

Converting Colors

RGB(89, 127, 117)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(89, 127, 117) contains.

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Color

RGB(89, 127, 117)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	597F75
RGB	89, 127, 117
RGB Percent	35%, 50%, 46%
CMY	0.6510, 0.5020, 0.5412
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.08, 0.50
HSL	164°, 18%, 42%
HSV	164°, 30%, 50%
XYZ	14.9201, 18.5869, 19.6309
YIQ	114.4980, -19.4380, -11.1660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

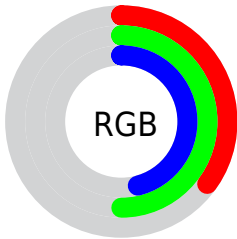
Format	Color
RYB	89, 111, 127
Decimal	5865333
CIELab	50.20, -15.63, 1.15
CIElCh	50, 15.668, 175.780
Yxy	18.5869, 0.2808, 0.3498
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284055413 (0xFF597F75)
YUV	114.4980, 1.2335, -22.3617
Hunter-Lab	43.1126, -13.6731, 3.1817

Details

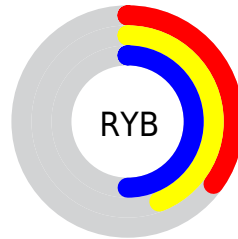
The RGB color **89, 127, 117** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **127, 89, 99**, and the grayscale version is **115, 115, 115**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140, 180, 169**, and **41, 78, 69** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76, 127, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102, 127, 120**.

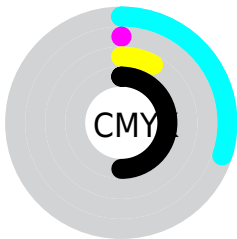
Distribution



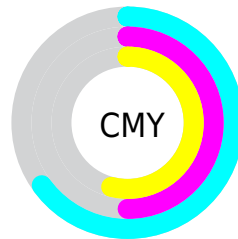
- Red (35%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 89, 127, 117 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, 127, 117 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89, 127, 117



89, 127, 117

255, 255, 255



65, 102, 92



140, 180, 169



41, 78, 69



167, 207, 196



18, 55, 47



194, 236, 224



0, 33, 26



222, 255, 253



0, 1, 0



251, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



89, 127, 117



89, 127, 117



76, 127, 114



102, 127, 120



64, 127, 110



114, 127, 124

■ 51, 127, 107

■ 127, 127, 127

■ 38, 127, 104

■ 140, 127, 130

■ 25, 127, 100

■ 153, 127, 134

■ 13, 127, 97

■ 165, 127, 137

■ 0, 127, 94

■ 178, 127, 140

■ 0, 127, 94

■ 191, 127, 144

■ 203, 127, 147

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102, 125, 104



89, 127, 117



83, 127, 131

Triad

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



89, 127, 117



119, 117, 143



142, 114, 98

Complementary

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



89, 127, 117



127, 89, 99

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.



147, 111, 108



89, 127, 117



135, 113, 135

Square

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



89, 127, 117



102, 121, 146



145, 110, 122



132, 118, 93

Rectangle

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



89, 127, 117



85, 126, 138



145, 110, 122



145, 112, 101

Sweetspot

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



89, 127, 117



151, 166, 162



99, 127, 89



75, 84, 82



212, 212, 212



84, 84, 84

Same Dimension

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



89, 127, 117



106, 166, 150



89, 118, 127



57, 64, 62



0, 128, 94



0, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



127, 89, 99



166, 106, 122



127, 98, 89



64, 57, 59



128, 0, 34



0, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 89, 127, 117 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



This preview shows how the RGB color 89, 127, 117 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

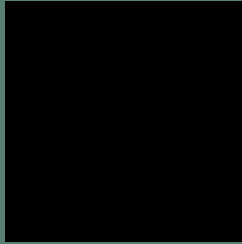
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 89, 127, 117 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 89, 127, 117.

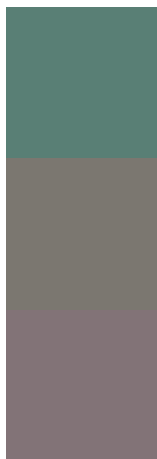


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 89, 127, 117.

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, 127, 117](#)

Protanopia

[123, 119, 112](#)

Deuteranopia

[130, 115, 119](#)



Tritanopia

93, 124, 134

Trichromacy



Original Color
89, 127, 117

Protanomaly
111, 122, 114

Deuteranomaly
115, 119, 118

Tritanomaly
92, 125, 128

Monochromacy



Original Color
89, 127, 117

Achromatopsia
114, 114, 114

Achromatomaly
105, 119, 115

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 89, 127, 117 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, 127, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 127, 117)  
}
```

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, 127, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 127, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 89, 127, 117 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, 127, 117) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 127, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 127, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 127, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 127, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 127,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 89, 127, 117 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 127, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 127,  
117) }
```

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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