

Converting Colors

RGB(93, 189, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(93, 189, 183) contains.

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Color

RGB(93, 189, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5DBDB7
RGB	93, 189, 183
RGB Percent	36%, 74%, 72%
CMY	0.6353, 0.2588, 0.2824
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.03, 0.26
HSL	176°, 42%, 55%
HSV	176°, 51%, 74%
XYZ	31.2590, 42.1412, 51.2863
YIQ	159.6120, -55.2900, -22.2180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

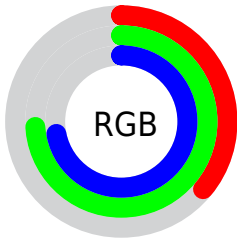
Format	Color
R_{YB}	93, 143, 189
Decimal	6143415
CIE _{Lab}	70.97, -29.73, -5.67
CIE _{LCh}	71, 30.268, 190.791
Yxy	42.1412, 0.2507, 0.3380
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284333495 (0xFF5DBDB7)
YUV	159.6120, 11.5303, -58.4187
Hunter-Lab	64.9163, -27.6507, -1.3999

Details

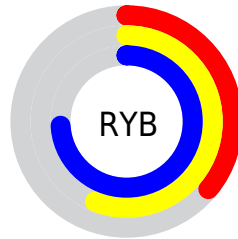
The RGB color **93, 189, 183** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **189, 93, 99**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **150, 246, 239**, and **28, 135, 130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74, 189, 182**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112, 189, 184**.

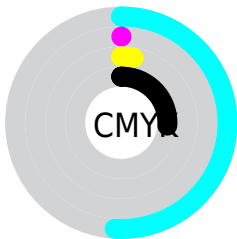
Distribution



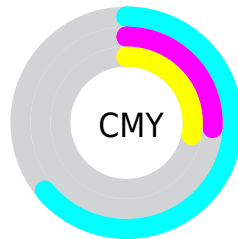
- Red (36%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (26%)




- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 93, 189, 183 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, 189, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 93, 189, 183


255, 255, 255


 150, 246, 239


 179, 255, 255


 208, 255, 255

 238, 255, 255

 93, 189, 183


 63, 162, 156


 28, 135, 130

 0, 110, 105


 0, 85, 81


 0, 61, 58

 0, 39, 37

 0, 7, 16

 0, 0, 0

 93, 189, 183

 93, 189, 183

■ 74, 189, 182

■ 112, 189, 184

■ 55, 189, 181

■ 131, 189, 185

■ 36, 189, 179

■ 150, 189, 187

■ 17, 189, 178

■ 169, 189, 188

■ 0, 189, 177

■ 187, 189, 189

■ 206, 189, 190

■ 225, 189, 191

■ 244, 189, 192

■ 255, 189, 194

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 188, 155



93, 189, 183



87, 187, 209

Triad

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



93, 189, 183



190, 163, 216



209, 166, 122

Complementary

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



93, 189, 183



189, 93, 99

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.



225, 157, 139



93, 189, 183



217, 155, 192

Square

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



93, 189, 183



153, 173, 227



229, 153, 165



183, 175, 119

Rectangle

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



93, 189, 183



101, 184, 221



229, 153, 165



215, 163, 126

Sweetspot

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



93, 189, 183



208, 245, 243



99, 189, 93



100, 122, 121



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



93, 189, 183



95, 245, 235



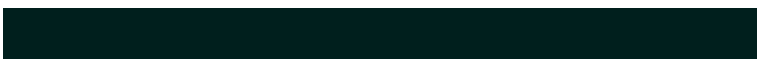
93, 147, 189



85, 94, 94



0, 158, 148



0, 31, 29

Inverse Universe

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



189, 93, 99



245, 95, 105



189, 135, 93



94, 85, 86



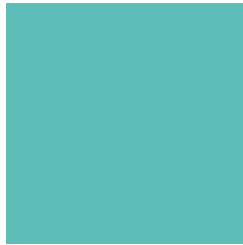
158, 0, 10



31, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 93, 189, 183 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, 189, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

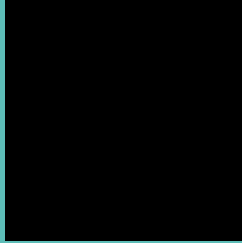
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

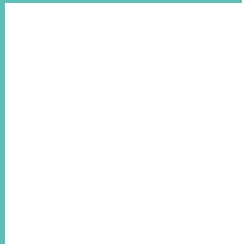
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 93, 189, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 93, 189, 183.

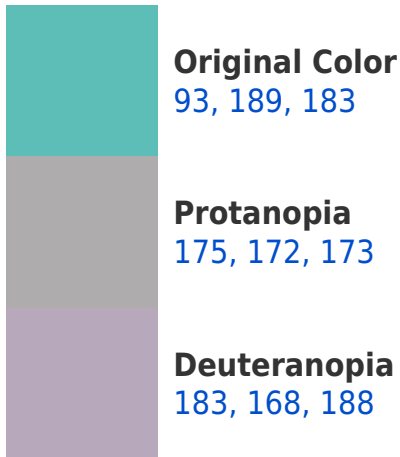


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 93, 189, 183.

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
99, 186, 201

Trichromacy



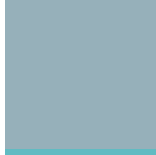
Original Color

93, 189, 183



Protanomaly

145, 178, 177



Deuteranomaly

150, 176, 186



Tritanomaly

97, 187, 194

Monochromacy



Original Color

93, 189, 183



Achromatopsia

160, 160, 160



Achromatomaly

136, 171, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 93, 189, 183 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, 189, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 189, 183)  
}
```

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, 189, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 189, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 93, 189, 183 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, 189, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 189, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(93, 189, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 189, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 189, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 189,  
183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 93, 189, 183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 189, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 189,  
183) }
```

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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