

Converting Colors

`RYB(89, 128, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(89, 128, 166) contains.

RYB(89, 128, 166)	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

`RYB(89, 128, 166)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	59A6A4
RGB	89, 166, 164
RGB Percent	35%, 65%, 64%
CMY	0.6510, 0.3490, 0.3568
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.01, 0.35
HSL	178°, 30%, 50%
HSV	178°, 46%, 65%
XYZ	24.4592, 32.0775, 40.0366
YIQ	142.7490, -45.2500, -16.9460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

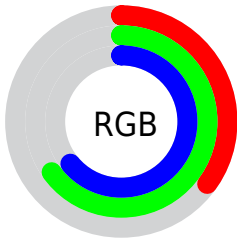
Format	Color
RYB	89, 128, 166
Decimal	5875364
CIELab	63.41, -24.24, -6.37
CIELCh	63, 25.063, 194.735
Yxy	32.0775, 0.2533, 0.3322
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284065444 (0xFF59A6A4)
YUV	142.7490, 10.4767, -47.1379
Hunter-Lab	56.6370, -22.0281, -2.2660

Details

The RYB color **89, 128, 166** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 89, 91**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144, 183, 221**, and **30, 73, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72, 120, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106, 137, 166**.

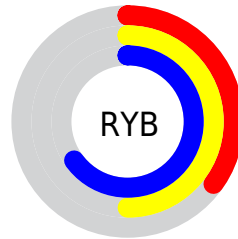
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (65%)

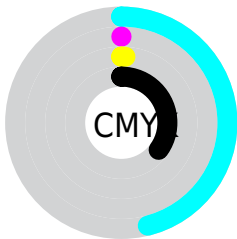
Blue (64%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (65%)

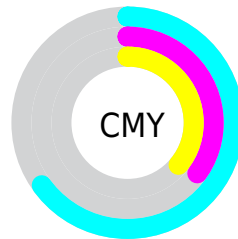


Cyan (46%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (65%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (36%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 89, 128, 166 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, 128, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 89, 128, 166


255, 255, 255


 144, 183, 221

 172, 212, 250

 201, 228, 255


 230, 243, 255

 89, 128, 166


 61, 100, 139

 30, 73, 114


 0, 45, 89


 0, 33, 65


 0, 22, 43


 0, 11, 22

 0, 0, 0

 89, 128, 166

 72, 120, 166

 89, 128, 166

 106, 137, 166

■ 56, 112, 166

■ 122, 144, 166

■ 39, 103, 166

■ 139, 153, 166

■ 23, 96, 166

■ 155, 161, 166

■ 6, 87, 166

■ 172, 166, 166

■ 0, 84, 166

■ 189, 166, 167

■ 205, 166, 167

■ 222, 166, 167

■ 238, 166, 168

Harmonies

Analogous

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



108, 144, 165



89, 128, 166



88, 130, 184

Triad

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



89, 128, 166



170, 144, 185



171, 180, 111

Complementary

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



89, 128, 166



166, 89, 91

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.



194, 147, 123



89, 128, 166



191, 138, 166

Square

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



89, 128, 166



141, 150, 196



199, 137, 143



112, 158, 110

Rectangle

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



89, 128, 166



101, 137, 193



199, 137, 143



186, 172, 114

Sweetspot

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



89, 128, 166



186, 202, 217



89, 166, 163



91, 101, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



89, 128, 166



95, 157, 217



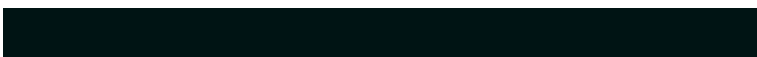
89, 116, 166



76, 80, 84



0, 75, 148



0, 10, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 89, 91



217, 95, 98



166, 157, 89



84, 76, 76



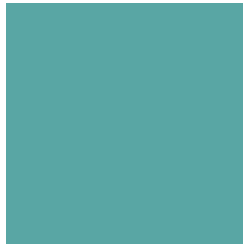
148, 0, 4



20, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 89, 128, 166 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 RYB color 89, 128, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

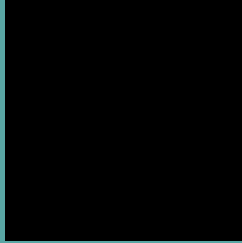
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 89, 128, 166.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 89, 128, 166.

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
93, 131, 177

Trichromacy



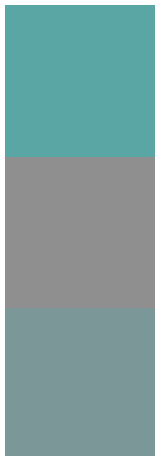
Original Color
89, 128, 166

Protanomaly
130, 144, 159

Deuteranomaly
135, 147, 167

Tritanomaly
92, 130, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color
89, 128, 166

Achromatopsia
143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly
123, 137, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 89, 128, 166 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, 166, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 166, 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, 166, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 166, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 89, 128, 166 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, 166, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 166, 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, 166, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 166, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 166, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 166,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 89, 128, 166 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 166, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 166,  
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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