

Converting Colors

RGB(93, 180, 180)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(93, 180, 180) contains.

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Color

RGB(93, 180, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5DB4B4
RGB	93, 180, 180
RGB Percent	36%, 71%, 71%
CMY	0.6353, 0.2941, 0.2941
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	180°, 37%, 54%
HSV	180°, 48%, 71%
XYZ	29.0737, 38.2650, 49.0335
YIQ	153.9870, -51.8520, -18.4440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

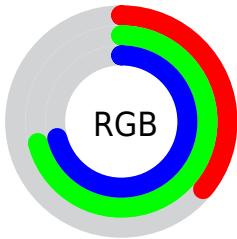
Format	Color
RYB	93, 137, 180
Decimal	6141108
CIELab	68.22, -26.11, -8.10
CIELCh	68, 27.334, 197.239
Yxy	38.2650, 0.2498, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284331188 (0xFF5DB4B4)
YUV	153.9870, 12.8244, -53.4856
Hunter-Lab	61.8587, -24.3574, -3.6964

Details

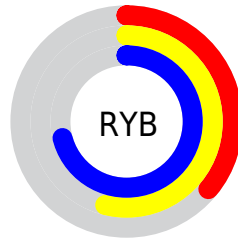
The RGB color **93, 180, 180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **180, 93, 93**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **149, 236, 236**, and **31, 127, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75, 180, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **111, 180, 180**.

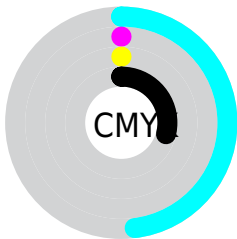
Distribution



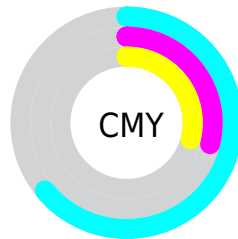
- Red (36%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)





- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 93, 180, 180 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, 180, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 93, 180, 180

 93, 180, 180

255, 255, 255

 64, 153, 153

 149, 236, 236

 31, 127, 127

 178, 255, 255

 0, 102, 102

 207, 255, 255

 0, 77, 78


 236, 255, 255


 0, 54, 56

 0, 33, 34

 0, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

 93, 180, 180

 93, 180, 180

■ 75, 180, 180

■ 111, 180, 180

■ 57, 180, 180

■ 129, 180, 180

■ 39, 180, 180

■ 147, 180, 180

■ 21, 180, 180

■ 165, 180, 180

■ 3, 180, 180

■ 183, 180, 180

■ 0, 180, 180

■ 201, 180, 180

■ 219, 180, 180

■ 237, 180, 180

■ 255, 180, 180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 179, 155



93, 180, 180



94, 177, 202

Triad

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



93, 180, 180



187, 155, 200



194, 161, 119

Complementary

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



93, 180, 180



180, 93, 93

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.



210, 153, 131



93, 180, 180



209, 149, 178

Square

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



93, 180, 180



155, 164, 213



216, 148, 153



169, 169, 119

Rectangle

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



93, 180, 180



110, 174, 211



216, 148, 153



200, 158, 121

Sweetspot

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



93, 180, 180



199, 235, 235



93, 180, 93



96, 117, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



93, 180, 180



99, 235, 235



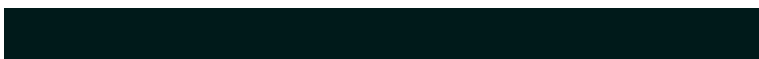
93, 137, 180



80, 89, 89



0, 153, 153



0, 26, 26

Inverse Universe

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



180, 93, 180



235, 99, 235



180, 137, 93



89, 80, 89



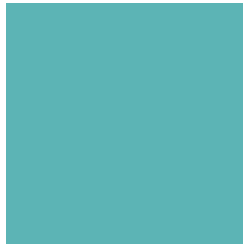
153, 0, 153



26, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 93, 180, 180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

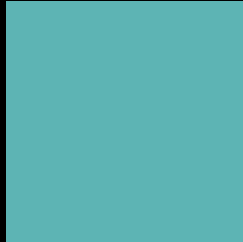
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 180, 180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

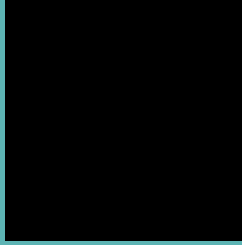
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

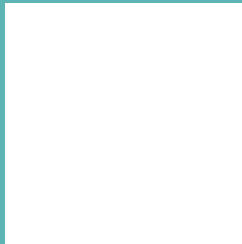
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 93, 180, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 93, 180, 180.

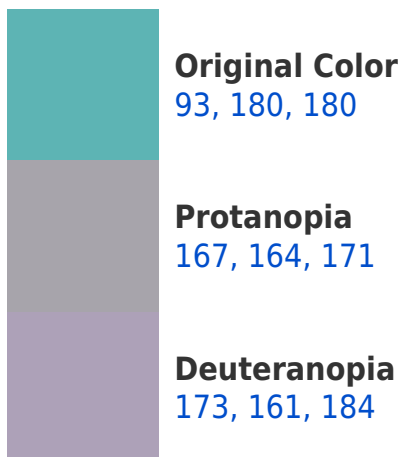


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 93, 180, 180.

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
97, 178, 192

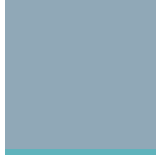
Trichromacy



Original Color
93, 180, 180



Protanomaly
140, 170, 174



Deuteranomaly
144, 168, 183



Tritanomaly
96, 179, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color
93, 180, 180



Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154



Achromatomaly
132, 163, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 93, 180, 180 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, 180, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 180, 180)  
}
```

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, 180, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 180, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 93, 180, 180 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, 180, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 180, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(93, 180, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 180, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 180, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 180,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 93, 180, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 180, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 180,  
180) }
```

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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