

Converting Colors

RGB(89, 156, 149)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(89, 156, 149) contains.

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Color

RGB(89, 156, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	599C95
RGB	89, 156, 149
RGB Percent	35%, 61%, 58%
CMY	0.6510, 0.3882, 0.4157
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.04, 0.39
HSL	174°, 27%, 48%
HSV	174°, 43%, 61%
XYZ	21.4331, 28.0707, 32.7223
YIQ	135.1690, -37.6850, -16.3810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

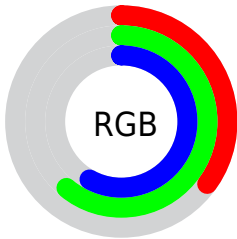
Format	Color
RYB	89, 124, 156
Decimal	5872789
CIELab	59.95, -23.05, -3.01
CIElCh	60, 23.243, 187.447
Yxy	28.0707, 0.2607, 0.3414
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284062869 (0xFF599C95)
YUV	135.1690, 6.8187, -40.4902
Hunter-Lab	52.9818, -20.5083, 0.4689

Details

The RGB color **89, 156, 149** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 89, 96**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143, 211, 203**, and **35, 104, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73, 156, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105, 156, 151**.

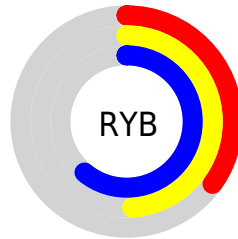
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (61%)

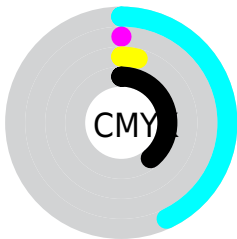
Blue (58%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (61%)

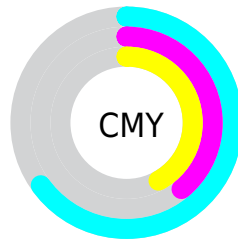


Cyan (43%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 89, 156, 149 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, 156, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89, 156, 149



89, 156, 149

255, 255, 255



62, 130, 123



143, 211, 203



35, 104, 98



170, 239, 231



0, 80, 75



198, 255, 255



0, 57, 52



227, 255, 255



0, 35, 31



0, 0, 7



0, 0, 0



89, 156, 149



89, 156, 149



73, 156, 147



105, 156, 151

■ 58, 156, 146

■ 120, 156, 152

■ 42, 156, 144

■ 136, 156, 154

■ 27, 156, 142

■ 151, 156, 156

■ 11, 156, 141

■ 167, 156, 157

■ 0, 156, 140

■ 183, 156, 159

■ 198, 156, 160

■ 214, 156, 162

■ 229, 156, 164

Harmonies

Analogous

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



108, 155, 128



89, 156, 149



84, 155, 169

Triad

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



89, 156, 149



154, 137, 177



173, 138, 107

Complementary

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



89, 156, 149



156, 89, 96

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.



184, 132, 121



89, 156, 149



175, 132, 161

Square

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



89, 156, 149



126, 145, 185



185, 129, 140



154, 145, 104

Rectangle

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



89, 156, 149



92, 152, 178



185, 129, 140



177, 136, 111

Sweetspot

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



89, 156, 149



177, 204, 201



97, 156, 89



86, 102, 100



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



89, 156, 149



98, 204, 193



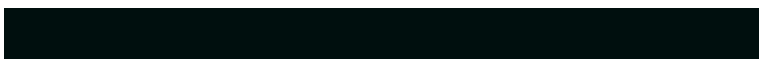
89, 130, 156



71, 79, 78



0, 143, 128



0, 15, 14

Inverse Universe

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



156, 89, 96



204, 98, 109



156, 115, 89



79, 71, 72



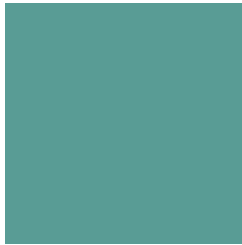
143, 0, 15



15, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 89, 156, 149 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, 156, 149 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

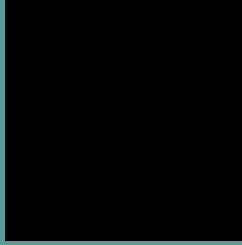
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 89, 156, 149.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 89, 156, 149.

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

94, 153, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color

89, 156, 149

Protanomaly

126, 148, 145

Deuteranomaly

130, 146, 151

Tritanomaly

92, 154, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color

89, 156, 149

Achromatopsia

135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly

118, 143, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 89, 156, 149 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, 156, 149) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 156, 149)  
}
```

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, 156, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 156, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 89, 156, 149 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, 156, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 156, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 156, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 156, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 156, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 156,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 89, 156, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 156, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 156,  
149) }
```

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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