

Converting Colors

`RYB(89, 147, 140)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(89, 147, 140) contains.

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Color

RYB(89, 147, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	609359
RGB	96, 147, 89
RGB Percent	38%, 58%, 35%
CMY	0.6235, 0.4235, 0.6510
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.39, 0.42
HSL	113°, 25%, 46%
HSV	113°, 39%, 58%
XYZ	17.0608, 24.0755, 13.1990
YIQ	125.1390, -11.7780, -28.8500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

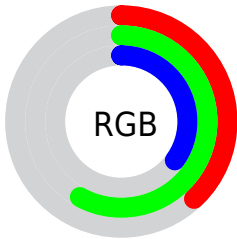
Format	Color
R_{YB}	89, 147, 140
Decimal	6329177
CIE _{Lab}	56.16, -29.00, 25.44
CIE _{LCh}	56, 38.576, 138.745
Yxy	24.0755, 0.3140, 0.4431
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284519257 (0xFF609359)
YUV	125.1390, -17.8165, -25.5549
Hunter-Lab	49.0668, -23.8016, 18.3977

Details

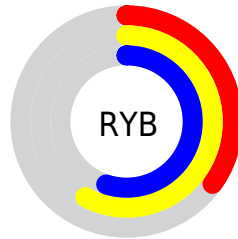
The RYB color **89, 147, 140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **140, 89, 147**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140, 201, 193**, and **42, 96, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74, 147, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **104, 147, 142**.

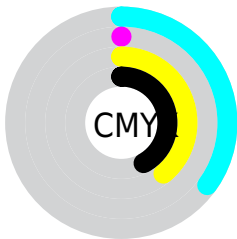
Distribution



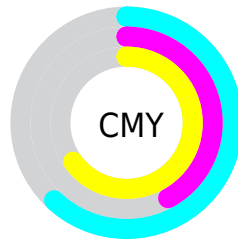
- Red (38%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 89, 147, 140 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, 147, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89, 147, 140



89, 147, 140

255, 255, 255



65, 121, 115



140, 201, 193



42, 96, 92



166, 230, 220



20, 72, 72



194, 255, 245



0, 49, 49



222, 255, 245



0, 30, 30



250, 255, 250



0, 0, 0



89, 147, 140



89, 147, 140



74, 147, 138



104, 147, 142



60, 147, 137



118, 147, 143

■ 45, 147, 135

■ 133, 147, 145

■ 30, 147, 133

■ 148, 147, 148

■ 16, 147, 132

■ 161, 147, 163

■ 1, 147, 130

■ 174, 147, 177

■ 0, 147, 129

■ 186, 147, 192

■ 199, 147, 207

■ 212, 147, 221

Harmonies

Analogous

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



69, 139, 74



89, 147, 140



43, 106, 151

Triad

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



89, 147, 140



48, 106, 200



199, 108, 115

Complementary

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



89, 147, 140



140, 89, 147

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.



191, 109, 149



89, 147, 140



118, 129, 198

Square

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



89, 147, 140



0, 82, 184



164, 118, 179



189, 128, 86

Rectangle

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



89, 147, 140



0, 78, 152



164, 118, 179



198, 107, 126

Sweetspot

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



89, 147, 140



168, 191, 188



98, 147, 89



83, 97, 95



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



89, 147, 140



101, 191, 180



89, 132, 147



67, 74, 74



0, 138, 121



0, 10, 9

Inverse Universe

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



140, 89, 147



180, 101, 191



147, 89, 126



73, 67, 74



121, 0, 138



9, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 89, 147, 140 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, 147, 140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

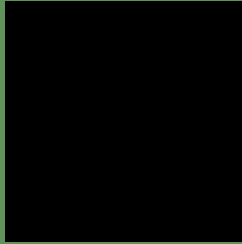
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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_YB 89, 147, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R_YB color 89, 147, 140.

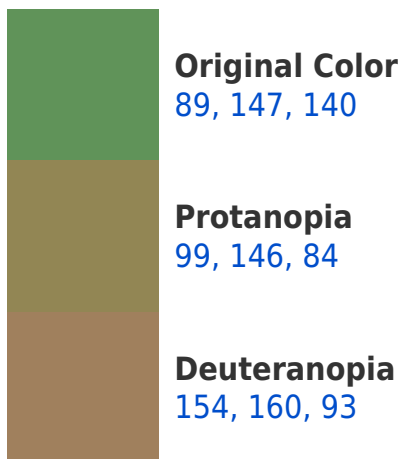


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R_YB color 89, 147, 140.

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
107, 126, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color
89, 147, 140

Protanomaly
86, 139, 97

Deuteranomaly
94, 137, 92

Tritanomaly
103, 128, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color
89, 147, 140

Achromatopsia
125, 125, 125

Achromatomaly
112, 133, 131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 89, 147, 140 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, 147, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 147, 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, 147, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 147, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 89, 147, 140 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, 147, 89) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 147, 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, 147, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 147, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 147, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 147,  
89) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 89, 147, 140 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 147, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 147,  
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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