

Converting Colors

RGB(92, 120, 134)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(92, 120, 134) contains.

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Color

RGB(92, 120, 134)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5C7886
RGB	92, 120, 134
RGB Percent	36%, 47%, 53%
CMY	0.6392, 0.5294, 0.4745
CMYK	0.31, 0.10, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	200°, 19%, 44%
HSV	200°, 31%, 53%
XYZ	15.4332, 17.4295, 25.1051
YIQ	113.2240, -21.1820, -1.5820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

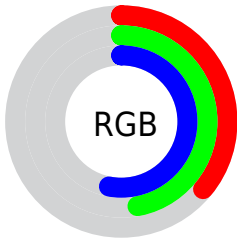
Format	Color
R_{YB}	92, 109, 134
Decimal	6060166
CIE _{Lab}	48.80, -6.52, -10.92
CIE _{LCh}	49, 12.718, 239.169
Yxy	17.4295, 0.2662, 0.3007
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284250246 (0xFF5C7886)
YUV	113.2240, 10.2426, -18.6134
Hunter-Lab	41.7486, -7.0742, -6.4293

Details

The RGB color **92, 120, 134** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **134, 106, 92**, and the grayscale version is **113, 113, 113**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143, 172, 187**, and **44, 72, 84** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79, 116, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105, 124, 134**.

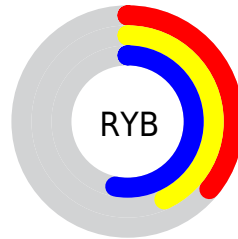
Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (47%)

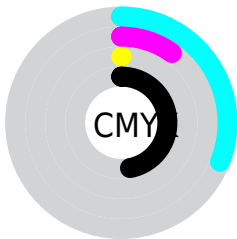
Blue (53%)



Red (36%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (53%)

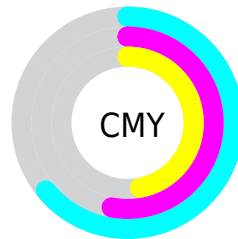


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 92, 120, 134 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 92, 120, 134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



92, 120, 134



92, 120, 134

255, 255, 255



68, 95, 109



143, 172, 187



44, 72, 84



170, 200, 215



20, 49, 61



198, 228, 243



0, 28, 39



226, 255, 255



0, 1, 19

255, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



92, 120, 134



92, 120, 134



79, 116, 134



105, 124, 134



65, 111, 134



119, 129, 134

■ 52, 107, 134

■ 132, 133, 134

■ 38, 102, 134

■ 146, 138, 134

■ 25, 98, 134

■ 159, 142, 134

■ 12, 93, 134

■ 172, 147, 134

■ 0, 89, 134

■ 186, 151, 134

■ 199, 156, 134

■ 213, 160, 134

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87, 122, 126



92, 120, 134



104, 117, 137

Triad

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



92, 120, 134



137, 108, 117



113, 118, 97

Complementary

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



92, 120, 134



134, 106, 92

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.



125, 115, 95



92, 120, 134



138, 109, 106

Square

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



92, 120, 134



130, 110, 127



134, 112, 98



101, 121, 105

Rectangle

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



92, 120, 134



113, 114, 136



134, 112, 98



117, 117, 96

Sweetspot

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



92, 120, 134



158, 168, 173



92, 134, 106



77, 84, 87



214, 214, 214



87, 87, 87

Same Dimension

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



92, 120, 134



108, 151, 173



92, 99, 134



60, 64, 66



0, 87, 130



0, 2, 3

Inverse Universe

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



134, 92, 120



173, 108, 151



134, 127, 92



66, 60, 64



130, 0, 87



3, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 92, 120, 134 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 92, 120, 134 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

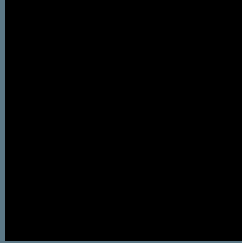
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

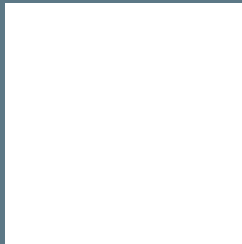
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 92, 120, 134 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 92, 120, 134.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 92, 120, 134.

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



Original Color

[92, 120, 134](#)

Protanopia

[113, 115, 131](#)

Deuteranopia

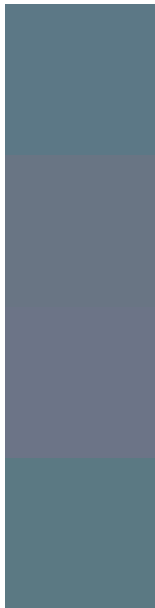
[117, 113, 135](#)



Tritanopia

91, 121, 130

Trichromacy



Original Color

92, 120, 134

Protanomaly

105, 117, 132

Deuteranomaly

108, 116, 135

Tritanomaly

91, 121, 131

Monochromacy



Original Color

92, 120, 134

Achromatopsia

113, 113, 113

Achromatomaly

105, 116, 121

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 92, 120, 134 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(92, 120, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 120, 134)  
}
```

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(92, 120, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 120, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 92, 120, 134 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(92, 120, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 120, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 120, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 120, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 120, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 120,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 92, 120, 134 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 120, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 120,  
134) }
```

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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