

# Converting Colors

RGB(137, 142, 144)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(137, 142, 144) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(137, 142, 144)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	898E90
RGB	137, 142, 144
RGB Percent	54%, 56%, 56%
CMY	0.4627, 0.4431, 0.4353
CMYK	0.05, 0.01, 0.00, 0.44
HSL	197°, 3%, 55%
HSV	197°, 5%, 56%
XYZ	25.0236, 26.6780, 30.2160
YIQ	140.7330, -3.6220, -0.4380

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

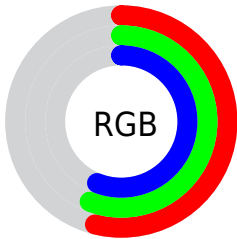
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	137, 140, 144
Decimal	9014928
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.68, -1.42, -1.70
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	59, 2.215, 230.275
Yxy	26.6780, 0.3055, 0.3257
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287205008 (0xFF898E90)
YUV	140.7330, 1.6106, -3.2738
Hunter-Lab	51.6507, -3.9097, 1.4705

# Details

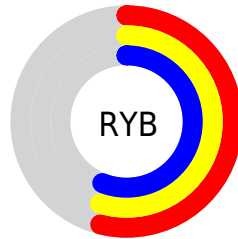
The RGB color `137, 142, 144` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `144, 139, 137`, and the grayscale version is `141, 141, 141`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `190, 196, 198`, and `87, 92, 94` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `123, 138, 144`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `151, 146, 144`.

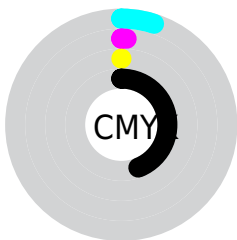
# Distribution



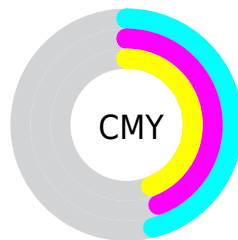
- Red (54%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (44%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 137, 142, 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 RGB color 137, 142, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 137, 142, 144


255, 255, 255

 190, 196, 198

 218, 224, 226

 247, 252, 254

 137, 142, 144

 112, 116, 118


 87, 92, 94

 64, 68, 70

 42, 46, 48

 22, 26, 27


 0, 0, 0

 137, 142, 144

 123, 138, 144

 108, 134, 144

 137, 142, 144

 151, 146, 144

 166, 150, 144

94, 130, 144

180, 154, 144

79, 126, 144

195, 158, 144

65, 121, 144

209, 163, 144

51, 117, 144

223, 167, 144

36, 113, 144

238, 171, 144

22, 109, 144

252, 175, 144

7, 105, 144

255, 179, 144

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



137, 142, 142



137, 142, 144



139, 141, 145

# Triad

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



137, 142, 144



145, 140, 142



141, 141, 137

# Complementary

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



137, 142, 144



144, 139, 137

# 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.



144, 141, 137



137, 142, 144



146, 140, 140

# Square

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



137, 142, 144



143, 140, 144



145, 140, 138



139, 142, 139

# Rectangle

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



137, 142, 144



140, 141, 145



145, 140, 138



142, 141, 137



# Sweetspot

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



137, 142, 144



184, 186, 186



137, 144, 139



93, 94, 94



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94



# Same Dimension

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



137, 142, 144



175, 183, 186



137, 139, 144



66, 70, 71



0, 97, 135



0, 5, 8



# Inverse Universe

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



144, 137, 142



186, 175, 183



144, 142, 137



71, 66, 70



135, 0, 97



8, 0, 5



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 137, 142, 144 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, 142, 144 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

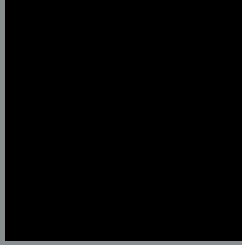
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

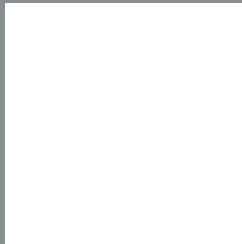
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 137, 142, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 142, 144.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 142, 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](#).

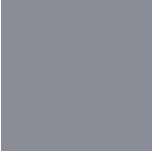
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
[137, 142, 144](#)

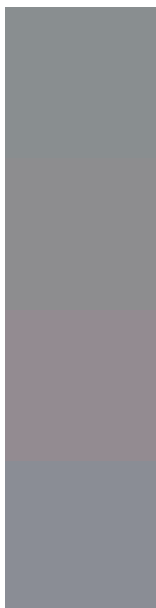
**Protanopia**  
[143, 140, 143](#)

**Deuteranopia**  
[153, 137, 145](#)



**Tritanopia**  
138, 141, 152

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

137, 142, 144

## Protanomaly

141, 141, 143

## Deuteranomaly

147, 139, 145

## Tritanomaly

138, 141, 149

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

137, 142, 144

## Achromatopsia

141, 141, 141

## Achromatomaly

140, 141, 142

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 137, 142, 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(137, 142, 144) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 142, 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(137, 142, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 142, 144) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 137, 142, 144 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

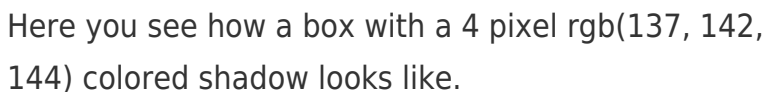
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(137, 142, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 142, 144) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 142, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 142, 144); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 142, 144); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 142, 144) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 137, 142, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 142, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
142, 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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