

Converting Colors

RGB(91, 167, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(91, 167, 176) contains.

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Color

RGB(91, 167, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5BA7B0
RGB	91, 167, 176
RGB Percent	36%, 65%, 69%
CMY	0.6431, 0.3451, 0.3098
CMYK	0.48, 0.05, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	186°, 35%, 52%
HSV	186°, 48%, 69%
XYZ	25.9696, 32.9962, 46.0745
YIQ	145.3020, -48.1850, -13.3130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

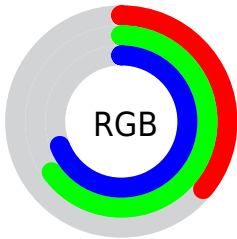
Format	Color
RYB	91, 131, 176
Decimal	6006704
CIELab	64.16, -21.06, -11.95
CIElCh	64, 24.213, 209.569
Yxy	32.9962, 0.2472, 0.3141
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284196784 (0xFF5BA7B0)
YUV	145.3020, 15.1341, -47.6229
Hunter-Lab	57.4423, -19.8244, -7.3469

Details

The RGB color **91, 167, 176** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **176, 100, 91**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147, 222, 232**, and **31, 115, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73, 165, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **109, 169, 176**.

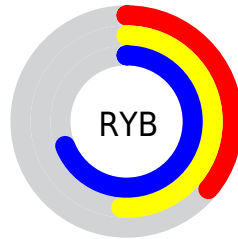
Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (65%)

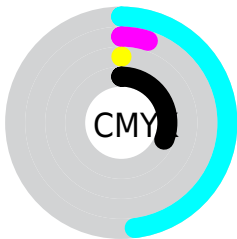
Blue (69%)



Red (36%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (69%)

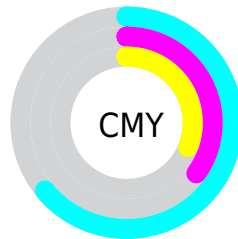


Cyan (48%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (64%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 91, 167, 176 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, 167, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 91, 167, 176


255, 255, 255


 147, 222, 232


 175, 251, 255

 203, 255, 255

 233, 255, 255

 91, 167, 176

 63, 140, 149

 31, 115, 124

 0, 90, 99


 0, 66, 75


 0, 44, 52

 0, 24, 31

 0, 0, 5

 0, 0, 0

 91, 167, 176

 91, 167, 176

■ 73, 165, 176

■ 109, 169, 176

■ 56, 163, 176

■ 126, 171, 176

■ 38, 161, 176

■ 144, 173, 176

■ 21, 160, 176

■ 161, 174, 176

■ 3, 158, 176

■ 179, 176, 176

■ 0, 157, 176

■ 197, 178, 176

■ 214, 180, 176

■ 232, 182, 176

■ 249, 184, 176

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102, 168, 154



91, 167, 176



101, 164, 192

Triad

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



91, 167, 176



183, 143, 178



172, 154, 112

Complementary

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



91, 167, 176



176, 100, 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.



189, 147, 119



91, 167, 176



197, 140, 157

Square

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



91, 167, 176



158, 150, 193



199, 141, 135



148, 161, 118

Rectangle

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



91, 167, 176



118, 160, 197



199, 141, 135



178, 152, 113

Sweetspot

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



91, 167, 176



197, 226, 230



91, 176, 99



95, 113, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



91, 167, 176



96, 215, 230



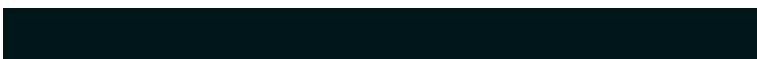
91, 125, 176



80, 88, 89



0, 137, 153



0, 23, 26

Inverse Universe

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



176, 91, 167



230, 96, 215



176, 142, 91



89, 80, 88



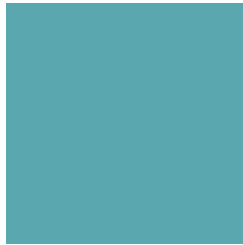
153, 0, 137



26, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 91, 167, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

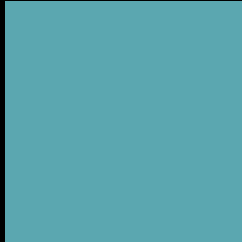
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

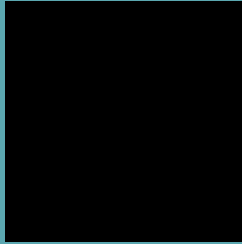
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 167, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 91, 167, 176.

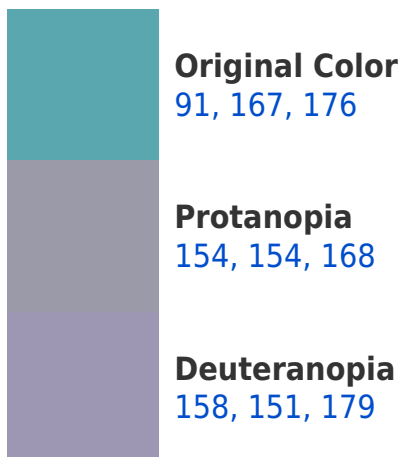


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 91, 167, 176.

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
92, 166, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color
91, 167, 176

Protanomaly
131, 159, 171

Deuteranomaly
134, 157, 178

Tritanomaly
92, 166, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color
91, 167, 176

Achromatopsia
145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly
125, 153, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 91, 167, 176 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, 167, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 167, 176)  
}
```

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, 167, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 167, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 91, 167, 176 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, 167, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 167, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(91, 167, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 167, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 167, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 167,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 91, 167, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 167, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 167,  
176) }
```

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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