

Converting Colors

RGB(89, 178, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(89, 178, 160) contains.

RGB(89, 178, 160)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(89, 178, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	59B2A0
RGB	89, 178, 160
RGB Percent	35%, 70%, 63%
CMY	0.6510, 0.3020, 0.3725
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.10, 0.30
HSL	168°, 37%, 52%
HSV	168°, 50%, 70%
XYZ	26.3854, 36.5027, 38.9128
YIQ	149.3370, -47.2660, -24.4660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

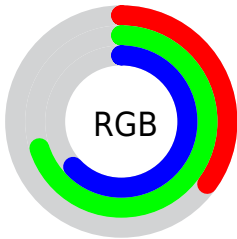
Format	Color
RYB	89, 139, 178
Decimal	5878432
CIELab	66.90, -31.17, 1.00
CIELCh	67, 31.183, 178.153
Yxy	36.5027, 0.2592, 0.3586
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284068512 (0xFF59B2A0)
YUV	149.3370, 5.2569, -52.9155
Hunter-Lab	60.4175, -27.7764, 4.1056

Details

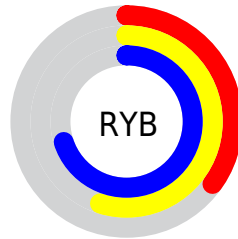
The RGB color **89, 178, 160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **178, 89, 107**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145, 234, 215**, and **27, 125, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71, 178, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107, 178, 164**.

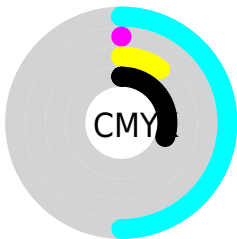
Distribution



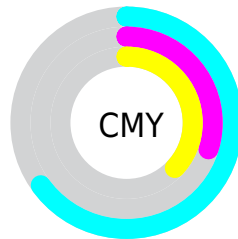
- Red (35%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (30%)




- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 89, 178, 160 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, 178, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 89, 178, 160


255, 255, 255


 145, 234, 215


 173, 255, 243


 202, 255, 255

 231, 255, 255

 89, 178, 160


 60, 151, 134

 27, 125, 109


 0, 99, 84


 0, 75, 61


 0, 52, 40

 0, 32, 19

 0, 0, 0

 89, 178, 160

 71, 178, 156

 89, 178, 160

 107, 178, 164

■ 53, 178, 153

■ 125, 178, 167

■ 36, 178, 149

■ 142, 178, 171

■ 18, 178, 146

■ 160, 178, 174

■ 0, 178, 142

■ 178, 178, 178

■ 196, 178, 182

■ 214, 178, 185

■ 231, 178, 189

■ 249, 178, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122, 175, 132



89, 178, 160



68, 178, 188

Triad

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



89, 178, 160



164, 156, 212



206, 151, 116

Complementary

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



89, 178, 160



178, 89, 107

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.



218, 143, 138



89, 178, 160



197, 147, 193

Square

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



89, 178, 160



122, 166, 218



215, 142, 166



184, 160, 107

Rectangle

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



89, 178, 160



73, 175, 204



215, 142, 166



211, 148, 122

Sweetspot

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



89, 178, 160



197, 232, 225



108, 178, 89



96, 117, 113



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



89, 178, 160



93, 232, 204



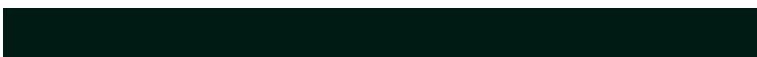
89, 153, 178



80, 89, 87



0, 153, 122



0, 26, 20

Inverse Universe

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



178, 89, 107



232, 93, 121



178, 114, 89



89, 80, 82



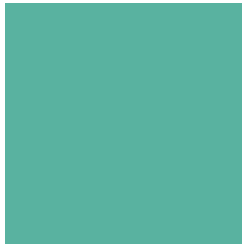
153, 0, 31



26, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 89, 178, 160 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, 178, 160 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, 178, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 89, 178, 160.

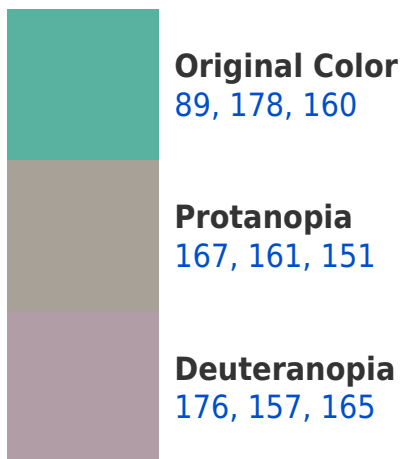


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 89, 178, 160.

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, 174, 188

Trichromacy



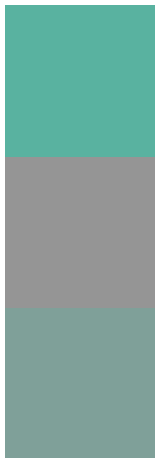
Original Color
89, 178, 160

Protanomaly
139, 167, 154

Deuteranomaly
144, 165, 163

Tritanomaly
95, 175, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color
89, 178, 160

Achromatopsia
149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly
127, 160, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 89, 178, 160 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, 178, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 178, 160)  
}
```

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, 178, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 178, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 89, 178, 160 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, 178, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 178, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 178, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 178, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 178, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 178,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 89, 178, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 178, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 178,  
160) }
```

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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