

Converting Colors

RGB(91, 161, 223)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(91, 161, 223) contains.

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Color

RGB(91, 161, 223)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5BA1DF
RGB	91, 161, 223
RGB Percent	36%, 63%, 87%
CMY	0.6431, 0.3686, 0.1255
CMYK	0.59, 0.28, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	208°, 67%, 62%
HSV	208°, 59%, 87%
XYZ	30.3785, 33.0416, 74.5886
YIQ	147.1380, -61.6220, 4.4420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

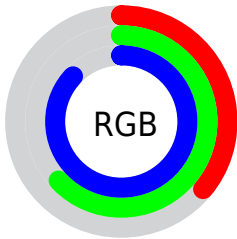
Format	Color
R _Y B	91, 137, 223
Decimal	6005215
CIE Lab	64.19, -3.81, -38.04
CIE LCh	64, 38.230, 264.283
Yxy	33.0416, 0.2201, 0.2394
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284195295 (0xFF5BA1DF)
YUV	147.1380, 37.4000, -49.2330
Hunter-Lab	57.4818, -6.2578, -36.6976

Details

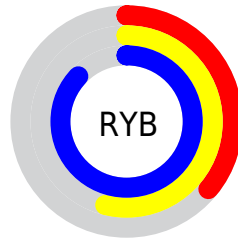
The RGB color **91, 161, 223** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **223, 153, 91**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150, 216, 255**, and **11, 110, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69, 151, 223**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **113, 171, 223**.

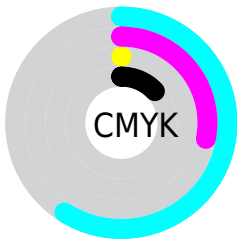
Distribution



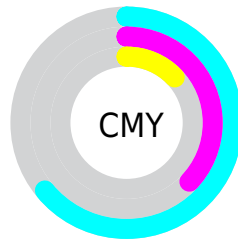
- Red (36%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)




- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 91, 161, 223 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, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 91, 161, 223


255, 255, 255


 150, 216, 255


 180, 244, 255

 209, 255, 255

 239, 255, 255

 91, 161, 223

 59, 135, 195

 11, 110, 167

 0, 86, 141

 0, 63, 115

 0, 41, 90

 0, 21, 66

 0, 3, 44

 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0

■ 91, 161, 223

■ 91, 161, 223

■ 69, 151, 223

■ 113, 171, 223

■ 46, 140, 223

■ 136, 182, 223

■ 24, 130, 223

■ 158, 192, 223

■ 2, 119, 223

■ 180, 203, 223

■ 0, 118, 223

■ 203, 213, 223

■ 225, 224, 223

■ 247, 234, 223

■ 255, 245, 223

■ 255, 255, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 169, 210



91, 161, 223



150, 149, 218

Triad

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



91, 161, 223



221, 130, 129



109, 169, 115

Complementary

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



91, 161, 223



223, 153, 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.



149, 162, 92



91, 161, 223



209, 139, 101

Square

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



91, 161, 223



216, 129, 164



183, 151, 87



60, 173, 148

Rectangle

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



91, 161, 223



180, 141, 205



183, 151, 87



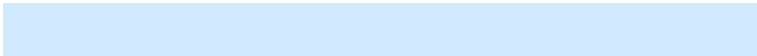
123, 167, 105

Sweetspot

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



91, 161, 223



209, 233, 255



91, 223, 153



99, 114, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



91, 161, 223



74, 170, 255



91, 95, 223



101, 107, 112



0, 93, 176



0, 26, 48

Inverse Universe

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



223, 91, 161



255, 74, 170



223, 219, 91



112, 101, 107



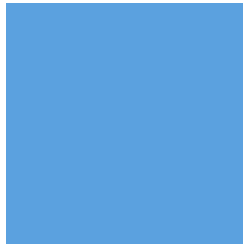
176, 0, 93



48, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 91, 161, 223 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

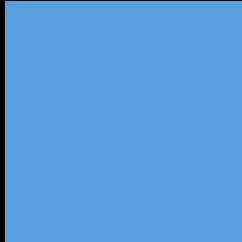
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 223 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

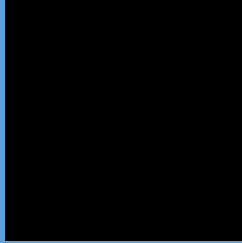
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 91, 161, 223.

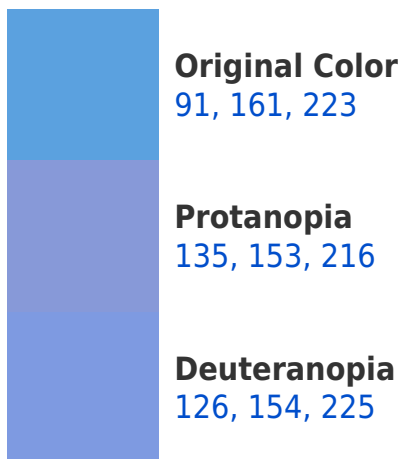


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 91, 161, 223.

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
73, 169, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color
91, 161, 223

Protanomaly
119, 156, 219

Deuteranomaly
113, 157, 224

Tritanomaly
80, 166, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color
91, 161, 223

Achromatopsia
147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly
127, 152, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 91, 161, 223 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, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 161, 223)  
}
```

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, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 161, 223) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 91, 161, 223 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, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 161, 223) }
```

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, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 161, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 161, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 161,  
223) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 91, 161, 223 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, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 161,  
223) }
```

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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