

Converting Colors

RGB(89, 109, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(89, 109, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(89, 109, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	596D9D
RGB	89, 109, 157
RGB Percent	35%, 43%, 62%
CMY	0.6510, 0.5725, 0.3843
CMYK	0.43, 0.31, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	222°, 28%, 48%
HSV	222°, 43%, 62%
XYZ	15.6743, 15.4954, 34.0631
YIQ	108.4920, -27.3280, 10.6880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

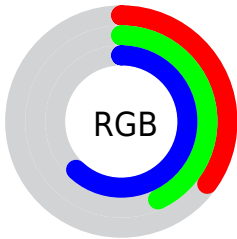
Format	Color
R_{YB}	89, 104, 157
Decimal	5860765
CIE _{Lab}	46.31, 5.63, -28.35
CIE _{LCh}	46, 28.901, 281.239
Yxy	15.4954, 0.2403, 0.2375
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284050845 (0xFF596D9D)
YUV	108.4920, 23.9144, -17.0945
Hunter-Lab	39.3643, 2.1886, -23.7505

Details

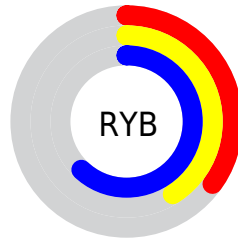
The RGB color **89, 109, 157** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **157, 137, 89**, and the grayscale version is **108, 108, 108**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142, 160, 212**, and **37, 62, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73, 98, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105, 120, 157**.

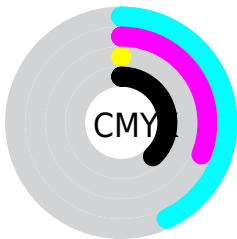
Distribution



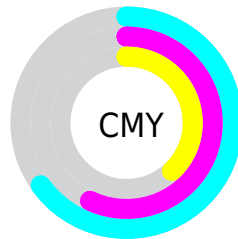
- Red (35%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 89, 109, 157 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 89, 109, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89, 109, 157



89, 109, 157

255, 255, 255



63, 85, 131



142, 160, 212



37, 62, 105



169, 187, 240



5, 40, 81



197, 215, 255



0, 20, 58



225, 243, 255



0, 2, 36

255, 255, 255



0, 0, 11



0, 0, 0



89, 109, 157



89, 109, 157



73, 98, 157



105, 120, 157

■ 58, 87, 157

■ 120, 131, 157

■ 42, 76, 157

■ 136, 142, 157

■ 26, 65, 157

■ 152, 153, 157

■ 10, 54, 157

■ 168, 164, 157

■ 0, 46, 157

■ 183, 175, 157

■ 199, 187, 157

■ 215, 198, 157

■ 230, 209, 157

Harmonies

Analogous

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



44, 116, 155



89, 109, 157



124, 100, 146

Triad

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



89, 109, 157



153, 95, 79



59, 121, 93

Complementary

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



89, 109, 157



157, 137, 89

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.



90, 118, 72



89, 109, 157



138, 103, 64

Square

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



89, 109, 157



157, 91, 101



116, 111, 61



16, 123, 118

Rectangle

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



89, 109, 157



141, 95, 133



116, 111, 61



70, 120, 86

Sweetspot

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



89, 109, 157



177, 185, 204



89, 157, 137



86, 90, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



89, 109, 157



98, 129, 204



103, 89, 157



71, 73, 79



0, 42, 143



0, 4, 15

Inverse Universe

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



157, 89, 109



204, 98, 129



143, 157, 89



79, 71, 73



143, 0, 42



15, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 89, 109, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

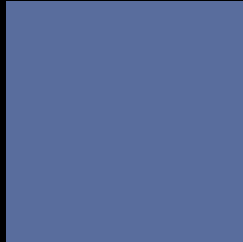
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 89, 109, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

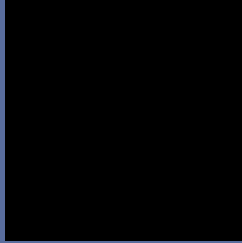
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

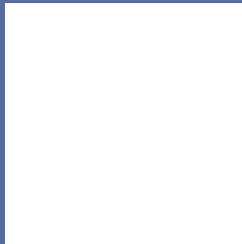
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 89, 109, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 89, 109, 157.

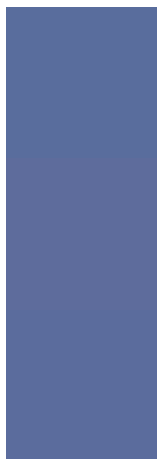


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 89, 109, 157.

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


89, 109, 157

Protanopia

94, 108, 156

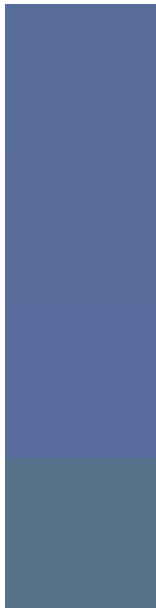
Deuteranopia

91, 108, 157



Tritanopia
80, 115, 125

Trichromacy



Original Color

89, 109, 157

Protanomaly

92, 108, 156

Deuteranomaly

90, 108, 157

Tritanomaly

83, 113, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color

89, 109, 157

Achromatopsia

108, 108, 108

Achromatomaly

101, 108, 126

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 89, 109, 157 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(89, 109, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 109, 157)  
}
```

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(89, 109, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 109, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 89, 109, 157 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(89, 109, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 109, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 109, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 109, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 109, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 109,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 89, 109, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 109, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 109,  
157) }
```

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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