

Converting Colors

`RYB(89, 173, 200)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(89, 173, 200) contains.

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Color

R_YB(89, 173, 200)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	59C87D
RGB	89, 200, 125
RGB Percent	35%, 78%, 49%
CMY	0.6510, 0.2157, 0.5111
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 0.38, 0.22
HSL	139°, 50%, 57%
HSV	139°, 56%, 78%
XYZ	28.4553, 44.9049, 26.4623
YIQ	158.2610, -42.0810, -46.8570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

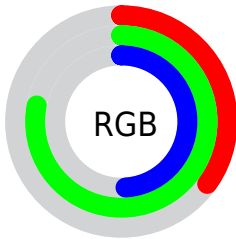
Format	Color
RYB	89, 173, 200
Decimal	5884029
CIELab	72.83, -48.40, 28.34
CIElCh	73, 56.087, 149.646
Yxy	44.9049, 0.2851, 0.4498
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284074109 (0xFF59C87D)
YUV	158.2610, -16.3977, -60.7419
Hunter-Lab	67.0111, -41.4720, 23.4945

Details

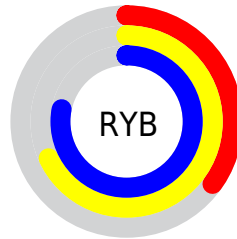
The RYB color **89, 173, 200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC66**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **200, 89, 164**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **147, 231, 255**, and **18, 106, 145** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69, 168, 200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **109, 178, 200**.

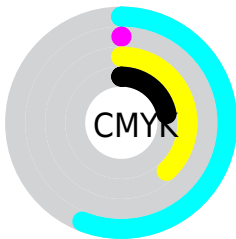
Distribution



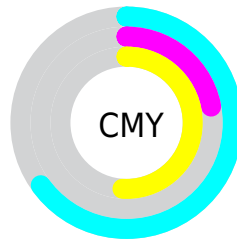
- Red (35%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 89, 173, 200 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, 173, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89, 173, 200



89, 173, 200

255, 255, 255



58, 142, 172



147, 231, 255



18, 106, 145



176, 233, 255



0, 83, 119



205, 237, 255



0, 71, 93



235, 245, 255



0, 64, 68



0, 46, 46



0, 18, 18



0, 0, 0



89, 173, 200



89, 173, 200

■ 69, 168, 200

■ 109, 178, 200

■ 49, 163, 200

■ 129, 183, 200

■ 29, 158, 200

■ 149, 188, 200

■ 9, 154, 200

■ 169, 192, 200

■ 0, 152, 200

■ 189, 197, 200

■ 209, 200, 206

■ 229, 200, 220

■ 249, 200, 233

■ 255, 200, 247

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85, 191, 119



89, 173, 200



0, 110, 204

Triad

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



89, 173, 200



73, 142, 255



255, 141, 131

Complementary

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



89, 173, 200



200, 89, 164

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.



255, 134, 181



89, 173, 200



180, 165, 255

Square

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



89, 173, 200



0, 111, 255



241, 145, 231



249, 206, 90

Rectangle

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



89, 173, 200



0, 104, 212



241, 145, 231



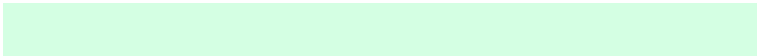
255, 136, 147

Sweetspot

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



89, 173, 200



212, 244, 255



89, 200, 124



102, 122, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



89, 173, 200



84, 213, 255



89, 150, 200



90, 97, 99



0, 124, 163



0, 28, 36

Inverse Universe

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



200, 89, 164



255, 84, 200



200, 89, 109



99, 90, 96



163, 0, 111



36, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 89, 173, 200 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, 173, 200 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, 173, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 89, 173, 200.

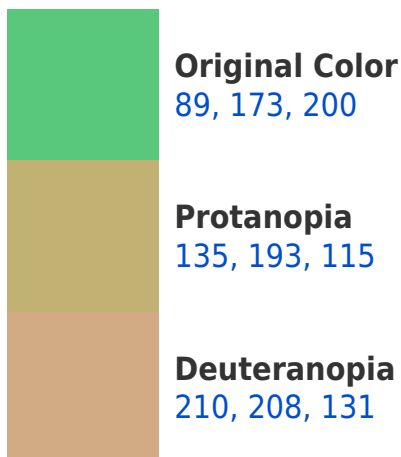


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 89, 173, 200.

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
111, 154, 206

Trichromacy



Original Color

89, 173, 200



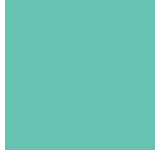
Protanomaly

119, 185, 149



Deuteranomaly

129, 181, 144



Tritanomaly

103, 153, 194

Monochromacy



Original Color

89, 173, 200



Achromatopsia

158, 158, 158



Achromatomaly

133, 163, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 89, 173, 200 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(89, 200, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 200, 125)  
}
```

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(89, 200, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 200, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 89, 173, 200 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(89, 200, 125) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 200, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 200, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 200, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 200, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 200,  
125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 89, 173, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 200, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 200,  
125) }
```

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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