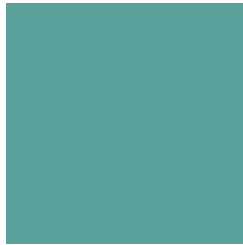
145, 0, 10



18, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 91, 161, 156 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, 161, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

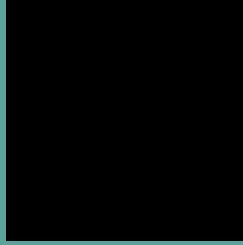
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 161, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 91, 161, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 91, 161, 156.

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
95, 159, 171

Trichromacy



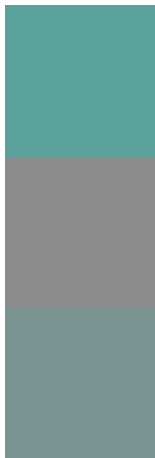
Original Color
91, 161, 156

Protanomaly
129, 153, 151

Deuteranomaly
134, 150, 159

Tritanomaly
94, 160, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color
91, 161, 156

Achromatopsia
140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly
122, 148, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 91, 161, 156 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, 161, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 161, 156)  
}
```

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, 161, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 161, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 91, 161, 156 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, 161, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 161, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(91, 161, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 161, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 161, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 161,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 91, 161, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 161, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 161,  
156) }
```

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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