

Converting Colors

`RYB(89, 163, 144)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(89, 163, 144) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(89, 163, 144)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6CA359
RGB	108, 163, 89
RGB Percent	42%, 64%, 35%
CMY	0.5765, 0.3608, 0.6510
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.45, 0.36
HSL	105°, 29%, 49%
HSV	105°, 45%, 64%
XYZ	21.0847, 30.1038, 14.1505
YIQ	138.1190, -9.0260, -34.6740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

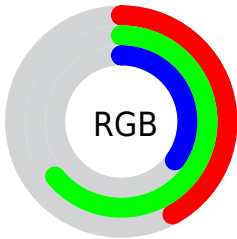
Format	Color
RYB	89, 163, 144
Decimal	7119705
CIELab	61.74, -32.42, 32.74
CIElCh	62, 46.076, 134.727
Yxy	30.1038, 0.3227, 0.4607
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285309785 (0xFF6CA359)
YUV	138.1190, -24.2157, -26.4144
Hunter-Lab	54.8669, -27.4217, 23.1156

Details

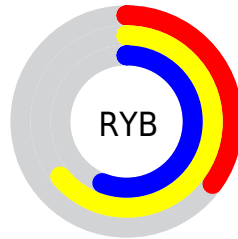
The RYB color **89, 163, 144** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **144, 89, 163**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140, 218, 196**, and **41, 111, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73, 163, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **105, 163, 148**.

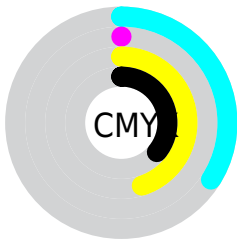
Distribution



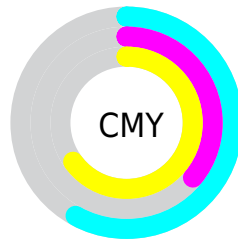
- Red (42%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (36%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 89, 163, 144 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, 163, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89, 163, 144



89, 163, 144

255, 255, 255



65, 136, 119



140, 218, 196



41, 111, 96



167, 247, 225



17, 86, 73



194, 255, 231



0, 62, 62



223, 255, 231



0, 40, 40



251, 255, 251



0, 12, 12



0, 0, 0



89, 163, 144




89, 163, 144




73, 163, 140





105, 163, 148

 56, 163, 135

 122, 163, 153

 40, 163, 131

 138, 163, 157


 24, 163, 127

 154, 163, 161

 7, 163, 123

 169, 163, 171

 0, 163, 121

 181, 163, 187

 193, 163, 203

 205, 163, 219

 217, 163, 236

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68, 154, 67



89, 163, 144



38, 116, 168

Triad

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



89, 163, 144



0, 94, 227



226, 115, 131

Complementary

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



89, 163, 144



144, 89, 163

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.



214, 117, 172



89, 163, 144



117, 140, 228

Square

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



89, 163, 144



0, 92, 206



178, 131, 207



217, 136, 93

Rectangle

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



89, 163, 144



0, 89, 170



178, 131, 207



225, 114, 144

Sweetspot

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



89, 163, 144



182, 212, 204



116, 163, 89



89, 107, 102



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



89, 163, 144



97, 212, 182



89, 149, 163



73, 82, 79



0, 145, 108



0, 18, 13

Inverse Universe

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



144, 89, 163



182, 97, 212



163, 89, 146



80, 73, 82



108, 0, 145



13, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 89, 163, 144 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, 163, 144 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, 163, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 89, 163, 144.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 89, 163, 144.

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, 163, 144

Protanopia
101, 163, 84

Deuteranopia
160, 179, 94



Tritanopia
121, 140, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color
89, 163, 144

Protanomaly
86, 154, 97

Deuteranomaly
95, 153, 92

Tritanomaly
116, 143, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color
89, 163, 144

Achromatopsia
138, 138, 138

Achromatomaly
120, 147, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 89, 163, 144 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(108, 163, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 163, 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(108, 163, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 163, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 89, 163, 144 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(108, 163, 89) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 163, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 163, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 163, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 163, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 163,  
89) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 89, 163, 144 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 163, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
163, 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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