

Converting Colors

RGB(89, 97, 121)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(89, 97, 121) contains.

RGB(89, 97, 121)	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, 97, 121)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	596179
RGB	89, 97, 121
RGB Percent	35%, 38%, 47%
CMY	0.6510, 0.6196, 0.5255
CMYK	0.26, 0.20, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	225°, 15%, 41%
HSV	225°, 26%, 47%
XYZ	11.8457, 12.0537, 19.7914
YIQ	97.3440, -12.4720, 5.7680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

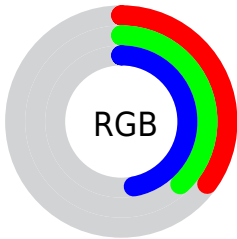
Format	Color
R_{YB}	89, 95, 121
Decimal	5857657
CIE Lab	41.30, 2.76, -14.50
CIE LCh	41, 14.759, 280.796
Yxy	12.0537, 0.2711, 0.2759
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284047737 (0xFF596179)
YUV	97.3440, 11.6624, -7.3177
Hunter-Lab	34.7185, 0.1457, -9.4956

Details

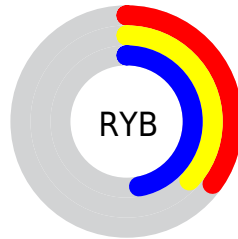
The RGB color **89, 97, 121** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **121, 113, 89**, and the grayscale version is **97, 97, 97**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140, 148, 173**, and **42, 51, 72** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77, 88, 121**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101, 106, 121**.

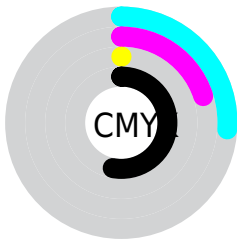
Distribution



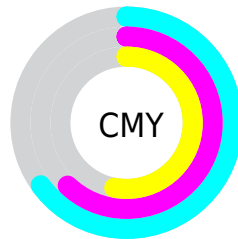
- Red (35%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (53%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 89, 97, 121 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, 97, 121 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89, 97, 121



89, 97, 121

255, 255, 255



65, 73, 96



140, 148, 173



42, 51, 72



166, 174, 201



20, 30, 50



193, 201, 229



0, 4, 29



221, 230, 255



0, 0, 0



250, 255, 255



89, 97, 121



89, 97, 121



77, 88, 121



101, 106, 121



65, 79, 121



113, 115, 121

■ 53, 70, 121

■ 125, 124, 121

■ 41, 61, 121

■ 137, 133, 121

■ 28, 52, 121

■ 149, 142, 121

■ 16, 43, 121

■ 162, 151, 121

■ 4, 33, 121

■ 174, 161, 121

■ 0, 30, 121

■ 186, 170, 121

■ 198, 179, 121

Harmonies

Analogous

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



73, 101, 120



89, 97, 121



105, 93, 116

Triad

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



89, 97, 121



121, 90, 82



75, 104, 89

Complementary

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



89, 97, 121



121, 113, 89

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.



88, 101, 79



89, 97, 121



114, 94, 75

Square

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



89, 97, 121



122, 89, 93



102, 98, 74



65, 104, 101

Rectangle

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



89, 97, 121



113, 91, 109



102, 98, 74



79, 103, 85

Sweetspot

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



89, 97, 121



145, 149, 158



89, 121, 113



71, 73, 79



207, 207, 207



79, 79, 79

Same Dimension

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



89, 97, 121



108, 120, 158



97, 89, 121



55, 57, 61



0, 31, 125



0, 63, 252

Inverse Universe

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



121, 89, 97



158, 108, 120



113, 121, 89



61, 55, 57



125, 0, 31



252, 0, 63

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 89, 97, 121 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

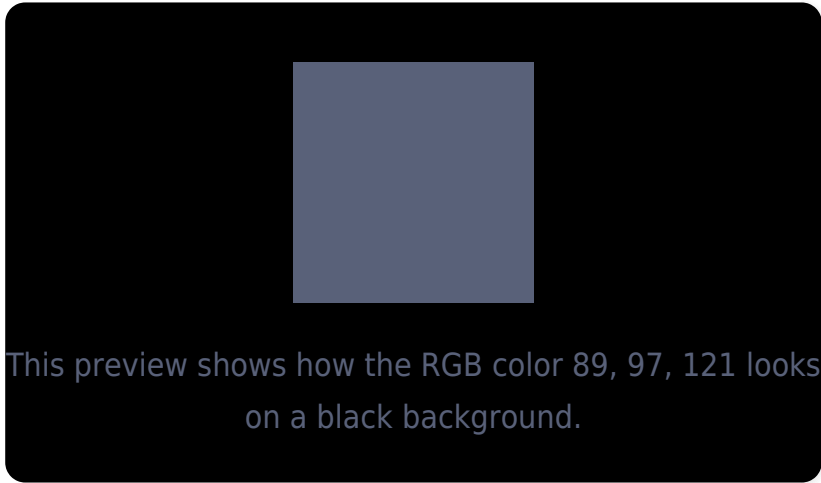
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

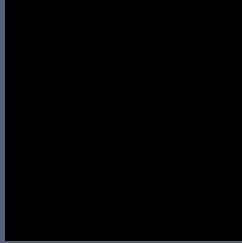
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

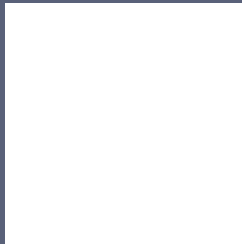
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 89, 97, 121 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 89, 97, 121.

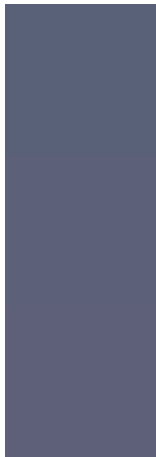


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 89, 97, 121.

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, 97, 121](#)

Protanopia

[92, 96, 121](#)

Deuteranopia

[94, 95, 121](#)



Tritanopia
86, 99, 107

Trichromacy



Original Color

89, 97, 121

Protanomaly

91, 96, 121

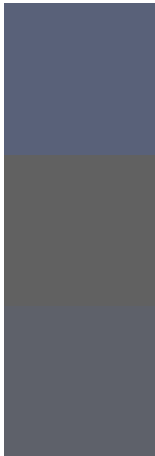
Deuteranomaly

92, 96, 121

Tritanomaly

87, 98, 112

Monochromacy



Original Color

89, 97, 121

Achromatopsia

97, 97, 97

Achromatomaly

94, 97, 106

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 89, 97, 121 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, 97, 121) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 97, 121)  
}
```

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, 97, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 97, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 89, 97, 121 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, 97, 121) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 97, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 97, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 97, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 97, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 97,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 89, 97, 121 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 97, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 97,  
121) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor