

Converting Colors

`RYB(89, 167, 163)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(89, 167, 163) contains.

RYB(89, 167, 163)	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

$\text{RYB}(89, 167, 163)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5DA759
RGB	93, 167, 89
RGB Percent	36%, 65%, 35%
CMY	0.6353, 0.3451, 0.6510
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.47, 0.35
HSL	117°, 31%, 50%
HSV	117°, 47%, 65%
XYZ	20.1361, 30.6859, 14.3129
YIQ	135.9820, -19.0660, -39.9460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

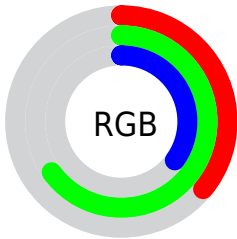
Format	Color
RYB	89, 167, 163
Decimal	6137689
CIELab	62.24, -39.18, 33.21
CIELCh	62, 51.360, 139.717
Yxy	30.6859, 0.3091, 0.4711
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284327769 (0xFF5DA759)
YUV	135.9820, -23.1621, -37.6952
Hunter-Lab	55.3948, -32.0559, 23.4571

Details

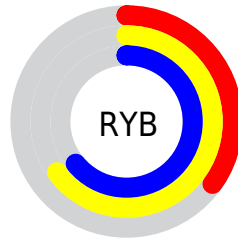
The RYB color **89, 167, 163** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669933**. A complement of this color would be **163, 89, 167**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **140, 223, 216**, and **38, 111, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72, 167, 162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **106, 167, 164**.

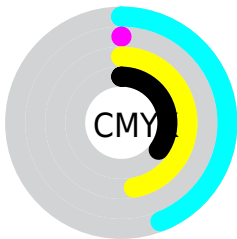
Distribution



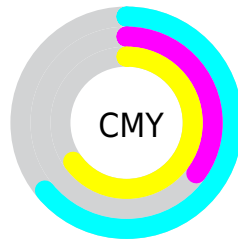
- Red (36%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 89, 167, 163 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, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89, 167, 163



89, 167, 163

255, 255, 255



65, 140, 139



140, 223, 216



38, 111, 114



167, 252, 244



0, 75, 89



195, 255, 246



0, 65, 65



223, 255, 246



0, 43, 43



252, 255, 252



0, 15, 15



0, 0, 0



89, 167, 163




89, 167, 163




72, 167, 162




106, 167, 164

 56, 167, 162

 122, 167, 164


 39, 167, 161

 139, 167, 165


 22, 167, 159

 156, 167, 167


 5, 167, 158

 172, 167, 172

 0, 167, 158

 188, 167, 189

 204, 167, 206

 220, 167, 223

 236, 167, 239

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60, 157, 70



89, 167, 163



0, 97, 172

Triad

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



89, 167, 163



0, 96, 240



235, 112, 122

Complementary

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



89, 167, 163



163, 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.



226, 112, 168



89, 167, 163



126, 142, 236

Square

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



89, 167, 163



0, 95, 219



191, 126, 210



221, 144, 82

Rectangle

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



89, 167, 163



0, 89, 173



191, 126, 210



235, 110, 137

Sweetspot

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



89, 167, 163



186, 217, 215



94, 167, 89



91, 110, 109



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



89, 167, 163



95, 217, 210



89, 143, 167



76, 84, 84



0, 148, 140



0, 20, 19

Inverse Universe

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



163, 89, 167



211, 95, 217



167, 89, 133



84, 76, 84



140, 0, 148



19, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 89, 167, 163 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, 163 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, 167, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 89, 167, 163.

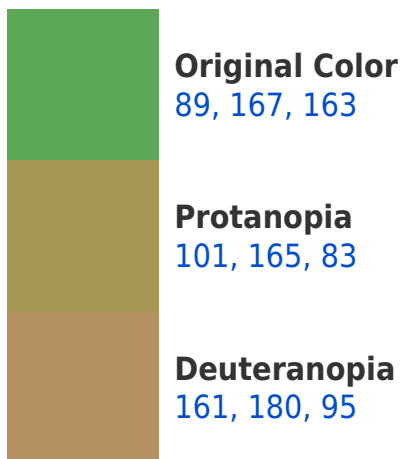


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 89, 167, 163.

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](#).

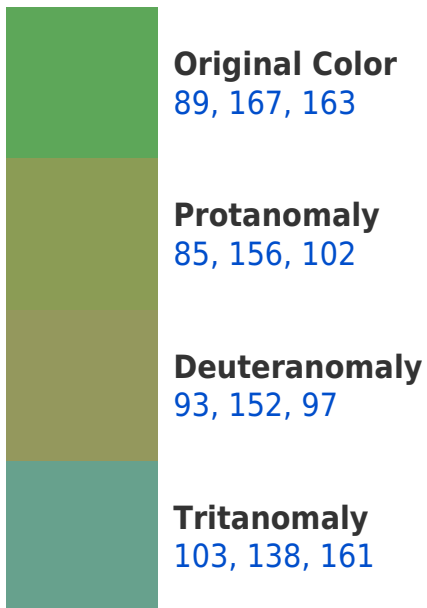
Dichromacy



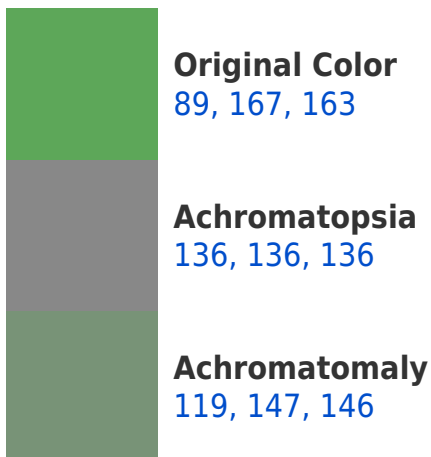


Tritanopia
109, 136, 170

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 89, 167, 163 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(93, 167, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 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(93, 167, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 167, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 89, 167, 163 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(93, 167, 89) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 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(93, 167, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 167, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 167, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 167,  
89) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 93, 167, 89 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 167, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 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