

Converting Colors

RGB(94, 164, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(94, 164, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(94, 164, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5EA474
RGB	94, 164, 116
RGB Percent	37%, 64%, 45%
CMY	0.6314, 0.3569, 0.5451
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.29, 0.36
HSL	139°, 28%, 51%
HSV	139°, 43%, 64%
XYZ	21.0439, 30.1916, 21.2414
YIQ	137.5980, -26.3120, -29.7680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

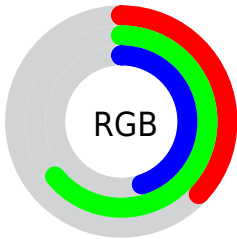
Format	Color
RYB	94, 147, 164
Decimal	6202484
CIELab	61.82, -32.95, 18.18
CIElCh	62, 37.627, 151.114
Yxy	30.1916, 0.2904, 0.4166
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284392564 (0xFF5EA474)
YUV	137.5980, -10.6478, -38.2354
Hunter-Lab	54.9468, -27.7938, 15.5424

Details

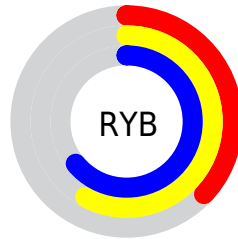
The RGB color **94, 164, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **164, 94, 142**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **148, 219, 168**, and **41, 112, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78, 164, 105**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **110, 164, 127**.

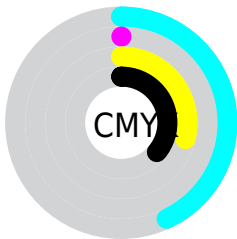
Distribution



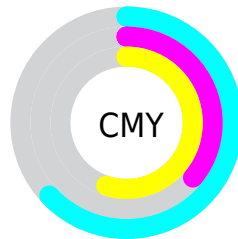
- Red (37%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (37%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 94, 164, 116 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 94, 164, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



94, 164, 116



94, 164, 116

255, 255, 255



68, 137, 91



148, 219, 168



41, 112, 67



175, 248, 196



7, 87, 45



203, 255, 224



0, 63, 23



232, 255, 252



0, 40, 0



0, 12, 0



0, 0, 0



94, 164, 116



94, 164, 116



78, 164, 105



110, 164, 127

■ 61, 164, 94

■ 127, 164, 138

■ 45, 164, 82

■ 143, 164, 150

■ 28, 164, 71

■ 160, 164, 161

■ 12, 164, 60

■ 176, 164, 172

■ 0, 164, 52

■ 192, 164, 183

■ 209, 164, 195

■ 225, 164, 206

■ 242, 164, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 158, 91



94, 164, 116



39, 167, 150

Triad

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



94, 164, 116



100, 152, 216



212, 126, 117

Complementary

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



94, 164, 116



164, 94, 142

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.



211, 123, 149



94, 164, 116



154, 140, 206

Square

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



94, 164, 116



18, 161, 207



192, 129, 182



196, 136, 92

Rectangle

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



94, 164, 116



0, 167, 172



192, 129, 182



214, 124, 127

Sweetspot

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



94, 164, 116



186, 214, 195



143, 164, 94



90, 107, 95



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



94, 164, 116



105, 214, 139



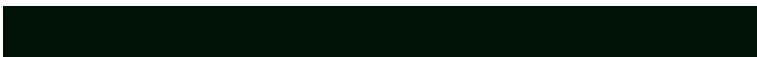
94, 164, 150



73, 82, 76



0, 145, 46



0, 18, 6

Inverse Universe

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



164, 94, 142



214, 105, 180



164, 94, 108



82, 73, 79



145, 0, 100



18, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 94, 164, 116 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 94, 164, 116 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 94, 164, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 94, 164, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 94, 164, 116.

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

94, 164, 116

Protanopia

160, 148, 109

Deuteranopia

173, 143, 121



Tritanopia
106, 157, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color
94, 164, 116

Protanomaly
136, 154, 112

Deuteranomaly
144, 151, 119

Tritanomaly
102, 160, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color
94, 164, 116

Achromatopsia
138, 138, 138

Achromatomaly
122, 147, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 94, 164, 116 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(94, 164, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(94, 164, 116)  
}
```

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(94, 164, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(94, 164, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 94, 164, 116 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(94, 164, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(94, 164, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(94, 164, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(94, 164, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 164, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 164,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 94, 164, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(94, 164, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(94, 164,  
116) }
```

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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