

Converting Colors

RGB(89, 187, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(89, 187, 169) contains.

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Color

RGB(89, 187, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	59BBA9
RGB	89, 187, 169
RGB Percent	35%, 73%, 66%
CMY	0.6510, 0.2667, 0.3373
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.10, 0.27
HSL	169°, 42%, 54%
HSV	169°, 52%, 73%
XYZ	29.0516, 40.5291, 43.8278
YIQ	155.6460, -52.6300, -26.3740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

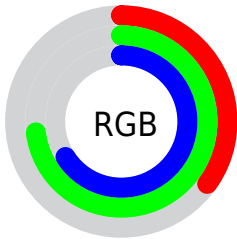
Format	Color
RYB	89, 143, 187
Decimal	5880745
CIELab	69.84, -33.21, 0.34
CIElCh	70, 33.216, 179.417
Yxy	40.5291, 0.2562, 0.3574
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284070825 (0xFF59BBA9)
YUV	155.6460, 6.5835, -58.4485
Hunter-Lab	63.6624, -29.9530, 3.7460

Details

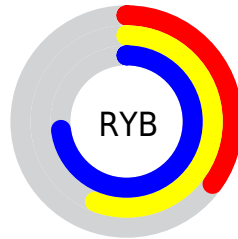
The RGB color **89, 187, 169** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **187, 89, 107**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **146, 244, 224**, and **22, 133, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70, 187, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **108, 187, 172**.

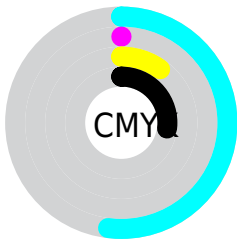
Distribution



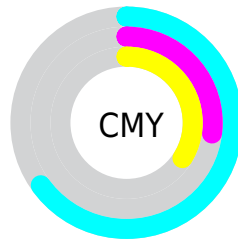
- Red (35%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 89, 187, 169 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, 187, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89, 187, 169



89, 187, 169

255, 255, 255



59, 160, 143



146, 244, 224



22, 133, 117



175, 255, 253



0, 107, 92



204, 255, 255



0, 83, 69



233, 255, 255



0, 59, 47



0, 38, 26



0, 0, 0



89, 187, 169



89, 187, 169



70, 187, 166



108, 187, 172

■ 52, 187, 162

■ 126, 187, 176

■ 33, 187, 159

■ 145, 187, 179

■ 14, 187, 155

■ 164, 187, 183

■ 0, 187, 153

■ 183, 187, 186

■ 201, 187, 190

■ 220, 187, 193

■ 239, 187, 196

■ 255, 187, 200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125, 184, 139



89, 187, 169



66, 186, 199

Triad

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



89, 187, 169



174, 163, 223



216, 158, 120

Complementary

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



89, 187, 169



187, 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.



229, 150, 143



89, 187, 169



208, 153, 202

Square

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



89, 187, 169



129, 174, 230



227, 148, 172



192, 169, 110

Rectangle

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



89, 187, 169



73, 184, 216



227, 148, 172



222, 155, 126

Sweetspot

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



89, 187, 169



203, 242, 235



109, 187, 89



99, 122, 118



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



89, 187, 169



90, 242, 214



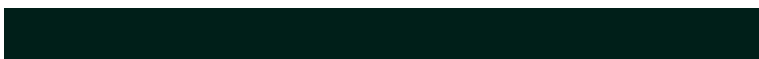
89, 158, 187



85, 94, 93



0, 158, 129



0, 31, 25

Inverse Universe

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



187, 89, 107



242, 90, 118



187, 118, 89



94, 85, 87



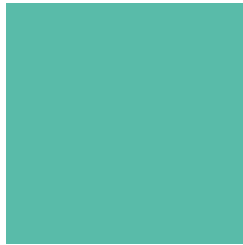
158, 0, 29



31, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 89, 187, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

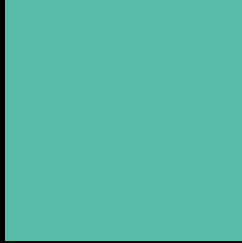
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 187, 169 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

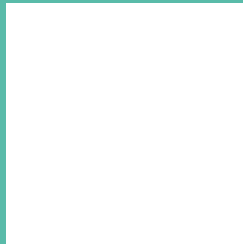
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 89, 187, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 89, 187, 169.

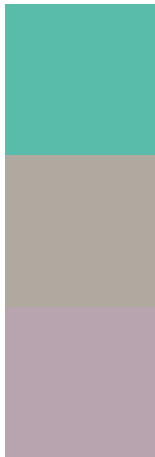


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 89, 187, 169.

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



Original Color
89, 187, 169

Protanopia
175, 169, 159

Deuteranopia
184, 164, 174



Tritanopia
98, 183, 198

Trichromacy



Original Color
89, 187, 169



Protanomaly
144, 176, 163



Deuteranomaly
149, 172, 172



Tritanomaly
95, 184, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color
89, 187, 169



Achromatopsia
156, 156, 156



Achromatomaly
132, 167, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 89, 187, 169 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, 187, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 187, 169)  
}
```

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, 187, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 187, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 89, 187, 169 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, 187, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 187, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 187, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 187, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 187, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 187,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 89, 187, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 187, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 187,  
169) }
```

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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