

Converting Colors

RGB(92, 183, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(92, 183, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(92, 183, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5CB7A8
RGB	92, 183, 168
RGB Percent	36%, 72%, 66%
CMY	0.6392, 0.2824, 0.3412
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.08, 0.28
HSL	170°, 39%, 54%
HSV	170°, 50%, 72%
XYZ	28.4150, 38.9694, 43.0700
YIQ	154.0810, -49.4210, -23.9570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

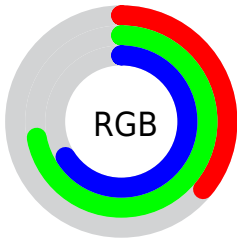
Format	Color
RYB	92, 142, 183
Decimal	6076328
CIELab	68.73, -30.88, -0.73
CIELCh	69, 30.892, 181.353
Yxy	38.9694, 0.2573, 0.3528
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284266408 (0xFF5CB7A8)
YUV	154.0810, 6.8621, -54.4450
Hunter-Lab	62.4255, -27.9945, 2.7912

Details

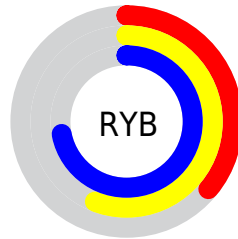
The RGB color **92, 183, 168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **183, 92, 107**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148, 239, 223**, and **30, 130, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74, 183, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110, 183, 171**.

Distribution



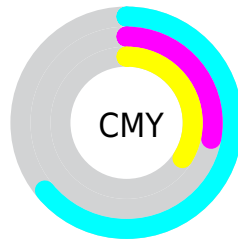
- Red (36%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (28%)




- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 92, 183, 168 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, 183, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 92, 183, 168


255, 255, 255


 148, 239, 223


 177, 255, 252


 205, 255, 255

 235, 255, 255

 92, 183, 168

 63, 156, 142

 30, 130, 116


 0, 104, 92


 0, 79, 68


 0, 56, 46


 0, 35, 25

 0, 0, 0

 92, 183, 168

 74, 183, 165

 92, 183, 168

 110, 183, 171

■ 55, 183, 162

■ 129, 183, 174

■ 37, 183, 159

■ 147, 183, 177

■ 19, 183, 156

■ 165, 183, 180

■ 1, 183, 153

■ 184, 183, 183

■ 0, 183, 153

■ 202, 183, 186

■ 220, 183, 189

■ 238, 183, 192

■ 255, 183, 195

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 180, 140



92, 183, 168



75, 182, 196

Triad

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



92, 183, 168



173, 160, 215



209, 157, 119

Complementary

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



92, 183, 168



183, 92, 107

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.



222, 149, 140



92, 183, 168



204, 151, 195

Square

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



92, 183, 168



132, 170, 223



221, 147, 167



186, 166, 112

Rectangle

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



92, 183, 168



83, 180, 210



221, 147, 167



215, 154, 125

Sweetspot

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



92, 183, 168



202, 237, 231



107, 183, 92



98, 120, 116



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



92, 183, 168



95, 237, 214



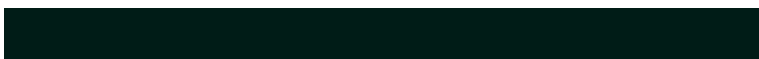
92, 153, 183



83, 92, 90



0, 156, 130



0, 28, 23

Inverse Universe

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



183, 92, 107



237, 95, 118



183, 122, 92



92, 83, 84



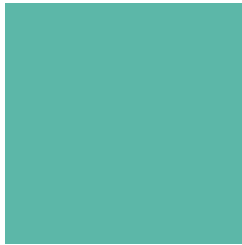
156, 0, 26



28, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 92, 183, 168 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, 183, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

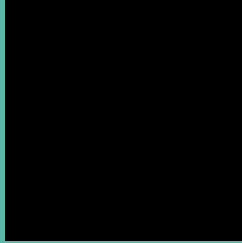
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 183, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 92, 183, 168.



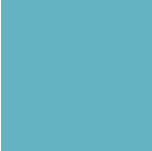
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 92, 183, 168.

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
100, 179, 194

Trichromacy



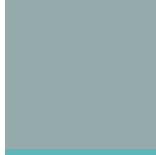
Original Color

92, 183, 168



Protanomaly

143, 172, 162



Deuteranomaly

148, 170, 171



Tritanomaly

97, 180, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color

92, 183, 168



Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154



Achromatomaly

131, 165, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 92, 183, 168 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, 183, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 183, 168)  
}
```

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, 183, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 183, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 92, 183, 168 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, 183, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 183, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 183, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 183, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 183, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 183,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 92, 183, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 183, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 183,  
168) }
```

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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