

# Converting Colors

RGB(137, 137, 137)

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

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# Color

**RGB(137, 137, 137)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	898989
RGB	137, 137, 137
RGB Percent	54%, 54%, 54%
CMY	0.4627, 0.4627, 0.4627
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.46
HSL	0°, 0%, 54%
HSV	0°, 0%, 54%
XYZ	23.7775, 25.0158, 27.2422
YIQ	137.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	137, 137, 137
Decimal	9013641
CIE Lab	57.09, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	57, 0.007, 296.813
Yxy	25.0158, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287203721 (0xFF898989)
YUV	137.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	50.0158, -2.6687, 2.7175

# Details

The RGB color **137, 137, 137** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **137, 137, 137**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **190, 190, 190**, and **87, 87, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 123, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **137, 151, 151**.

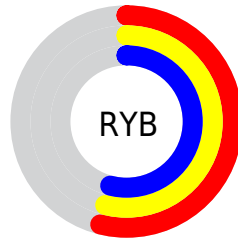
# Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (54%)

Blue (54%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (54%)

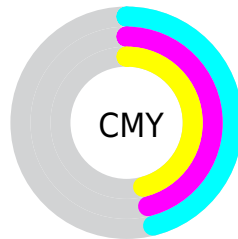


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (46%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (46%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


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



 137, 137, 137


255, 255, 255

 190, 190, 190

 218, 218, 218

 247, 247, 247

 137, 137, 137

 112, 112, 112


 87, 87, 87


 64, 64, 64

 42, 42, 42

 22, 22, 22


 0, 0, 0


 137, 137, 137

 137, 123, 123

 137, 110, 110

 137, 137, 137


 137, 151, 151

 137, 164, 164

 137, 96, 96

 137, 178, 178

 137, 82, 82

 137, 192, 192

 137, 69, 69

 137, 206, 206

 137, 55, 55

 137, 219, 219

 137, 41, 41

 137, 233, 233

 137, 27, 27

 137, 247, 247

 137, 14, 14

 137, 255, 255

# Harmonies

# Sweetspot

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



137, 137, 137



179, 179, 179



89, 89, 89



217, 217, 217

# Same Dimension

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



137, 137, 137



179, 179, 179



69, 69, 69



133, 0, 0



5, 0, 0

# Inverse Universe

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



137, 137, 137



179, 179, 179



69, 69, 69



0, 133, 133



0, 5, 5

# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

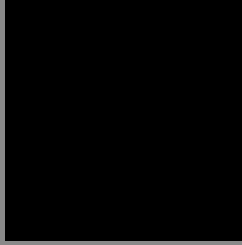
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

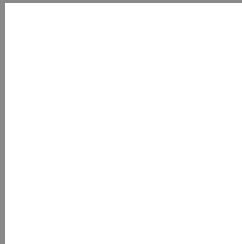
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 137, 137, 137 Background



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



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

# 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, 137, 137

### Protanopia

139, 136, 137

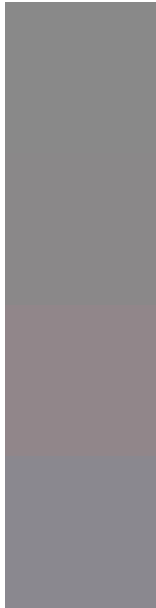
### Deuteranopia

150, 133, 138



**Tritanopia**  
138, 136, 146

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

137, 137, 137

**Protanomaly**

138, 136, 137

**Deuteranomaly**

145, 134, 138

**Tritanomaly**

138, 136, 143

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

137, 137, 137

**Achromatopsia**

137, 137, 137

**Achromatomaly**

137, 137, 137

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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, 137, 137) colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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