

Converting Colors

`RYB(89, 133, 126)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(89, 133, 126) contains.

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Color

`RYB(89, 133, 126)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	608559
RGB	96, 133, 89
RGB Percent	38%, 52%, 35%
CMY	0.6235, 0.4784, 0.6510
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.33, 0.48
HSL	110°, 20%, 44%
HSV	110°, 33%, 52%
XYZ	15.0146, 19.9831, 12.5170
YIQ	116.9210, -7.9280, -21.5280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

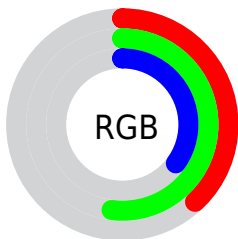
Format	Color
R_{YB}	89, 133, 126
Decimal	6325593
CIE _{Lab}	51.82, -22.03, 19.68
CIE _{LCh}	52, 29.541, 138.224
Yxy	19.9831, 0.3160, 0.4206
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284515673 (0xFF608559)
YUV	116.9210, -13.7651, -18.3477
Hunter-Lab	44.7025, -18.2752, 14.6902

Details

The RYB color **89, 133, 126** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **126, 89, 133**, and the grayscale version is **117, 117, 117**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **139, 186, 177**, and **43, 83, 78** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76, 133, 124**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **102, 133, 128**.

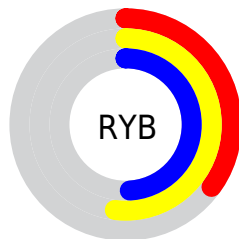
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (52%)

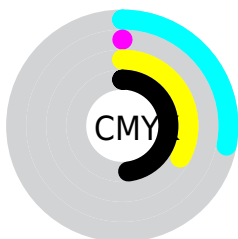
Blue (35%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (49%)

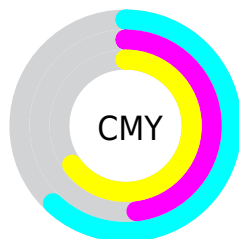


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 89, 133, 126 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, 133, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 89, 133, 126  89, 133, 126

255, 255, 255  65, 108, 102

 139, 186, 177  43, 83, 78

 166, 214, 205  21, 60, 57


 193, 243, 234  0, 38, 33

 221, 255, 245  0, 12, 12

 250, 255, 250  0, 0, 0

 89, 133, 126  89, 133, 126

 76, 133, 124  102, 133, 128

 62, 133, 121  116, 133, 131

■ 49, 133, 120

■ 129, 133, 132

■ 36, 133, 118

■ 141, 133, 142

■ 22, 133, 115

■ 152, 133, 155

■ 9, 133, 113

■ 163, 133, 169

■ 0, 133, 112

■ 174, 133, 182

■ 185, 133, 195

■ 197, 133, 209

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75, 127, 77



89, 133, 126



64, 107, 136

Triad

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



89, 133, 126



70, 108, 173



173, 104, 109

Complementary

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



89, 133, 126



126, 89, 133

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.



166, 105, 135



89, 133, 126



112, 120, 171

Square

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



89, 133, 126



26, 86, 160



145, 111, 157



166, 119, 87

Rectangle

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



89, 133, 126



40, 90, 137



145, 111, 157



172, 104, 117

Sweetspot

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



89, 133, 126



156, 173, 170



97, 133, 89



76, 87, 85



214, 214, 214



87, 87, 87

Same Dimension

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



89, 133, 126



104, 173, 162



89, 122, 133



60, 66, 65



0, 130, 109



0, 3, 3

Inverse Universe

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



126, 89, 133



162, 104, 173



133, 89, 118



65, 60, 66



109, 0, 130



2, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 89, 133, 126 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 89, 133, 126 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

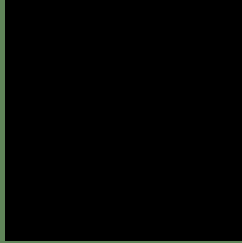
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

R Y B 89, 133, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 89, 133, 126.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 89, 133, 126.

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, 133, 126

Protanopia

98, 133, 85

Deuteranopia

145, 143, 92



Tritanopia
104, 118, 137

Trichromacy



Original Color

89, 133, 126

Protanomaly

86, 127, 93

Deuteranomaly

96, 127, 91

Tritanomaly

101, 118, 129

Monochromacy



Original Color

89, 133, 126

Achromatopsia

117, 117, 117

Achromatomaly

107, 123, 121

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 89, 133, 126 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(96, 133, 89) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 133, 89)  
}
```

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(96, 133, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 133, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 89, 133, 126 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(96, 133, 89) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 133, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 133, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 133, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 133, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 133,  
89) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 89, 133, 126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 133, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 133,  
89) }
```

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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