

Converting Colors

RGB(92, 128, 120)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(92, 128, 120) contains.

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Color

RGB(92, 128, 120)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5C8078
RGB	92, 128, 120
RGB Percent	36%, 50%, 47%
CMY	0.6392, 0.4980, 0.5294
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.06, 0.50
HSL	167°, 16%, 43%
HSV	167°, 28%, 50%
XYZ	15.5230, 19.0697, 20.6320
YIQ	116.3240, -18.8880, -10.1200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

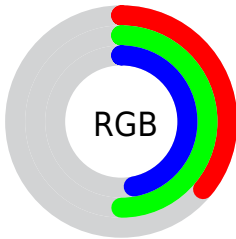
Format	Color
R_{YB}	92, 112, 128
Decimal	6062200
CIE _{Lab}	50.77, -14.49, 0.24
CIE _{LCh}	51, 14.492, 179.036
Yxy	19.0697, 0.2811, 0.3453
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284252280 (0xFF5C8078)
YUV	116.3240, 1.8123, -21.3321
Hunter-Lab	43.6689, -12.9692, 2.5558

Details

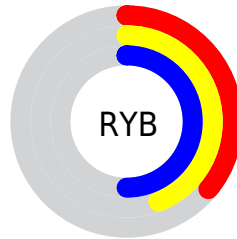
The RGB color **92, 128, 120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **128, 92, 100**, and the grayscale version is **116, 116, 116**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143, 181, 172**, and **44, 79, 72** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79, 128, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105, 128, 123**.

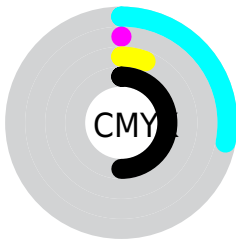
Distribution



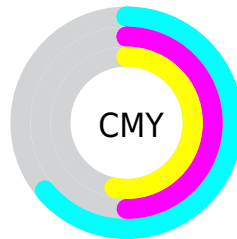
- Red (36%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 92, 128, 120 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, 128, 120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



92, 128, 120



92, 128, 120

255, 255, 255



68, 103, 95



143, 181, 172



44, 79, 72



170, 209, 200



21, 56, 49



198, 237, 228



0, 34, 28



226, 255, 255



0, 5, 2

255, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



92, 128, 120



92, 128, 120



79, 128, 117



105, 128, 123



66, 128, 114



118, 128, 126

■ 54, 128, 111

■ 130, 128, 129

■ 41, 128, 109

■ 143, 128, 131

■ 28, 128, 106

■ 156, 128, 134

■ 15, 128, 103

■ 169, 128, 137

■ 2, 128, 100

■ 182, 128, 140

■ 0, 128, 100

■ 194, 128, 143

■ 207, 128, 146

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103, 127, 108



92, 128, 120



87, 128, 132

Triad

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



92, 128, 120



123, 118, 142



141, 116, 100

Complementary

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



92, 128, 120



128, 92, 100

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.



146, 113, 109



92, 128, 120



137, 114, 134

Square

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



92, 128, 120



106, 122, 145



145, 112, 122



131, 120, 96

Rectangle

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



92, 128, 120



90, 126, 139



145, 112, 122



144, 115, 103

Sweetspot

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



92, 128, 120



152, 166, 163



100, 128, 92



76, 84, 82



212, 212, 212



84, 84, 84

Same Dimension

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



92, 128, 120



109, 166, 153



92, 118, 128



57, 64, 62



0, 128, 99



0, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



128, 92, 100



166, 109, 122



128, 102, 92



64, 57, 59



128, 0, 28



0, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 92, 128, 120 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 92, 128, 120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

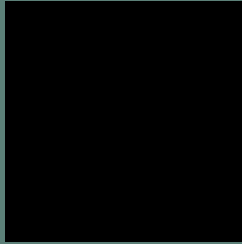
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 92, 128, 120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 92, 128, 120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 92, 128, 120.

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, 128, 120

Protanopia

124, 120, 115

Deuteranopia

131, 117, 122



Tritanopia
95, 126, 136

Trichromacy



Original Color

92, 128, 120

Protanomaly

112, 123, 117

Deuteranomaly

117, 121, 121

Tritanomaly

94, 127, 130

Monochromacy



Original Color

92, 128, 120

Achromatopsia

116, 116, 116

Achromatomaly

107, 120, 117

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 92, 128, 120 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, 128, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 128, 120)  
}
```

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, 128, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 128, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 92, 128, 120 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, 128, 120) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 128, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 128, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 128, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 128, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 128,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 92, 128, 120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 128, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 128,  
120) }
```

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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