

Converting Colors

`RYB(89, 146, 179)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(89, 146, 179) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(89, 146, 179)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	59B38D
RGB	89, 179, 141
RGB Percent	35%, 70%, 55%
CMY	0.6510, 0.2980, 0.4466
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.21, 0.30
HSL	155°, 37%, 53%
HSV	155°, 50%, 70%
XYZ	25.0555, 36.2903, 30.9245
YIQ	147.7580, -41.4420, -30.8980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

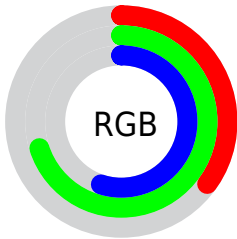
Format	Color
RYB	89, 146, 179
Decimal	5878669
CIELab	66.74, -36.05, 11.19
CIElCh	67, 37.744, 162.751
Yxy	36.2903, 0.2715, 0.3933
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284068749 (0xFF59B38D)
YUV	147.7580, -3.3317, -51.5308
Hunter-Lab	60.2414, -31.1811, 11.7328

Details

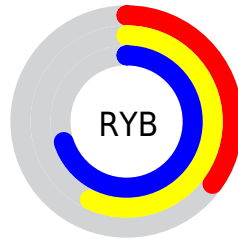
The RYB color **89, 146, 179** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC99**. A complement of this color would be **179, 89, 127**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **144, 202, 235**, and **29, 88, 126** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **71, 139, 179**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **107, 152, 179**.

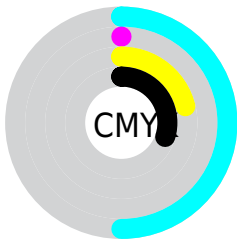
Distribution



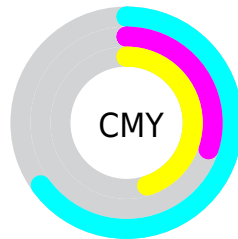
- Red (35%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 89, 146, 179 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, 146, 179 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89, 146, 179



89, 146, 179

255, 255, 255



61, 118, 152



144, 202, 235



29, 88, 126



173, 224, 255



0, 60, 100



201, 229, 255



0, 47, 75



230, 243, 255



0, 36, 52



0, 31, 31



0, 0, 0



89, 146, 179



89, 146, 179



71, 139, 179



107, 152, 179

■ 53, 133, 179

■ 125, 159, 179

■ 35, 126, 179

■ 143, 166, 179

■ 17, 120, 179

■ 161, 173, 179

■ 0, 113, 179

■ 179, 179, 179

■ 196, 179, 186

■ 214, 179, 194

■ 232, 179, 201

■ 250, 179, 209

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111, 174, 152



89, 146, 179



32, 107, 180

Triad

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



89, 146, 179



136, 156, 228



222, 149, 118

Complementary

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



89, 146, 179



179, 89, 127

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.



228, 136, 149



89, 146, 179



185, 148, 212

Square

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



89, 146, 179



75, 134, 227



216, 138, 183



184, 201, 98

Rectangle

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



89, 146, 179



0, 94, 198



216, 138, 183



226, 141, 127

Sweetspot

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



89, 146, 179



197, 219, 232



89, 179, 140



96, 109, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



89, 146, 179



93, 181, 232



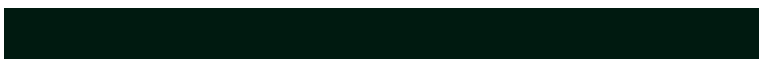
89, 132, 179



80, 86, 89



0, 97, 153



0, 16, 26

Inverse Universe

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



179, 89, 127



232, 93, 151



179, 95, 89



89, 80, 84



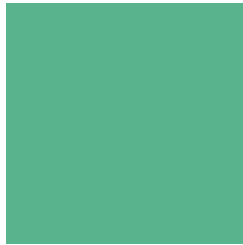
153, 0, 64



26, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 89, 146, 179 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, 146, 179 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

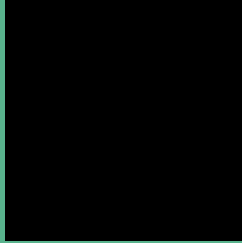
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 89, 146, 179 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 89, 146, 179.

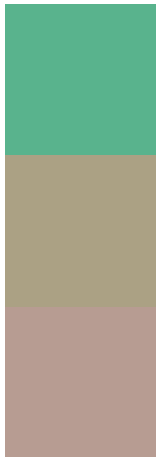


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 89, 146, 179.

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](#).

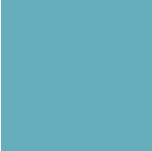
Dichromacy



Original Color
89, 146, 179

Protanopia
145, 171, 132

Deuteranopia
183, 160, 146



Tritanopia
102, 141, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color

89, 146, 179



Protanomaly

135, 168, 162



Deuteranomaly

144, 164, 159



Tritanomaly

97, 137, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color

89, 146, 179



Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148



Achromatomaly

127, 147, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 89, 146, 179 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, 179, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 179, 141)  
}
```

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, 179, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 179, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 89, 146, 179 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, 179, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 179, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 179, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 179, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 179, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 179,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 89, 146, 179 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 179, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 179,  
141) }
```

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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