

Converting Colors

RGB(89, 172, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(89, 172, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(89, 172, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	59AC98
RGB	89, 172, 152
RGB Percent	35%, 67%, 60%
CMY	0.6510, 0.3255, 0.4039
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.12, 0.33
HSL	166°, 33%, 51%
HSV	166°, 48%, 67%
XYZ	24.5398, 33.8959, 34.9549
YIQ	144.9030, -43.0480, -23.8160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

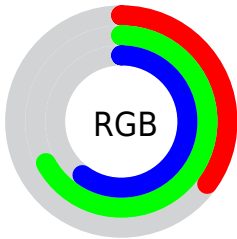
Format	Color
RYB	89, 136, 172
Decimal	5876888
CIELab	64.88, -30.24, 2.50
CIElCh	65, 30.342, 175.268
Yxy	33.8959, 0.2628, 0.3629
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284066968 (0xFF59AC98)
YUV	144.9030, 3.4988, -49.0269
Hunter-Lab	58.2202, -26.6474, 5.1569

Details

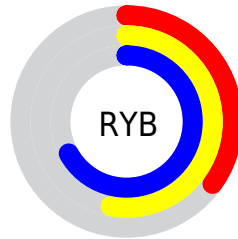
The RGB color **89, 172, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **172, 89, 109**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144, 228, 206**, and **30, 119, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72, 172, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106, 172, 156**.

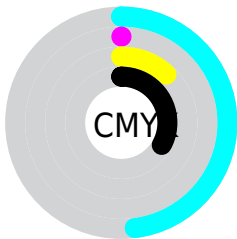
Distribution



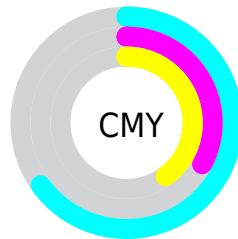
- Red (35%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 89, 172, 152 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, 172, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89, 172, 152



89, 172, 152

255, 255, 255



61, 145, 126



144, 228, 206



30, 119, 101



172, 255, 234



0, 94, 77



201, 255, 255



0, 70, 55



230, 255, 255



0, 47, 33



0, 26, 11



0, 0, 0



89, 172, 152



89, 172, 152



72, 172, 148



106, 172, 156

■ 55, 172, 144

■ 123, 172, 160

■ 37, 172, 140

■ 141, 172, 164

■ 20, 172, 135

■ 158, 172, 169

■ 3, 172, 131

■ 175, 172, 173

■ 0, 172, 131

■ 192, 172, 177

■ 209, 172, 181

■ 227, 172, 185

■ 244, 172, 189

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121, 169, 126



89, 172, 152



66, 172, 180

Triad

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



89, 172, 152



155, 152, 206



201, 145, 114

Complementary

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



89, 172, 152



172, 89, 109

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.



211, 138, 136



89, 172, 152



188, 143, 189

Square

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



89, 172, 152



114, 161, 211



207, 137, 163



180, 154, 103

Rectangle

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



89, 172, 152



69, 170, 195



207, 137, 163



206, 142, 120

Sweetspot

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



89, 172, 152



193, 224, 217



110, 172, 89



93, 112, 108



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



89, 172, 152



94, 224, 193



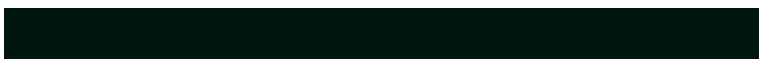
89, 151, 172



78, 87, 85



0, 150, 114



0, 23, 17

Inverse Universe

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



172, 89, 109



224, 94, 126



172, 110, 89



87, 78, 80



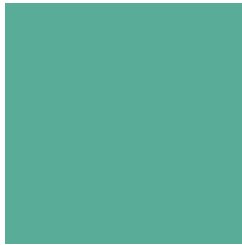
150, 0, 36



23, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 89, 172, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 172, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

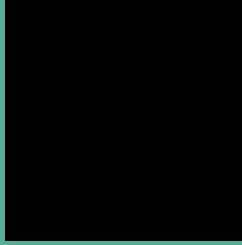
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 89, 172, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 89, 172, 152.

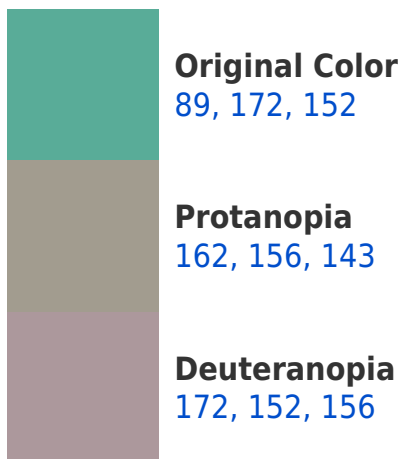


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 89, 172, 152.

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
98, 168, 181

Trichromacy



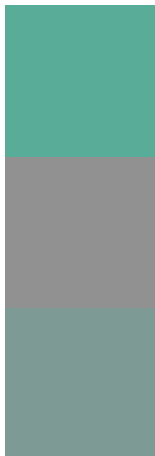
Original Color
89, 172, 152

Protanomaly
135, 162, 146

Deuteranomaly
142, 159, 155

Tritanomaly
95, 169, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
89, 172, 152

Achromatopsia
145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly
125, 155, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 89, 172, 152 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, 172, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 172, 152)  
}
```

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, 172, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 172, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 89, 172, 152 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

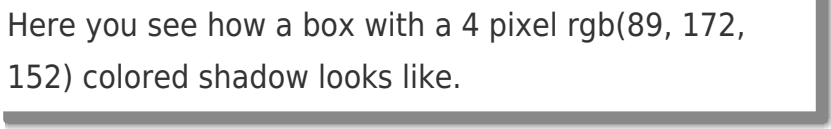
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(89, 172, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 172, 152) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 172, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 172, 152); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 172, 152); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 172, 152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 89, 172, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 172, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 172,  
152) }
```

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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