Converting Colors

RGB(92, 168, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(92, 168, 143) contains.

Color

RGB(92, 168, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5CA88F
RGB	92, 168, 143
RGB Percent	36%, 66%, 56%
CMY	0.6392, 0.3412, 0.4392
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 0.15, 0.34
HSL	160°, 30%, 51%
HSV	160°, 45%, 66%
XYZ	23.3742, 32.2637, 30.9822
YIQ	142.4260, -37.2710, -23.8870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

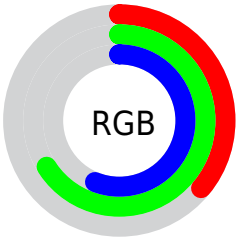
Format	Color
RYB	92, 137, 168
Decimal	6072463
CIELab	63.56, -29.67, 5.63
CIELCh	64, 30.202, 169.264
Yxy	32.2637, 0.2698, 0.3725
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284262543 (0xFF5CA88F)
YUV	142.4260, 0.2830, -44.2236
Hunter-Lab	56.8012, -25.9477, 7.4211

Details

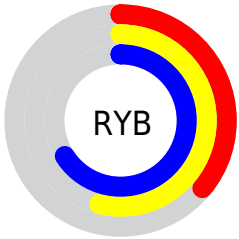
The RGB color 92, 168, 143 is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 339999. A complement of this color would be 168, 92, 117, and the grayscale version is 142, 142, 142.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 146, 224, 197, and 37, 115, 93 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 75, 168, 137, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 109, 168, 149.

Distribution

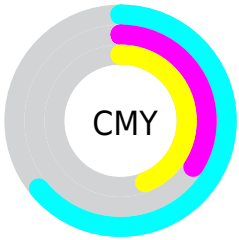


- Red (36%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (66%)

- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 92, 168, 143 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, 168, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

92, 168, 143

255, 255, 255

146, 224, 197

174, 252, 225

202, 255, 253

231, 255, 255

92, 168, 143

65, 141, 117

37, 115, 93

0, 90, 69

0, 66, 47

0, 44, 26

0, 21, 0

0, 0, 0

92, 168, 143

75, 168, 137

92, 168, 143

109, 168, 149

58, 168, 132

42, 168, 126

25, 168, 121

8, 168, 115

0, 168, 113

126, 168, 154

142, 168, 160

159, 168, 165

176, 168, 171

193, 168, 176

210, 168, 182

226, 168, 187

243, 168, 193

Harmonies

Analogous

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

124, 164, 118

92, 168, 143

66, 169, 171

Triad

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

92, 168, 143

144, 150, 204

200, 140, 114

Complementary

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

92, 168, 143

168, 92, 117

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.

207, 134, 137

92, 168, 143

179, 141, 189

Square

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

92, 168, 143

103, 159, 206

201, 135, 165

181, 149, 101

Rectangle

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

92, 168, 143

63, 167, 187

201, 135, 165

204, 138, 121

Sweetspot

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

92, 168, 143

189, 219, 209

117, 168, 92

91, 110, 104

237, 237, 237

110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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

92, 168, 143

101, 219, 180

92, 155, 168

76, 84, 81

0, 148, 99

0, 20, 14

Inverse Universe

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

168, 92, 117

219, 101, 140

168, 105, 92

84, 76, 79

148, 0, 49

20, 0, 7

Previews

White Background

This preview shows how the RGB color 92, 168, 143 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

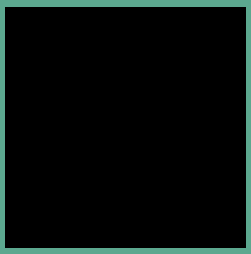
This preview shows how the RGB color 92, 168, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

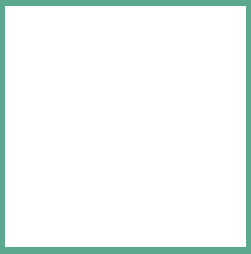
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

RGB 92, 168, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 92, 168, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 92, 168, 143.

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

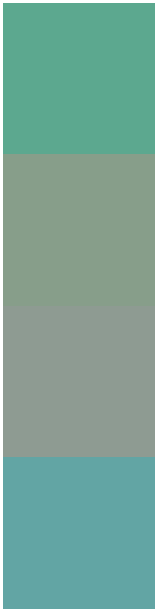
Original Color
92, 168, 143

Protanopia
160, 153, 135

Deuteranopia
170, 148, 147

Tritanopia
101, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color
92, 168, 143

Protanomaly
135, 158, 138

Deuteranomaly
142, 155, 146

Tritanomaly
98, 165, 164

Monochromacy

Original Color
92, 168, 143

Achromatopsia
142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly
124, 151, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 92, 168, 143 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, 168, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(92, 168, 143)
}
```

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, 168, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 168, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 92, 168, 143 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, 168, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 168, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(92, 168, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 168, 143); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 168, 143); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 168, 143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 92, 168, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(92, 168, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(92, 168,
143) }
```

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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