

Converting Colors

`RYB(90, 139, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(90, 139, 166) contains.

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Color

R_YB(90, 139, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5AA684
RGB	90, 166, 132
RGB Percent	35%, 65%, 52%
CMY	0.6471, 0.3490, 0.4828
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.21, 0.35
HSL	153°, 30%, 50%
HSV	153°, 46%, 65%
XYZ	22.0091, 31.1087, 26.6305
YIQ	139.4000, -34.3820, -26.6860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

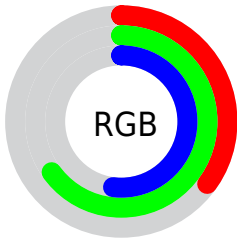
Format	Color
RYB	90, 139, 166
Decimal	5940868
CIELab	62.60, -31.75, 10.44
CIElCh	63, 33.425, 161.797
Yxy	31.1087, 0.2760, 0.3901
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284130948 (0xFF5AA684)
YUV	139.4000, -3.6482, -43.3238
Hunter-Lab	55.7752, -27.1696, 10.7340

Details

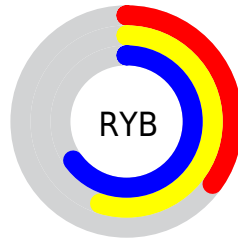
The RYB color **90, 139, 166** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **166, 90, 124**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144, 195, 222**, and **35, 83, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73, 133, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107, 145, 166**.

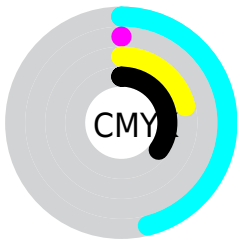
Distribution



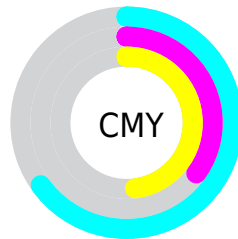
- Red (35%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 90, 139, 166 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 RYB color 90, 139, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90, 139, 166



90, 139, 166

255, 255, 255



63, 111, 139



144, 195, 222



35, 84, 113



172, 223, 250



0, 54, 89



200, 232, 255



0, 41, 65



229, 242, 255



0, 30, 42



0, 17, 17



0, 0, 0



90, 139, 166




90, 139, 166




73, 133, 166





107, 145, 166

 57, 127, 166

 123, 151, 166

 40, 121, 166

 140, 157, 166


 24, 116, 166


 156, 162, 166

 7, 109, 166

 173, 166, 169

 0, 107, 166

 190, 166, 177

 206, 166, 184

 223, 166, 192

 239, 166, 199

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106, 161, 140



90, 139, 166



51, 110, 167

Triad

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



90, 139, 166



128, 145, 209



205, 140, 113

Complementary

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



90, 139, 166



166, 90, 124

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.



209, 129, 141



90, 139, 166



170, 139, 196

Square

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



90, 139, 166



78, 128, 207



198, 131, 171



179, 187, 95

Rectangle

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



90, 139, 166



33, 103, 182



198, 131, 171



208, 132, 122

Sweetspot

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



90, 139, 166



186, 206, 217



90, 166, 132



91, 103, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



90, 139, 166



98, 175, 217



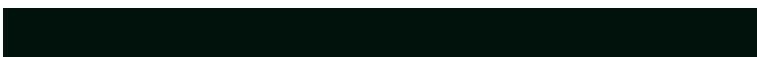
90, 127, 166



76, 81, 84



0, 96, 148



0, 13, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 90, 124



217, 98, 151



166, 94, 90



84, 76, 80



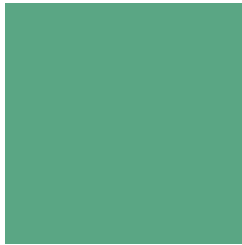
148, 0, 66



20, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 90, 139, 166 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 RYB color 90, 139, 166 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](#).

R Y B 90, 139, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 90, 139, 166.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 90, 139, 166.

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
101, 133, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color

90, 139, 166



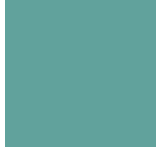
Protanomaly

127, 156, 149



Deuteranomaly

135, 153, 147



Tritanomaly

97, 131, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color

90, 139, 166



Achromatopsia

139, 139, 139



Achromatomaly

121, 139, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 90, 139, 166 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(90, 166, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 166, 132)  
}
```

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(90, 166, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 166, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 90, 139, 166 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(90, 166, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 166, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 166, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 166, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 166, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 166,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 90, 139, 166 is called "background".

The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 166, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 166,  
132) }
```

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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