

Converting Colors

RGB(91, 169, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(91, 169, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(91, 169, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5BA98E
RGB	91, 169, 142
RGB Percent	36%, 66%, 56%
CMY	0.6431, 0.3373, 0.4431
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.16, 0.34
HSL	159°, 31%, 51%
HSV	159°, 46%, 66%
XYZ	23.3848, 32.5531, 30.6420
YIQ	142.6000, -37.8210, -24.9330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

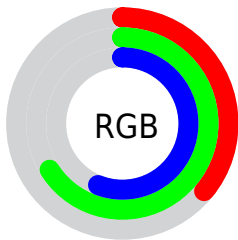
Format	Color
RYB	91, 138, 169
Decimal	6007182
CIELab	63.80, -30.65, 6.52
CIELCh	64, 31.334, 167.994
Yxy	32.5531, 0.2701, 0.3760
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284197262 (0xFF5BA98E)
YUV	142.6000, -0.2958, -45.2532
Hunter-Lab	57.0553, -26.6863, 8.0965

Details

The RGB color **91, 169, 142** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **169, 91, 118**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145, 225, 196**, and **35, 116, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74, 169, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108, 169, 148**.

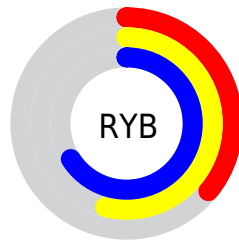
Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (66%)

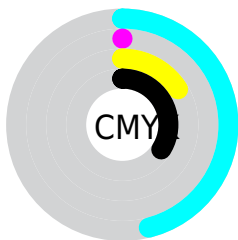
Blue (56%)



Red (36%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (66%)

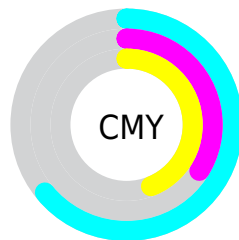


Cyan (46%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 91, 169, 142 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, 169, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



91, 169, 142



91, 169, 142

255, 255, 255



64, 142, 116



145, 225, 196



35, 116, 92



173, 253, 224



0, 91, 68



202, 255, 252



0, 67, 46



230, 255, 255



0, 44, 25



0, 22, 0



0, 0, 0



91, 169, 142




91, 169, 142




74, 169, 136





108, 169, 148

 57, 169, 130

 125, 169, 154

 40, 169, 124

 142, 169, 160


 23, 169, 119

 159, 169, 165


 6, 169, 113

 175, 169, 171

 0, 169, 111

 192, 169, 177

 209, 169, 183

 226, 169, 189

 243, 169, 195

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125, 165, 116



91, 169, 142



61, 170, 171

Triad

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



91, 169, 142



142, 151, 207



203, 140, 114

Complementary

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



91, 169, 142



169, 91, 118

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.



210, 134, 139



91, 169, 142



179, 141, 192

Square

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



91, 169, 142



98, 161, 209



202, 134, 167



184, 149, 100

Rectangle

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



91, 169, 142



56, 168, 188



202, 134, 167



207, 137, 122

Sweetspot

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



91, 169, 142



189, 219, 209



118, 169, 91



91, 110, 103



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



91, 169, 142



99, 219, 178



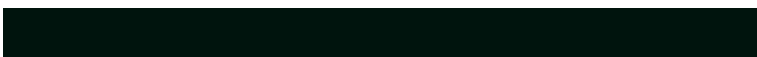
91, 157, 169



76, 84, 81



0, 148, 97



0, 20, 13

Inverse Universe

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



169, 91, 118



219, 99, 140



169, 103, 91



84, 76, 79



148, 0, 51



20, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 91, 169, 142 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, 169, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

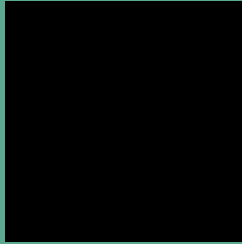
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 169, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 91, 169, 142.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 91, 169, 142.

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
101, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

91, 169, 142



Protanomaly

136, 159, 137



Deuteranomaly

142, 156, 145



Tritanomaly

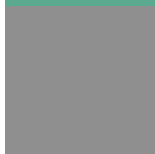
97, 166, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color

91, 169, 142



Achromatopsia

143, 143, 143



Achromatomaly

124, 152, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 91, 169, 142 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, 169, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 169, 142)  
}
```

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, 169, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 169, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 91, 169, 142 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, 169, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 169, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(91, 169, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 169, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 169, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 169,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 91, 169, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 169, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 169,  
142) }
```

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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