Converting Colors

RGB(89, 147, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(89, 147, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(89, 147, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	599393
RGB	89, 147, 147
RGB Percent	35%, 58%, 58%
CMY	0.6510, 0.4235, 0.4235
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.00, 0.42
HSL	180°, 25%, 46%
HSV	180°, 39%, 58%
XYZ	19.8200, 25.0979, 31.4035
YIQ	129.6580, -34.5680, -12.2960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

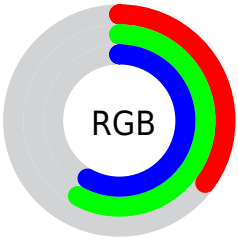
Format	Color
RYB	89, 118, 147
Decimal	5870483
CIELab	57.17, -18.89, -5.98
CIELCh	57, 19.816, 197.577
Yxy	25.0979, 0.2597, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284060563 (0xFF599393)
YUV	129.6580, 8.5496, -35.6571
Hunter-Lab	50.0978, -17.0518, -2.0972

Details

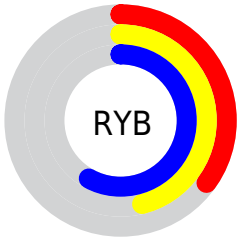
The RGB color 89, 147, 147 is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 669999. A complement of this color would be 147, 89, 89, and the grayscale version is 130, 130, 130.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 142, 201, 201, and 36, 96, 97 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 74, 147, 147, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 104, 147, 147.

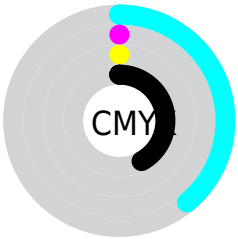
Distribution



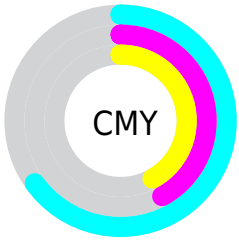
- Red (35%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 89, 147, 147 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, 147, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

89, 147, 147

255, 255, 255

142, 201, 201

169, 229, 229

197, 255, 255

226, 255, 255

89, 147, 147

63, 121, 121

36, 96, 97

2, 72, 73

0, 49, 50

0, 29, 29

0, 0, 3

0, 0, 0

89, 147, 147

74, 147, 147

89, 147, 147

104, 147, 147

60, 147, 147

45, 147, 147

30, 147, 147

16, 147, 147

1, 147, 147

0, 147, 147

118, 147, 147

133, 147, 147

148, 147, 147

163, 147, 147

177, 147, 147

192, 147, 147

207, 147, 147

221, 147, 147

Harmonies

Analogous

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

101, 147, 129

89, 147, 147

91, 145, 162

Triad

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

89, 147, 147

152, 129, 161

157, 134, 104

Complementary

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

89, 147, 147

147, 89, 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.

169, 128, 112

89, 147, 147

167, 126, 145

Square

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

89, 147, 147

130, 135, 170

173, 125, 128

140, 139, 104

Rectangle

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

89, 147, 147

100, 143, 169

173, 125, 128

162, 132, 106

Sweetspot

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

89, 147, 147

168, 191, 191

89, 147, 89

83, 97, 97

224, 224, 224

97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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

89, 147, 147

101, 191, 191

89, 118, 147

67, 74, 74

0, 138, 138

0, 10, 10

Inverse Universe

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

147, 89, 147

191, 101, 191

147, 118, 89

74, 67, 74

138, 0, 138

10, 0, 10

Previews

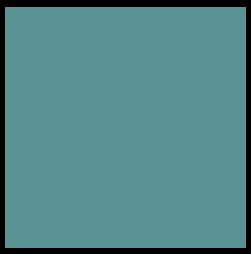
White Background

This preview shows how the RGB color 89, 147, 147 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



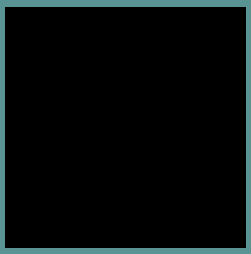
This preview shows how the RGB color 89, 147, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

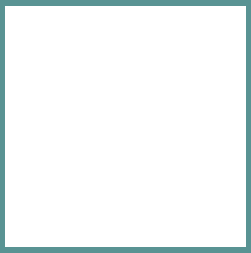
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AAA ✕ Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

RGB 89, 147, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 89, 147, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 89, 147, 147.

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, 147, 147

Protanopia
138, 136, 140

Deuteranopia
144, 133, 150

Tritanopia
92, 145, 157

Trichromacy

Original Color
89, 147, 147

Protanomaly
120, 140, 143

Deuteranomaly
124, 138, 149

Tritanomaly
91, 146, 153

Monochromacy

Original Color
89, 147, 147

Achromatopsia
130, 130, 130

Achromatomaly
115, 136, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 89, 147, 147 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, 147, 147) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(89, 147, 147)
}
```

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, 147, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 147, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 89, 147, 147 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, 147, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 147, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(89, 147, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 147, 147); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 147, 147); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 147, 147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 89, 147, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(89, 147, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(89, 147,
147) }
```

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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