

Converting Colors

RGB(93, 168, 123)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(93, 168, 123) contains.

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Color

RGB(93, 168, 123)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5DA87B
RGB	93, 168, 123
RGB Percent	36%, 66%, 48%
CMY	0.6353, 0.3412, 0.5176
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 0.27, 0.34
HSL	144°, 30%, 51%
HSV	144°, 45%, 66%
XYZ	22.0920, 31.7625, 23.7053
YIQ	140.4450, -30.2550, -29.8950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

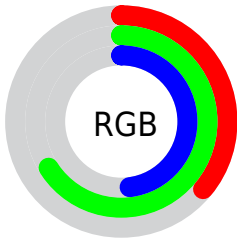
Format	Color
RYB	93, 147, 168
Decimal	6137979
CIELab	63.15, -33.72, 16.14
CIELCh	63, 37.389, 154.422
Yxy	31.7625, 0.2848, 0.4095
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284328059 (0xFF5DA87B)
YUV	140.4450, -8.6004, -41.6093
Hunter-Lab	56.3582, -28.6562, 14.5123

Details

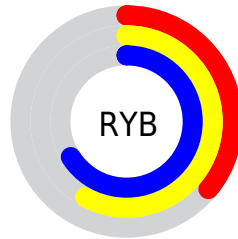
The RGB color **93, 168, 123** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **168, 93, 138**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147, 224, 176**, and **39, 115, 74** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76, 168, 113**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110, 168, 133**.

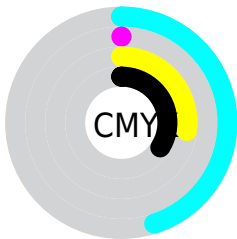
Distribution



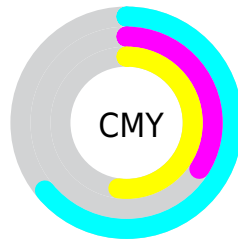
- Red (36%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 93, 168, 123 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 93, 168, 123 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



93, 168, 123



93, 168, 123

255, 255, 255



66, 141, 98



147, 224, 176



39, 115, 74



175, 252, 203



1, 90, 51



203, 255, 231



0, 66, 30



232, 255, 255



0, 43, 6



0, 19, 0



0, 0, 0



93, 168, 123




93, 168, 123




76, 168, 113




110, 168, 133


 59, 168, 103


 127, 168, 143

 43, 168, 93


 143, 168, 153


 26, 168, 83


 160, 168, 163

 9, 168, 73

 177, 168, 173

 0, 168, 67

 194, 168, 183

 211, 168, 194

 227, 168, 204

 244, 168, 214

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134, 162, 97



93, 168, 123



38, 170, 157

Triad

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



93, 168, 123



111, 154, 219



215, 131, 117

Complementary

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



93, 168, 123



168, 93, 138

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.



216, 126, 149



93, 168, 123



163, 142, 208

Square

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



93, 168, 123



42, 164, 212



199, 131, 182



198, 141, 93

Rectangle

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



93, 168, 123



0, 170, 179



199, 131, 182



217, 128, 127

Sweetspot

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



93, 168, 123



191, 219, 202



138, 168, 93



92, 110, 99



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



93, 168, 123



101, 219, 148



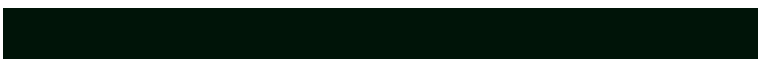
93, 168, 160



76, 84, 79



0, 148, 59



0, 20, 8

Inverse Universe

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



168, 93, 138



219, 101, 172



168, 93, 101



84, 76, 81



148, 0, 89



20, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 93, 168, 123 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 93, 168, 123 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

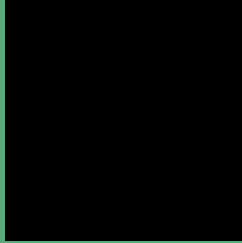
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 93, 168, 123 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 93, 168, 123.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 93, 168, 123.

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
93, 168, 123

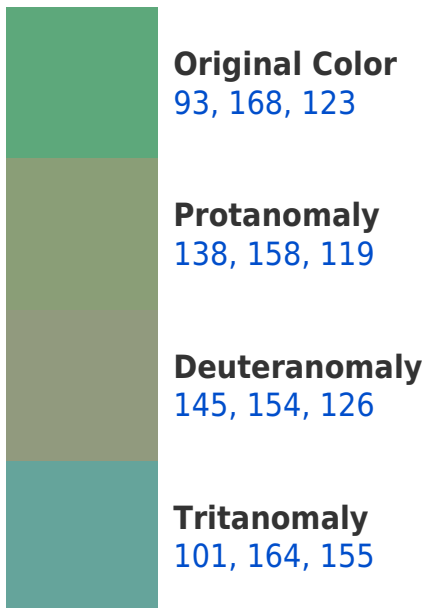
Protanopia
163, 152, 116

Deuteranopia
175, 146, 128

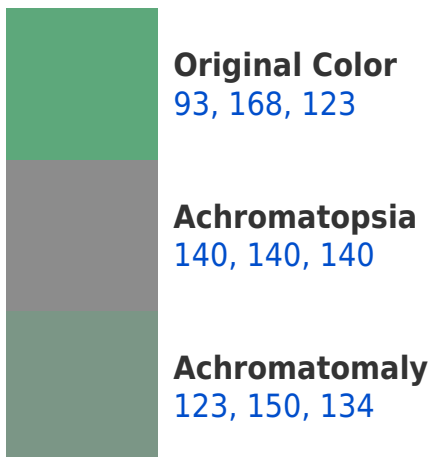


Tritanopia
105, 161, 174

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 93, 168, 123 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(93, 168, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 168, 123)  
}
```

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(93, 168, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 168, 123) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 93, 168, 123 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(93, 168, 123) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 168, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(93, 168, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 168, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 168, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 168,  
123) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 93, 168, 123 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 168, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 168,  
123) }
```

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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