

Converting Colors

RGB(91, 90, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(91, 90, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(91, 90, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5B5AD8
RGB	91, 90, 216
RGB Percent	36%, 35%, 85%
CMY	0.6431, 0.6471, 0.1529
CMYK	0.58, 0.58, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	240°, 62%, 60%
HSV	240°, 58%, 85%
XYZ	20.3652, 14.4943, 66.6901
YIQ	104.6630, -39.8500, 39.3980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

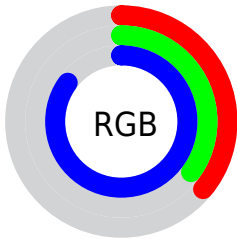
Format	Color
R_{YB}	91, 90, 216
Decimal	5987032
CIE _{Lab}	44.93, 36.55, -64.79
CIE _{LCh}	45, 74.389, 299.428
Yxy	14.4943, 0.2005, 0.1427
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284177112 (0xFF5B5AD8)
YUV	104.6630, 54.8891, -11.9825
Hunter-Lab	38.0714, 28.8584, -77.2088

Details

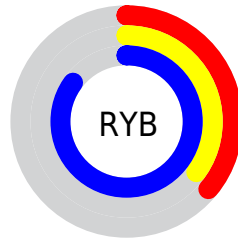
The RGB color **91, 90, 216** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6666FF**. The color can be described as dark muted blue. A complement of this color would be **215, 216, 90**, and the grayscale version is **104, 104, 104**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **151, 140, 255**, and **7, 44, 160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70, 68, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112, 112, 216**.

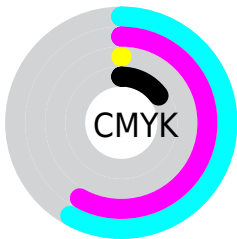
Distribution



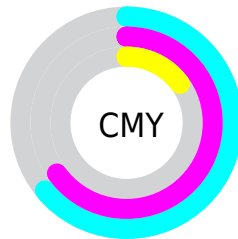
- Red (36%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)




















- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (15%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 91, 90, 216 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, 90, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 91, 90, 216	 91, 90, 216
 255, 255, 255	 58, 66, 188
 151, 140, 255	 7, 44, 160
 181, 167, 255	 0, 23, 133
 210, 194, 255	 0, 3, 107
 241, 222, 255	 0, 0, 82
 255, 251, 255	 0, 5, 58
	 0, 2, 35
	 0, 0, 11
	 0, 0, 0

 91, 90, 216

 91, 90, 216

 70, 68, 216

 112, 112, 216

 48, 47, 216

 134, 133, 216


 27, 25, 216

 155, 155, 216

 5, 4, 216

 177, 176, 216

 2, 0, 216

 198, 198, 216

 220, 220, 216

 241, 241, 216

 255, 255, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 115, 232



91, 90, 216



177, 50, 171

Triad

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



91, 90, 216



177, 76, 0



0, 132, 103

Complementary

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



91, 90, 216



215, 216, 90

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.



0, 128, 36



91, 90, 216



131, 104, 0

Square

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



91, 90, 216



206, 33, 50



68, 120, 0



0, 132, 166

Rectangle

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



91, 90, 216



203, 8, 131



68, 120, 0



0, 131, 81

Sweetspot

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



91, 90, 216



209, 209, 255



90, 216, 216



100, 99, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



91, 90, 216



78, 77, 255



153, 90, 216



96, 96, 107



1, 0, 171



0, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 90, 215



255, 77, 254



153, 216, 90



107, 96, 107



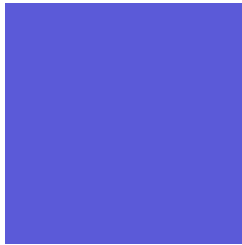
171, 0, 169



43, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 91, 90, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

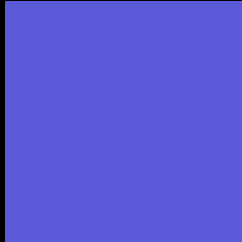
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 91, 90, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

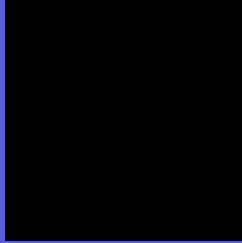
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 91, 90, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 91, 90, 216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 91, 90, 216.

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
53, 115, 124

Trichromacy



Original Color
91, 90, 216

Protanomaly
33, 98, 217

Deuteranomaly
33, 101, 198

Tritanomaly
67, 106, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color
91, 90, 216

Achromatopsia
105, 105, 105

Achromatomaly
100, 100, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 91, 90, 216 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, 90, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 90, 216)  
}
```

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, 90, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 90, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 91, 90, 216 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, 90, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 90, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(91, 90, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 90, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 90, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 90,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 91, 90, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 90, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 90,  
216) }
```

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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