

Converting Colors

RGB(89, 182, 130)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(89, 182, 130) contains.

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Color

RGB(89, 182, 130)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	59B682
RGB	89, 182, 130
RGB Percent	35%, 71%, 51%
CMY	0.6510, 0.2863, 0.4902
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 0.29, 0.29
HSL	146°, 39%, 53%
HSV	146°, 51%, 71%
XYZ	24.8770, 37.1914, 26.9866
YIQ	148.2650, -38.7360, -35.8880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

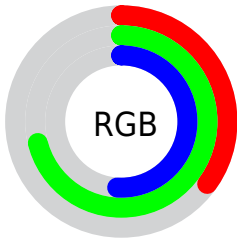
Format	Color
RYB	89, 154, 182
Decimal	5879426
CIELab	67.42, -39.74, 18.20
CIElCh	67, 43.707, 155.394
Yxy	37.1914, 0.2793, 0.4176
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284069506 (0xFF59B682)
YUV	148.2650, -9.0046, -51.9754
Hunter-Lab	60.9848, -33.9093, 16.4527

Details

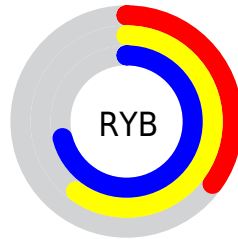
The RGB color **89, 182, 130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **182, 89, 141**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **145, 239, 183**, and **28, 128, 80** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71, 182, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107, 182, 140**.

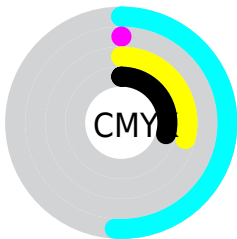
Distribution



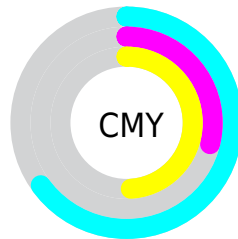
- Red (35%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (29%)




- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 89, 182, 130 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, 182, 130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 89, 182, 130


255, 255, 255


 145, 239, 183

 173, 255, 211


 202, 255, 239

 231, 255, 255

 89, 182, 130

 61, 155, 105

 28, 128, 80


 0, 103, 57


 0, 78, 35


 0, 54, 14


 0, 33, 0

 0, 0, 0

 89, 182, 130

 71, 182, 120

 89, 182, 130

 107, 182, 140

■ 53, 182, 110

■ 125, 182, 150

■ 34, 182, 99

■ 144, 182, 161

■ 16, 182, 89

■ 162, 182, 171

■ 0, 182, 80

■ 180, 182, 181

■ 198, 182, 191

■ 216, 182, 201

■ 235, 182, 211

■ 253, 182, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 175, 98



89, 182, 130



0, 185, 170

Triad

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



89, 182, 130



114, 166, 242



236, 138, 121

Complementary

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



89, 182, 130



182, 89, 141

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.



238, 132, 158



89, 182, 130



177, 151, 229

Square

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



89, 182, 130



0, 177, 235



219, 138, 198



215, 150, 93

Rectangle

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



89, 182, 130



0, 184, 197



219, 138, 198



239, 135, 132

Sweetspot

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



89, 182, 130



202, 237, 217



142, 182, 89



98, 120, 108



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



89, 182, 130



92, 237, 156



89, 182, 176



83, 92, 87



0, 156, 69



0, 28, 12

Inverse Universe

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



182, 89, 141



237, 92, 173



182, 89, 95



92, 83, 88



156, 0, 87



28, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 89, 182, 130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

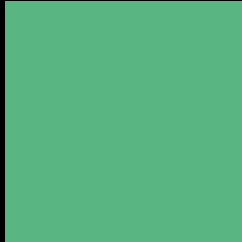
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 182, 130 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

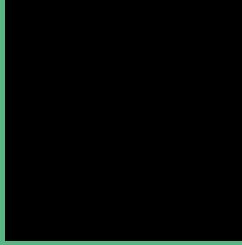
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 182, 130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 89, 182, 130.

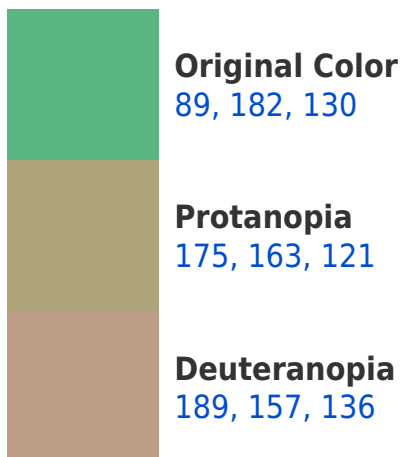


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 89, 182, 130.

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
105, 174, 189

Trichromacy



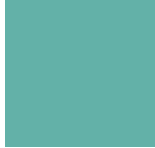
Original Color
89, 182, 130



Protanomaly
144, 170, 124



Deuteranomaly
153, 166, 134



Tritanomaly
99, 177, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color
89, 182, 130



Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148



Achromatomaly
127, 160, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 89, 182, 130 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, 182, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 182, 130)  
}
```

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, 182, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 182, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 89, 182, 130 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, 182, 130) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 182, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(89, 182, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 182, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 182, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 182,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 89, 182, 130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 182, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 182,  
130) }
```

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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