

Converting Colors

`RYB(89, 103, 164)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(89, 103, 164) contains.

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Color

R_YB(89, 103, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	596AA4
RGB	89, 106, 164
RGB Percent	35%, 42%, 64%
CMY	0.6510, 0.5835, 0.3569
CMYK	0.46, 0.35, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	226°, 30%, 50%
HSV	226°, 46%, 64%
XYZ	15.9967, 15.1562, 37.2043
YIQ	107.5290, -28.7500, 14.4340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

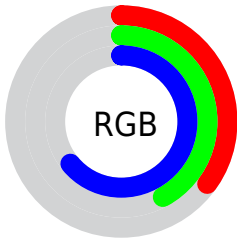
Format	Color
R_{YB}	89, 103, 164
Decimal	5860004
CIE _{Lab}	45.85, 9.47, -33.19
CIE _{LCh}	46, 34.514, 285.933
Yxy	15.1562, 0.2340, 0.2217
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284050084 (0xFF596AA4)
YUV	107.5290, 27.8402, -16.2499
Hunter-Lab	38.9310, 5.2161, -29.4086

Details

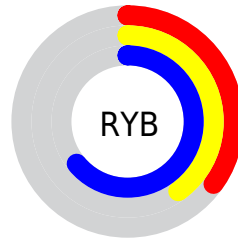
The RYB color **89, 103, 164** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **111, 164, 89**, and the grayscale version is **107, 107, 107**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **142, 155, 219**, and **35, 53, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73, 90, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105, 116, 164**.

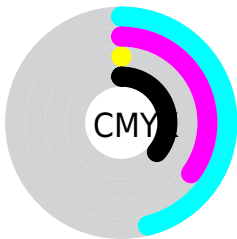
Distribution



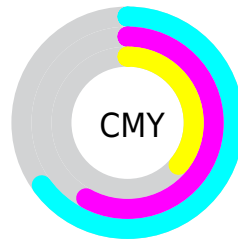
- Red (35%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 89, 103, 164 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 RYB color 89, 103, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89, 103, 164

255, 255, 255

■ 142, 155, 219

■ 170, 182, 248

■ 198, 209, 255

■ 227, 236, 255

■ 89, 103, 164

■ 63, 78, 137

■ 35, 53, 112

■ 0, 26, 87

■ 0, 14, 63

■ 0, 3, 41

■ 0, 1, 19

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 89, 103, 164

■ 73, 90, 164

■ 89, 103, 164

■ 105, 116, 164

■ 56, 76, 164

■ 122, 129, 164

■ 40, 63, 164

■ 138, 143, 164

■ 23, 50, 164

■ 155, 157, 164

■ 7, 36, 164

■ 167, 171, 164

■ 0, 31, 164

■ 170, 187, 164

■ 176, 204, 164

■ 181, 220, 164

■ 186, 237, 164

Harmonies

Analogous

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



14, 74, 164



89, 103, 164



131, 95, 149

Triad

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



89, 103, 164



156, 101, 68



32, 86, 123

Complementary

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



89, 103, 164



111, 164, 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.



67, 119, 108



89, 103, 164



114, 138, 52

Square

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



89, 103, 164



163, 85, 94



51, 112, 52



0, 62, 123

Rectangle

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



89, 103, 164



149, 89, 133



51, 112, 52



51, 99, 122

Sweetspot

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



89, 103, 164



184, 190, 214



89, 131, 164



89, 92, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



89, 103, 164



96, 118, 214



109, 89, 164



73, 75, 82



0, 27, 145



0, 3, 18

Inverse Universe

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



164, 89, 106



214, 96, 123



89, 164, 109



82, 73, 75



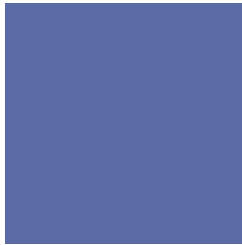
145, 0, 33



18, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 89, 103, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

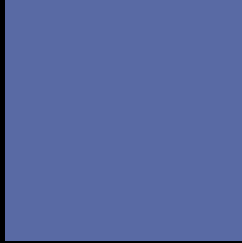
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 89, 103, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

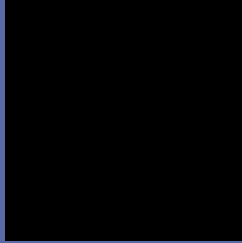
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

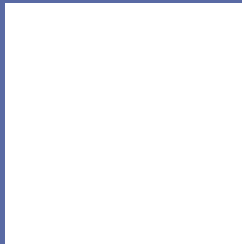
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

R Y B 89, 103, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 89, 103, 164.

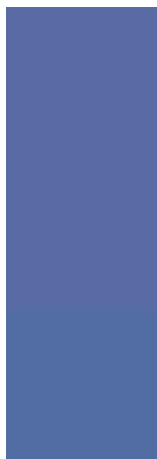


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 89, 103, 164.

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, 103, 164

Protanopia

88, 103, 164

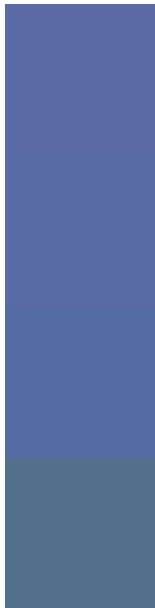
Deuteranopia

82, 102, 164



Tritanopia
78, 98, 124

Trichromacy



Original Color
89, 103, 164

Protanomaly
88, 103, 164

Deuteranomaly
85, 102, 164

Tritanomaly
82, 101, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color
89, 103, 164

Achromatopsia
108, 108, 108

Achromatomaly
101, 106, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 89, 103, 164 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, 106, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 106, 164)  
}
```

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, 106, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 106, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 89, 103, 164 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, 106, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 106, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(89, 106, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 106, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 106, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 106,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 89, 103, 164 is called "background".

The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 106, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 106,  
164) }
```

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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