

# Converting Colors

Hex(489C57)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(489C57) contains.

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**Color**

**Hex(489C57)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                        |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Hex         | 489C57                       |
| RGB         | 72, 156, 87                  |
| RGB Percent | 28%, 61%, 34%                |
| CMY         | 0.7176, 0.3882, 0.6588       |
| CMYK        | 0.54, 0.00, 0.44, 0.39       |
| HSL         | 131°, 37%, 45%               |
| HSV         | 131°, 54%, 61%               |
| XYZ         | 16.2813, 25.8428, 13.1469    |
| YIQ         | 123.0180, -27.9150, -39.2670 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

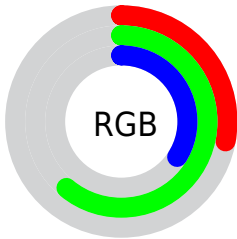
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                    |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>RYB</b>                          | 72, 143, 156                    |
| Decimal                             | 4758615                         |
| CIELab                              | 57.89, -40.80, 28.54            |
| CIELCh                              | 58, 49.788, 145.023             |
| Yxy                                 | 25.8428, 0.2946,<br>0.4676      |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4282948695<br>(0xFF489C57)      |
| YUV                                 | 123.0180, -17.7569,<br>-44.7428 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 50.8358, -31.7942,<br>20.2518   |

# Details

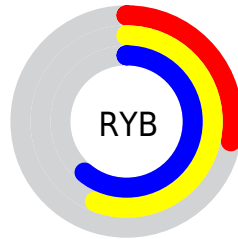
The Hex color **489C57** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **9C488D**, and the grayscale version is **7B7B7B**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **7FD38A**, and **036828** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **389C4A**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **589C64**.

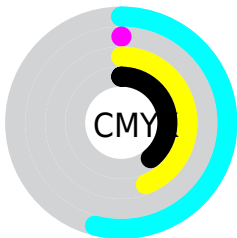
# Distribution



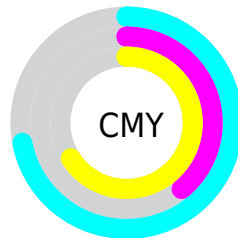
- Red (28%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 489C57 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 Hex color 489C57 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





489C57



489C57

FFFFFF



2B813F



7FD38A



036828



9AF0A4



004F11



B7FFC0



003700



D3FFDC



002200



F1FFF8



000000



489C57



489C57



389C4A



589C64



299C3D



679C71

■ 199C31

■ 779C7D

■ 0A9C24

■ 869C8A

■ 009C1C

■ 969C97

■ A69CA4

■ B59CB1

■ C59CBE

■ D49CCA

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



7F9437



489C57



00A082

# Triad

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



489C57



0092E2



DB6869

# Complementary

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



489C57



9C488D

# 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.



D76594



489C57



8183DA

# Square

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



489C57



009CD2



BA71BE



CA7644

# Rectangle

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



489C57



00A1A0



BA71BE



DC6577



# Sweetspot

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



489C57



ABCCB1



8E9C48



536656



E6E6E6



666666



# Same Dimension

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



489C57



47CC5F



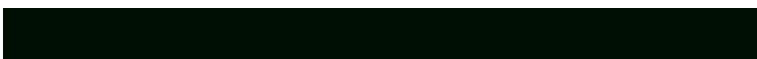
489C80



474F49



008F19



000F03



# Inverse Universe

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



9C488D



CC47B4



9C4864



4F474E



8F0075



0F000D



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 489C57 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

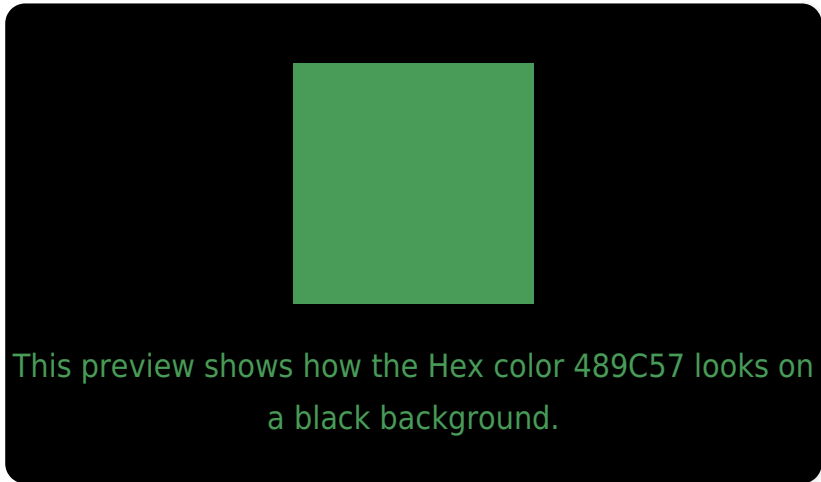
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# 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 × Fail

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



## Hex 489C57 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 489C57.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 489C57.

# 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](#).

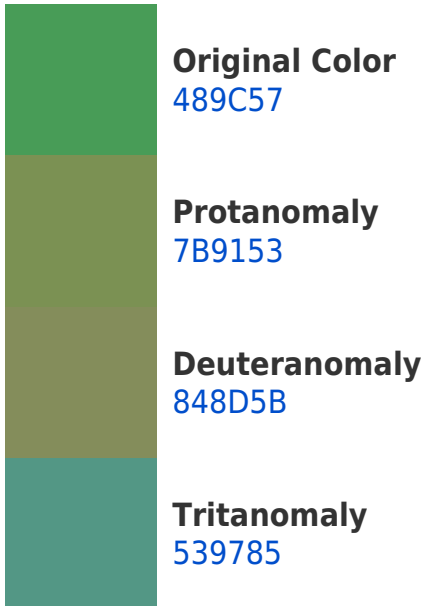
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
5A94A0

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 489C57 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 #489C57 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#489C57  
}
```

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 #489C57 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #489C57
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 489C57 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
#489C57 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#489C57 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #489C57 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #489C57; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #489C57; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #489C57 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 489C57 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#489C57 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#489C57 }
```

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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