

Converting Colors

RGB(89, 150, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(89, 150, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(89, 150, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	599693
RGB	89, 150, 147
RGB Percent	35%, 59%, 58%
CMY	0.6510, 0.4118, 0.4235
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 0.02, 0.41
HSL	177°, 26%, 47%
HSV	177°, 41%, 59%
XYZ	20.2926, 26.0431, 31.5611
YIQ	131.4190, -35.3930, -13.8650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

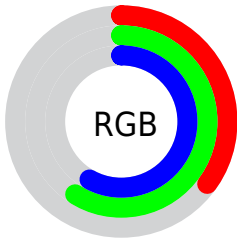
Format	Color
R_{YB}	89, 120, 150
Decimal	5871251
CIE _{Lab}	58.08, -20.46, -4.64
CIE _{LCh}	58, 20.983, 192.777
Yxy	26.0431, 0.2605, 0.3343
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284061331 (0xFF599693)
YUV	131.4190, 7.6814, -37.2015
Hunter-Lab	51.0325, -18.3278, -0.9452

Details

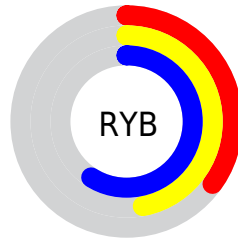
The RGB color **89, 150, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **150, 89, 92**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142, 204, 201**, and **36, 99, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74, 150, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104, 150, 148**.

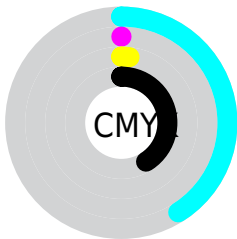
Distribution



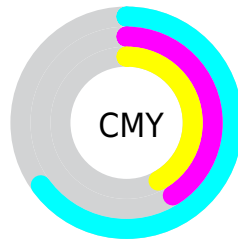
- Red (35%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (41%)





- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 89, 150, 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, 150, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 89, 150, 147

 89, 150, 147

255, 255, 255

 63, 124, 121

 142, 204, 201

 36, 99, 97

 170, 233, 229

 0, 75, 73

 198, 255, 255


 0, 52, 50


 226, 255, 255


 0, 31, 29


 0, 0, 3

 0, 0, 0

 89, 150, 147

 89, 150, 147

 74, 150, 146

 104, 150, 148

■ 59, 150, 146

■ 119, 150, 148

■ 44, 150, 145

■ 134, 150, 149

■ 29, 150, 144

■ 149, 150, 150

■ 14, 150, 143

■ 164, 150, 151

■ 0, 150, 143

■ 179, 150, 151

■ 194, 150, 152

■ 209, 150, 153

■ 224, 150, 154

Harmonies

Analogous

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



104, 149, 128



89, 150, 147



88, 148, 164

Triad

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



89, 150, 147



152, 132, 167



163, 135, 105

Complementary

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



89, 150, 147



150, 89, 92

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.



174, 129, 115



89, 150, 147



170, 128, 151

Square

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



89, 150, 147



128, 139, 175



177, 126, 132



145, 141, 104

Rectangle

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



89, 150, 147



97, 146, 172



177, 126, 132



167, 133, 108

Sweetspot

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



89, 150, 147



171, 194, 193



92, 150, 89



83, 97, 96



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



89, 150, 147



99, 194, 189



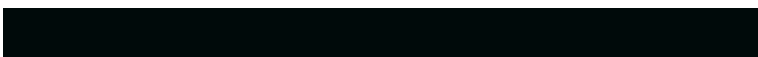
89, 123, 150



67, 74, 74



0, 138, 131



0, 10, 10

Inverse Universe

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



150, 89, 92



194, 99, 104



150, 116, 89



74, 67, 67



138, 0, 7



10, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 89, 150, 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, 150, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

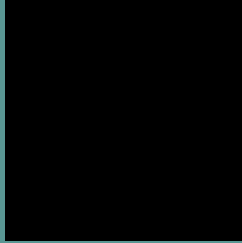
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 150, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 89, 150, 147.

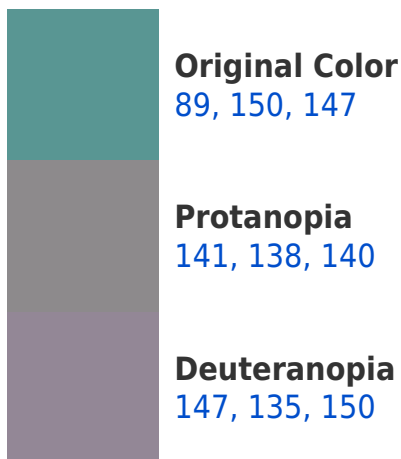


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 89, 150, 147.

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





Tritanopia
93, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color
89, 150, 147

Protanomaly
122, 142, 143

Deuteranomaly
126, 140, 149

Tritanomaly
92, 149, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color
89, 150, 147

Achromatopsia
131, 131, 131

Achromatomaly
116, 138, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 89, 150, 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, 150, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 150, 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, 150, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 150, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 89, 150, 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, 150, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 150, 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, 150, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 150, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 150, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 150,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 89, 150, 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, 150, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 150,  
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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