

Converting Colors

`RYB(89, 167, 139)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(89, 167, 139) contains.

RYB(89, 167, 139)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

$\text{RYB}(89, 167, 139)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	75A759
RGB	117, 167, 89
RGB Percent	46%, 65%, 35%
CMY	0.5412, 0.3451, 0.6510
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.47, 0.35
HSL	98°, 31%, 50%
HSV	98°, 47%, 65%
XYZ	22.9580, 32.1406, 14.4449
YIQ	143.1580, -4.7620, -34.8580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

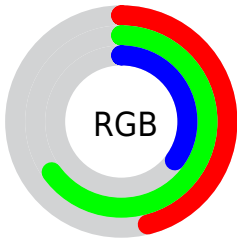
Format	Color
RYB	89, 167, 139
Decimal	7710553
CIELab	63.46, -31.11, 34.99
CIElCh	63, 46.822, 131.634
Yxy	32.1406, 0.3301, 0.4622
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285900633 (0xFF75A759)
YUV	143.1580, -26.6999, -22.9406
Hunter-Lab	56.6927, -26.9277, 24.5782

Details

The RYB color **89, 167, 139** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **139, 89, 167**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140, 222, 191**, and **40, 115, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72, 167, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106, 167, 145**.

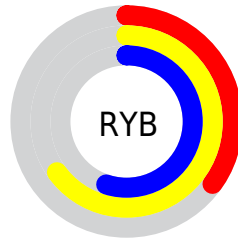
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (65%)

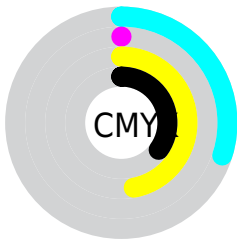
Blue (35%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (55%)

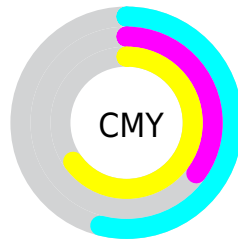


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 89, 167, 139 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, 167, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89, 167, 139



89, 167, 139

255, 255, 255



64, 140, 113



140, 222, 191



40, 115, 90



167, 251, 219



16, 90, 66



195, 255, 222



0, 66, 54



223, 255, 223



0, 43, 43



252, 255, 252



0, 20, 20



0, 0, 0



89, 167, 139




89, 167, 139





72, 167, 133




106, 167, 145

 56, 167, 127

 122, 167, 151


 39, 167, 121


 139, 167, 157


 22, 167, 115


 156, 167, 163

 5, 167, 109

 171, 167, 172

 0, 167, 107

 181, 167, 189

 192, 167, 206

 203, 167, 223

 213, 167, 239

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75, 163, 69



89, 167, 139



52, 127, 173

Triad

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



89, 167, 139



0, 96, 232



232, 119, 139

Complementary

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



89, 167, 139



139, 89, 167

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.



217, 122, 181



89, 167, 139



113, 143, 235

Square

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



89, 167, 139



0, 94, 208



178, 136, 216



225, 134, 100

Rectangle

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



89, 167, 139



0, 93, 175



178, 136, 216



230, 118, 153

Sweetspot

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



89, 167, 139



186, 217, 206



135, 167, 89



91, 110, 103



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



89, 167, 139



95, 217, 173



89, 158, 167



76, 84, 81



0, 148, 95



0, 20, 13

Inverse Universe

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



139, 89, 167



173, 95, 217



167, 89, 157



81, 76, 84



95, 0, 148



13, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 89, 167, 139 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, 167, 139 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, 167, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 89, 167, 139.

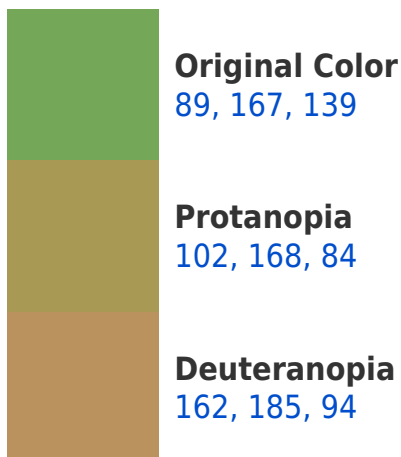


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 89, 167, 139.

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
130, 146, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color
89, 167, 139

Protanomaly
86, 158, 95

Deuteranomaly
99, 160, 92

Tritanomaly
125, 150, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color
89, 167, 139

Achromatopsia
143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly
123, 152, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 89, 167, 139 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(117, 167, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 167, 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(117, 167, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 167, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 89, 167, 139 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(117, 167, 89) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 167, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(117, 167, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 167, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 167, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 167,  
89) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 89, 167, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 167, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
167, 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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor