

Converting Colors

RGB(137, 123, 173)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(137, 123, 173) contains.

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Color

RGB(137, 123, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	897BAD
RGB	137, 123, 173
RGB Percent	54%, 48%, 68%
CMY	0.4627, 0.5176, 0.3216
CMYK	0.21, 0.29, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	257°, 23%, 58%
HSV	257°, 29%, 68%
XYZ	24.9423, 22.5014, 42.5638
YIQ	132.8860, -7.7060, 18.5180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

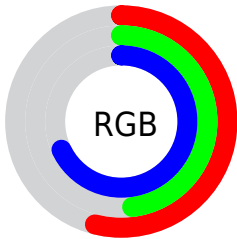
Format	Color
R _Y B	137, 123, 173
Decimal	9010093
CIE Lab	54.56, 16.00, -24.59
CIE LCh	55, 29.335, 303.044
Yxy	22.5014, 0.2771, 0.2500
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287200173 (0xFF897BAD)
YUV	132.8860, 19.7762, 3.6080
Hunter-Lab	47.4357, 10.8453, -19.9957

Details

The RGB color **137, 123, 173** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **159, 173, 123**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 176, 229**, and **86, 74, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **125, 106, 173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 140, 173**.

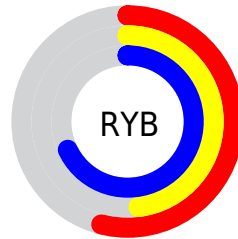
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (48%)

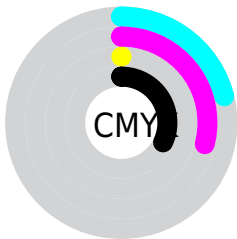
Blue (68%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (68%)

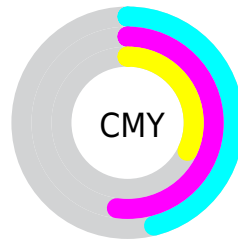


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (32%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 137, 123, 173 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 RGB color 137, 123, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 137, 123, 173


255, 255, 255

 191, 176, 229

 219, 203, 255

 248, 231, 255


 137, 123, 173

 111, 98, 146

 86, 74, 120


 62, 52, 95

 39, 30, 72


 17, 7, 49

 0, 1, 27

 0, 0, 0

 137, 123, 173

 125, 106, 173

 137, 123, 173

 149, 140, 173

■ 112, 88, 173

■ 162, 158, 173

■ 100, 71, 173

■ 174, 175, 173

■ 87, 54, 173

■ 187, 192, 173

■ 75, 37, 173

■ 199, 210, 173

■ 62, 19, 173

■ 212, 227, 173

■ 50, 2, 173

■ 224, 244, 173

■ 48, 0, 173

■ 237, 255, 173

■ 249, 255, 173

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99, 132, 181



137, 123, 173



165, 115, 154

Triad

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



137, 123, 173



166, 121, 86



55, 144, 132

Complementary

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



137, 123, 173



159, 173, 123

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.



88, 142, 107



137, 123, 173



145, 130, 79

Square

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



137, 123, 173



179, 114, 104



118, 137, 87



33, 143, 157

Rectangle

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



137, 123, 173



176, 112, 137



118, 137, 87



66, 144, 124

Sweetspot

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



137, 123, 173



210, 204, 224



123, 160, 173



103, 100, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



137, 123, 173



168, 146, 224



161, 123, 173



80, 78, 87



42, 0, 150



6, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



173, 123, 159



224, 146, 202



135, 173, 123



87, 78, 84



150, 0, 108



23, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 137, 123, 173 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

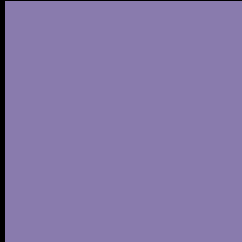
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 137, 123, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

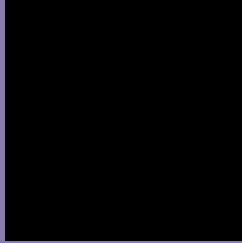
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 137, 123, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 123, 173.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 123, 173.

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
137, 123, 173

Protanopia
116, 129, 177

Deuteranopia
121, 128, 172



Tritanopia

131, 129, 140

Trichromacy



Original Color
137, 123, 173

Protanomaly
124, 127, 176

Deuteranomaly
127, 126, 172

Tritanomaly
133, 127, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color
137, 123, 173

Achromatopsia
133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly
134, 129, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 137, 123, 173 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(137, 123, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 123, 173)  
}
```

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(137, 123, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 123, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 137, 123, 173 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(137, 123, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 123, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 123, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 123, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 123, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 123,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 137, 123, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 123, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
123, 173) }
```

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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