

# Converting Colors

Hex(89A4C1)

Have a look what the booklet for  
Hex(89A4C1) contains.

<b>Hex(89A4C1)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**Hex(89A4C1)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	89A4C1
RGB	137, 164, 193
RGB Percent	54%, 64%, 76%
CMY	0.4627, 0.3569, 0.2431
CMYK	0.29, 0.15, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	211°, 31%, 65%
HSV	211°, 29%, 76%
XYZ	33.2176, 35.7195, 55.5959
YIQ	159.2330, -25.4010, 3.2950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

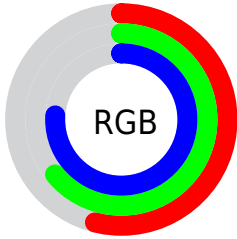
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	137, 155, 193
Decimal	9020609
CIELab	66.31, -2.57, -17.95
CIELCh	66, 18.132, 261.849
Yxy	35.7195, 0.2667, 0.2868
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287210689 (0xFF89A4C1)
YUV	159.2330, 16.6471, -19.4983
Hunter-Lab	59.7658, -5.3806, -13.3172

# Details

The Hex color **89A4C1** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **C1A689**, and the grayscale version is **9F9F9F**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **BFDBF9**, and **55708B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **769AC1**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **9CAEC1**.

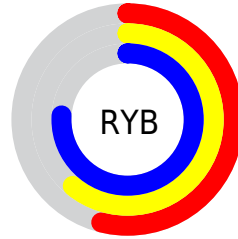
# Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (64%)

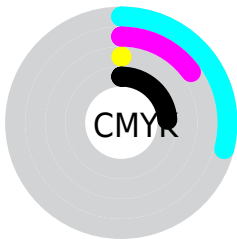
Blue (76%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (76%)

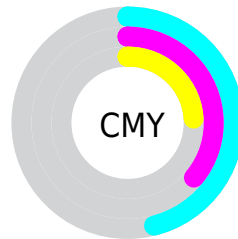


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 89A4C1 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 89A4C1 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 89A4C1

■ 89A4C1

FFFFFF

■ 6F8AA6

■ BFDBF9

■ 55708B

■ DCF7FF

■ 3D5872

■ F8FFFF

■ 244159

■ 092B42

■ 00162C

■ 000117

■ 000000

■ 89A4C1

■ 89A4C1

769AC1

9CAEC1

6290C1

B0B8C1

4F86C1

C3C2C1

3C7CC1

D6CCC1

2872C1

E9D6C1

1568C1

FDE0C1

025EC1

FFEAC1

005DC1

FFF4C1

FFFEC1

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79A8BA



89A4C1



9E9FBF

# Triad

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



89A4C1



C39696



8EA88D

# Complementary

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



89A4C1



C1A689

# 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.



A1A483



89A4C1



BE9988

# Square

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



89A4C1



BF96A6



B29F81



7EAA9C

# Rectangle

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



89A4C1



AC9BB9



B29F81



95A789

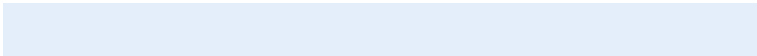


# Sweetspot

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



89A4C1



E3EEFA



89C1A6



6F767D



FCFCFC



7D7D7D

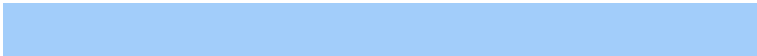


# Same Dimension

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



89A4C1



A2CDFA



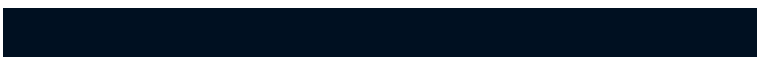
8A89C1



575C61



004DA1



001021



# Inverse Universe

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



C189A4



FAA2CD



C0C189



61575C



A1004D

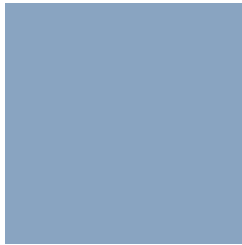


210010



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 89A4C1 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

