

Converting Colors

RGB(137, 136, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(137, 136, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(137, 136, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8988A8
RGB	137, 136, 168
RGB Percent	54%, 53%, 66%
CMY	0.4627, 0.4667, 0.3412
CMYK	0.18, 0.19, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	242°, 16%, 60%
HSV	242°, 19%, 66%
XYZ	26.1886, 25.7538, 40.6365
YIQ	139.9470, -9.6760, 10.1640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

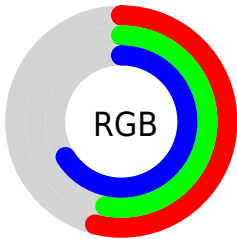
Format	Color
R_{YB}	137, 136, 168
Decimal	9013416
CIE _{Lab}	57.80, 7.24, -16.75
CIE _{LCh}	58, 18.248, 293.385
Yxy	25.7538, 0.2829, 0.2782
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287203496 (0xFF8988A8)
YUV	139.9470, 13.8301, -2.5845
Hunter-Lab	50.7482, 3.3053, -11.9525

Details


The RGB color `137, 136, 168` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `9999CC`. A complement of this color would be `167, 168, 136`, and the grayscale version is `140, 140, 140`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `191, 189, 223`, and `87, 86, 116` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `121, 119, 168`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `153, 153, 168`.

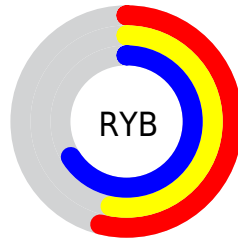
Distribution



 Red (54%)

 Green (53%)

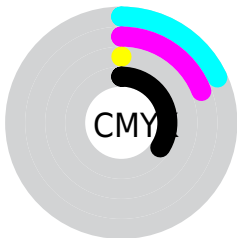
 Blue (66%)



 Red (54%)

 Yellow (53%)

 Blue (66%)

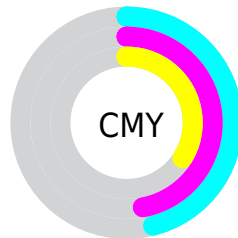



 Cyan (18%)

 Magenta (19%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (34%)



 Cyan (46%)

 Magenta (47%)

 Yellow (34%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 137, 136, 168 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, 136, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 137, 136, 168


255, 255, 255

 191, 189, 223

 219, 217, 252


 247, 245, 255

 137, 136, 168

 111, 111, 142

 87, 86, 116

 63, 63, 91

 40, 41, 68

 19, 21, 45

 0, 1, 25


 0, 0, 0


 137, 136, 168

 121, 119, 168

 137, 136, 168

 153, 153, 168

 104, 102, 168

 170, 170, 168

 88, 86, 168

 186, 186, 168

 72, 69, 168


 202, 203, 168

 56, 52, 168

 218, 220, 168

 39, 35, 168

 235, 237, 168

 23, 18, 168

 251, 254, 168

 7, 2, 168

 255, 255, 168

 5, 0, 168

Harmonies

Analogous

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



116, 141, 170



137, 136, 168



156, 131, 158

Triad

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



137, 136, 168



167, 131, 114



103, 148, 135

Complementary

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



137, 136, 168



167, 168, 136

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.



119, 146, 119



137, 136, 168



154, 137, 107

Square

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



137, 136, 168



172, 128, 127



138, 142, 109



95, 148, 151

Rectangle

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



137, 136, 168



165, 129, 148



138, 142, 109



108, 147, 129

Sweetspot

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



137, 136, 168



207, 206, 219



136, 167, 168



102, 102, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



137, 136, 168



170, 169, 219



153, 136, 168



76, 76, 84



5, 0, 148



1, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



168, 136, 167



219, 169, 218



151, 168, 136



84, 76, 84



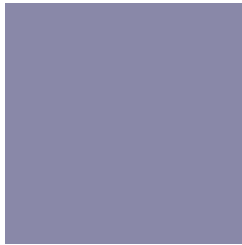
148, 0, 143



20, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 137, 136, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

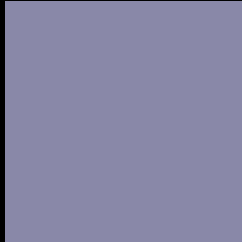
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

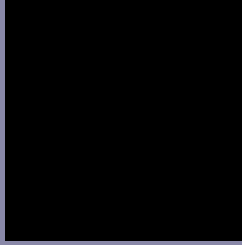
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 136, 168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 136, 168.

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, 136, 168

Protanopia

132, 137, 169

Deuteranopia

138, 136, 168



Tritanopia

134, 139, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color
137, 136, 168

Protanomaly
134, 137, 169

Deuteranomaly
138, 136, 168

Tritanomaly
135, 138, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color
137, 136, 168

Achromatopsia
140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly
139, 139, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 137, 136, 168 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, 136, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 136, 168)  
}
```

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, 136, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 136, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 137, 136, 168 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, 136, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 136, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 136, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 136, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 136, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 136,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 137, 136, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 136, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
136, 168) }
```

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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