

Converting Colors

R_YB(89, 96, 144)

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(89, 96, 144) contains.

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Color

R_YB(89, 96, 144)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	596190
RGB	89, 97, 144
RGB Percent	35%, 38%, 56%
CMY	0.6510, 0.6195, 0.4353
CMYK	0.38, 0.33, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	231°, 24%, 46%
HSV	231°, 38%, 56%
XYZ	13.4305, 12.6907, 28.1272
YIQ	99.9660, -19.8550, 12.9210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

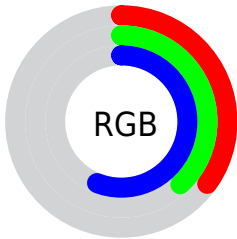
Format	Color
R_{YB}	89, 96, 144
Decimal	5857680
CIE Lab	42.29, 9.16, -26.87
CIE LCh	42, 28.389, 288.831
Yxy	12.6907, 0.2476, 0.2339
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284047760 (0xFF596190)
YUV	99.9660, 21.7088, -9.6172
Hunter-Lab	35.6240, 4.9536, -21.8761

Details

The RYB color **89, 96, 144** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **98, 144, 89**, and the grayscale version is **100, 100, 100**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **141, 146, 198**, and **39, 49, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75, 84, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **103, 108, 144**.

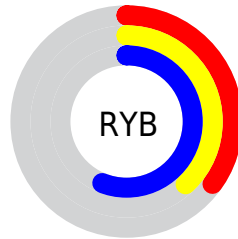
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (38%)

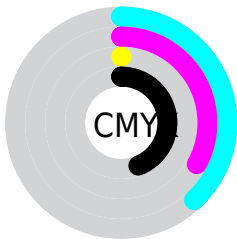
Blue (56%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (56%)

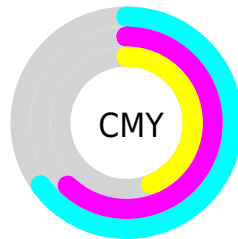


Cyan (38%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 89, 96, 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, 96, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89, 96, 144



89, 96, 144

255, 255, 255



64, 72, 118



141, 146, 198



39, 49, 93



168, 173, 226



13, 26, 69



196, 201, 255



0, 5, 47



224, 228, 255



0, 1, 26

253, 254, 255



0, 0, 0



89, 96, 144



89, 96, 144



75, 84, 144



103, 108, 144



60, 71, 144



118, 121, 144

■ 46, 58, 144

■ 132, 134, 144

■ 31, 46, 144

■ 146, 147, 144

■ 17, 34, 144

■ 146, 161, 144

■ 3, 21, 144

■ 149, 175, 144

■ 0, 18, 144

■ 152, 190, 144

■ 155, 204, 144

■ 157, 219, 144

Harmonies

Analogous

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



46, 83, 145



89, 96, 144



120, 88, 131

Triad

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



89, 96, 144



138, 96, 66



40, 82, 112

Complementary

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



89, 96, 144



98, 144, 89

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.



68, 109, 104



89, 96, 144



99, 122, 54

Square

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



89, 96, 144



145, 82, 86



55, 103, 58



0, 56, 114

Rectangle

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



89, 96, 144



135, 84, 117



55, 103, 58



52, 91, 111

Sweetspot

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



89, 96, 144



166, 169, 186



89, 119, 144



82, 84, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



89, 96, 144



101, 112, 186



108, 89, 144



64, 65, 71



0, 17, 135



0, 1, 8

Inverse Universe

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



144, 89, 97



186, 101, 113



89, 144, 108



71, 64, 65



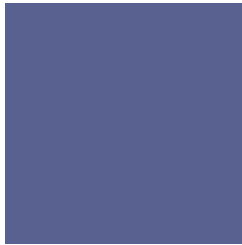
135, 0, 20



8, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 89, 96, 144 looks on a white 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 89, 96, 144 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

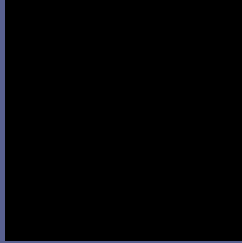
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

R Y B 89, 96, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 89, 96, 144.

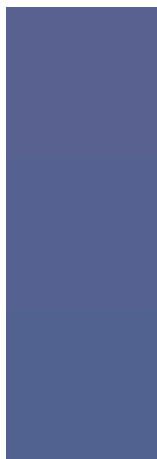


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 89, 96, 144.

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, 96, 144

Protanopia

84, 95, 145

Deuteranopia

82, 95, 144



Tritanopia
81, 94, 112

Trichromacy



Original Color

89, 96, 144

Protanomaly

86, 96, 145

Deuteranomaly

85, 96, 144

Tritanomaly

84, 96, 124

Monochromacy



Original Color

89, 96, 144

Achromatopsia

100, 100, 100

Achromatomaly

96, 99, 116

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 89, 96, 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(89, 97, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 97, 144)  
}
```

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, 97, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 97, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 89, 96, 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(89, 97, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 97, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 97, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 97, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 97, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 97,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 89, 96, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 97, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 97,  
144) }
```

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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