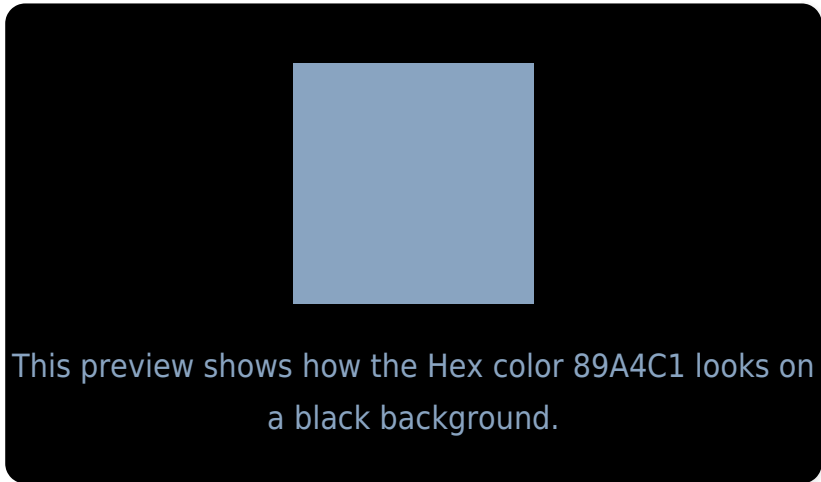
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

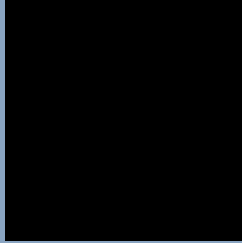
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

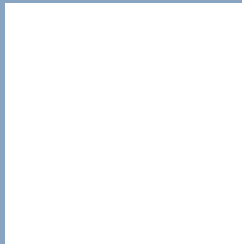
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## Hex 89A4C1 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 89A4C1.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 89A4C1.

# 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](#).

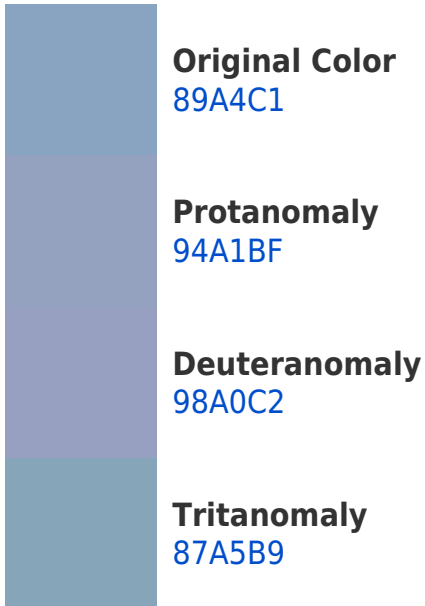
## Dichromacy



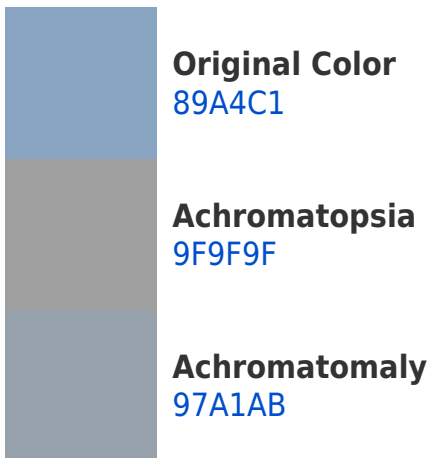


**Tritanopia**  
86A6B4

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 89A4C1 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 #89A4C1 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#89A4C1  
}
```

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 #89A4C1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #89A4C1
}
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 89A4C1 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
#89A4C1 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#89A4C1 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #89A4C1 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #89A4C1; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #89A4C1; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #89A4C1 }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 89A4C1 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#89A4C1 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#89A4C1 }
```

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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