

Converting Colors

RGB(91, 168, 122)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(91, 168, 122) contains.

RGB(91, 168, 122)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(91, 168, 122)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5BA87A
RGB	91, 168, 122
RGB Percent	36%, 66%, 48%
CMY	0.6431, 0.3412, 0.5216
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.27, 0.34
HSL	144°, 31%, 51%
HSV	144°, 46%, 66%
XYZ	21.8299, 31.6346, 23.3679
YIQ	139.7330, -31.1260, -30.6300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

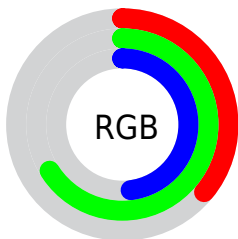
Format	Color
RYB	91, 146, 168
Decimal	6006906
CIELab	63.04, -34.49, 16.53
CIELCh	63, 38.245, 154.388
Yxy	31.6346, 0.2841, 0.4117
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284196986 (0xFF5BA87A)
YUV	139.7330, -8.7424, -42.7388
Hunter-Lab	56.2446, -29.1480, 14.7381

Details

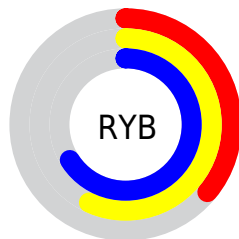
The RGB color **91, 168, 122** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **168, 91, 137**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145, 224, 175**, and **36, 115, 73** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74, 168, 112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108, 168, 132**.

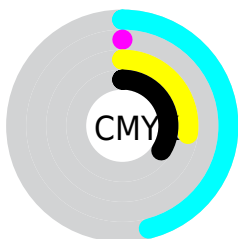
Distribution



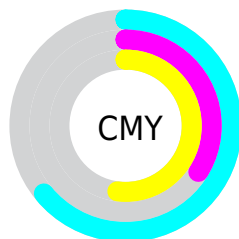
- Red (36%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 91, 168, 122 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, 168, 122 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



91, 168, 122



91, 168, 122

255, 255, 255



64, 141, 97



145, 224, 175



36, 115, 73



173, 253, 202



0, 90, 50



201, 255, 230



0, 66, 29



230, 255, 255



0, 43, 5



0, 19, 0



0, 0, 0



91, 168, 122




91, 168, 122




74, 168, 112





108, 168, 132


 57, 168, 102


 125, 168, 142

 41, 168, 92


 141, 168, 152


 24, 168, 82

 158, 168, 162

 7, 168, 72


 175, 168, 172

 0, 168, 68

 192, 168, 182

 209, 168, 192

 225, 168, 202

 242, 168, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133, 162, 95



91, 168, 122



30, 170, 157

Triad

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



91, 168, 122



109, 154, 220



215, 130, 116

Complementary

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



91, 168, 122



168, 91, 137

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.



217, 125, 149



91, 168, 122



163, 142, 209

Square

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



91, 168, 122



33, 164, 213



199, 130, 183



198, 140, 92

Rectangle

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



91, 168, 122



0, 170, 179



199, 130, 183



218, 127, 126

Sweetspot

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



91, 168, 122



189, 219, 201



137, 168, 91



91, 110, 99



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



91, 168, 122



99, 219, 147



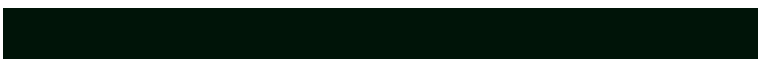
91, 168, 160



76, 84, 79



0, 148, 60



0, 20, 8

Inverse Universe

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



168, 91, 137



219, 99, 171



168, 91, 99



84, 76, 81



148, 0, 88



20, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 91, 168, 122 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, 168, 122 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, 168, 122 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 91, 168, 122.

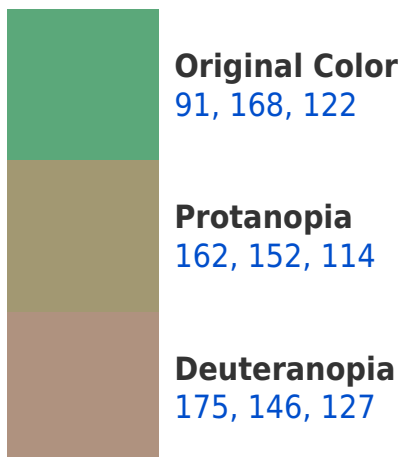


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 91, 168, 122.

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
104, 161, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color
91, 168, 122

Protanomaly
136, 158, 117

Deuteranomaly
144, 154, 125

Tritanomaly
99, 164, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color
91, 168, 122

Achromatopsia
140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly
122, 150, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 91, 168, 122 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, 168, 122) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 168, 122)  
}
```

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, 168, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 168, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 91, 168, 122 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, 168, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 168, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(91, 168, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 168, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 168, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 168,  
122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 91, 168, 122 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 168, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 168,  
122) }
```

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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