

Converting Colors

RGB(89, 131, 134)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(89, 131, 134) contains.

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Color

RGB(89, 131, 134)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	598386
RGB	89, 131, 134
RGB Percent	35%, 51%, 53%
CMY	0.6510, 0.4863, 0.4745
CMYK	0.34, 0.02, 0.00, 0.47
HSL	184°, 20%, 44%
HSV	184°, 34%, 53%
XYZ	16.5392, 20.0777, 25.5579
YIQ	118.7840, -25.9950, -7.9710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

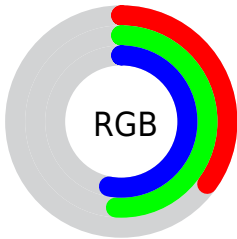
Format	Color
R_{YB}	89, 111, 134
Decimal	5866374
CIE _{Lab}	51.92, -13.64, -6.26
CIE _{LCh}	52, 15.004, 204.662
Yxy	20.0777, 0.2660, 0.3229
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284056454 (0xFF598386)
YUV	118.7840, 7.5015, -26.1206
Hunter-Lab	44.8081, -12.5278, -2.4525

Details

The RGB color **89, 131, 134** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **134, 92, 89**, and the grayscale version is **119, 119, 119**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141, 184, 187**, and **40, 82, 84** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76, 130, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102, 132, 134**.

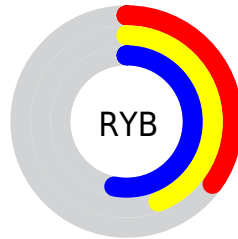
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (51%)

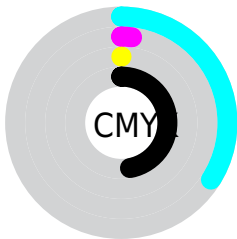
Blue (53%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (53%)

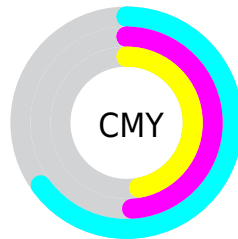


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 89, 131, 134 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, 131, 134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89, 131, 134



89, 131, 134

255, 255, 255



64, 106, 109



141, 184, 187



40, 82, 84



168, 212, 215



14, 58, 61



195, 240, 243



0, 37, 40



224, 255, 255



0, 14, 19



253, 255, 255



0, 0, 0



89, 131, 134



89, 131, 134



76, 130, 134



102, 132, 134



62, 129, 134



116, 133, 134

■ 49, 128, 134

■ 129, 134, 134

■ 35, 127, 134

■ 143, 135, 134

■ 22, 127, 134

■ 156, 135, 134

■ 9, 126, 134

■ 169, 136, 134

■ 0, 125, 134

■ 183, 137, 134

■ 196, 138, 134

■ 210, 139, 134

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95, 131, 121



89, 131, 134



93, 129, 144

Triad

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



89, 131, 134



138, 117, 139



136, 122, 98

Complementary

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



89, 131, 134



134, 92, 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.



146, 118, 103



89, 131, 134



148, 115, 127

Square

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



89, 131, 134



123, 121, 147



151, 115, 114



122, 126, 100

Rectangle

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



89, 131, 134



101, 127, 148



151, 115, 114



140, 121, 99

Sweetspot

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



89, 131, 134



156, 172, 173



89, 134, 92



76, 86, 87



214, 214, 214



87, 87, 87

Same Dimension

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



89, 131, 134



104, 169, 173



89, 109, 134



60, 66, 66



0, 121, 130



0, 2, 3

Inverse Universe

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



134, 89, 131



173, 104, 169



134, 115, 89



66, 60, 66



130, 0, 121



3, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 89, 131, 134 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, 131, 134 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

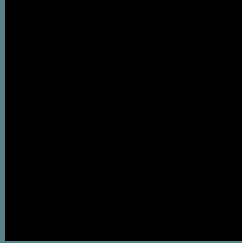
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 131, 134 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 89, 131, 134.

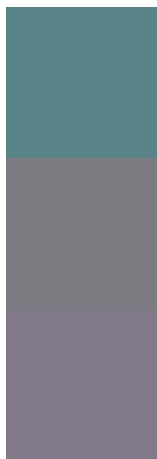


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 89, 131, 134.

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](#), [131](#), [134](#)

Protanopia

[124](#), [123](#), [129](#)

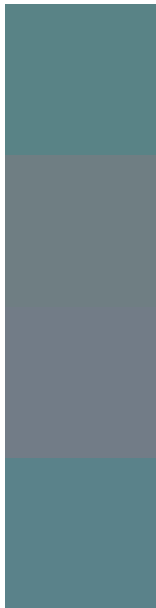
Deuteranopia

[129](#), [120](#), [136](#)



Tritanopia
91, 130, 140

Trichromacy



Original Color
89, 131, 134

Protanomaly
111, 126, 131

Deuteranomaly
114, 124, 135

Tritanomaly
90, 130, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color
89, 131, 134

Achromatopsia
119, 119, 119

Achromatomaly
108, 123, 124

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 89, 131, 134 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, 131, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 131, 134)  
}
```

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, 131, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 131, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 89, 131, 134 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, 131, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 131, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 131, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 131, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 131, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 131,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 89, 131, 134 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 131, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 131,  
134) }
```

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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