

Converting Colors

`RYB(89, 166, 143)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(89, 166, 143) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(89, 166, 143)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	70A659
RGB	112, 166, 89
RGB Percent	44%, 65%, 35%
CMY	0.5608, 0.3490, 0.6510
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.46, 0.35
HSL	102°, 30%, 50%
HSV	102°, 46%, 65%
XYZ	22.1215, 31.4384, 14.3535
YIQ	141.0760, -7.4670, -35.3950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

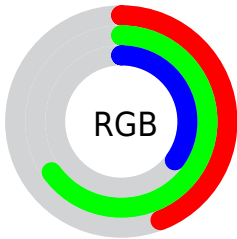
Format	Color
RYB	89, 166, 143
Decimal	7382617
CIELab	62.88, -32.42, 34.21
CIElCh	63, 47.131, 133.468
Yxy	31.4384, 0.3257, 0.4629
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285572697 (0xFF70A659)
YUV	141.0760, -25.6735, -25.4997
Hunter-Lab	56.0700, -27.6983, 24.0712

Details

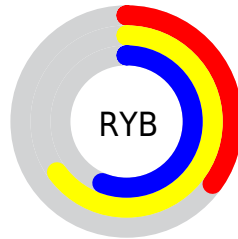
The RYB color **89, 166, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **143, 89, 166**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140, 221, 195**, and **41, 114, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72, 166, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106, 166, 148**.

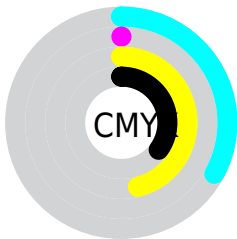
Distribution



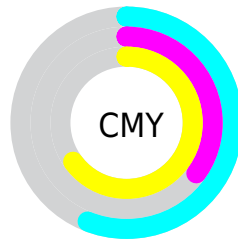
- Red (44%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 89, 166, 143 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, 166, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89, 166, 143



89, 166, 143

255, 255, 255



65, 139, 118



140, 221, 195



41, 114, 95



167, 250, 223



16, 89, 71



195, 255, 228



0, 65, 61



223, 255, 227



0, 42, 42



252, 255, 252



0, 18, 18



0, 0, 0



89, 166, 143




89, 166, 143




72, 166, 138




106, 166, 148

 56, 166, 133

 122, 166, 153


 39, 166, 128

 139, 166, 158

 23, 166, 124

 155, 166, 162

 6, 166, 118

 170, 166, 172

 0, 166, 116

 182, 166, 189

 193, 166, 205

 205, 166, 222

 217, 166, 238

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70, 159, 67



89, 166, 143



42, 121, 172

Triad

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



89, 166, 143



0, 96, 232



231, 117, 135

Complementary

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



89, 166, 143



143, 89, 166

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.



218, 120, 177



89, 166, 143



116, 142, 234

Square

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



89, 166, 143



0, 94, 209



180, 134, 213



222, 135, 96

Rectangle

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



89, 166, 143



0, 91, 173



180, 134, 213



229, 116, 149

Sweetspot

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



89, 166, 143



186, 217, 208



122, 166, 89



91, 110, 104



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



89, 166, 143



95, 217, 180



89, 153, 166



76, 84, 82



0, 148, 104



0, 20, 14

Inverse Universe

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



143, 89, 166



180, 95, 217



166, 89, 151



82, 76, 84



104, 0, 148



14, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 89, 166, 143 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, 166, 143 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](#).

R Y B 89, 166, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 89, 166, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 89, 166, 143.

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, 166, 143

Protanopia
102, 167, 84

Deuteranopia
160, 183, 94



Tritanopia
125, 144, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

89, 166, 143

Protanomaly

86, 157, 96

Deuteranomaly

96, 157, 92

Tritanomaly

120, 147, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color

89, 166, 143

Achromatopsia

141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly

122, 150, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 89, 166, 143 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(112, 166, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 166, 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(112, 166, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 166, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 89, 166, 143 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(112, 166, 89) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 166, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 166, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 166, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 166, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 166,  
89) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 89, 166, 143 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 166, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
166, 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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