

Converting Colors

RGB(137, 143, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(137, 143, 211) contains.

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Color

RGB(137, 143, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	898FD3
RGB	137, 143, 211
RGB Percent	54%, 56%, 83%
CMY	0.4627, 0.4392, 0.1725
CMYK	0.35, 0.32, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	235°, 46%, 68%
HSV	235°, 35%, 83%
XYZ	31.8969, 29.6664, 65.6731
YIQ	148.9580, -25.4040, 19.8760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

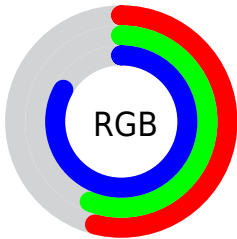
Format	Color
RYB	137, 143, 211
Decimal	9015251
CIELab	61.37, 13.99, -35.59
CIELCh	61, 38.244, 291.458
Yxy	29.6664, 0.2507, 0.2332
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287205331 (0xFF898FD3)
YUV	148.9580, 30.5867, -10.4872
Hunter-Lab	54.4669, 9.2159, -33.3616

Details

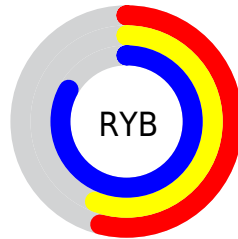
The RGB color **137, 143, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **211, 205, 137**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 197, 255**, and **84, 93, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116, 124, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 162, 211**.

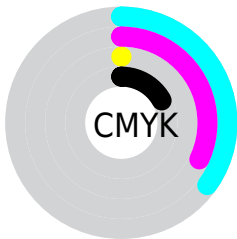
Distribution



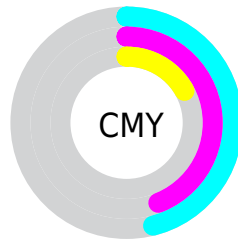
- Red (54%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 137, 143, 211 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, 143, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 137, 143, 211

 137, 143, 211

255, 255, 255

 110, 117, 183

 192, 197, 255


 84, 93, 156

 221, 225, 255

 58, 69, 130

 250, 253, 255

 30, 47, 104

 0, 27, 80

 0, 0, 57

 0, 2, 34

 0, 0, 8

 0, 0, 0

■ 137, 143, 211

■ 137, 143, 211

■ 116, 124, 211

■ 158, 162, 211

■ 95, 104, 211

■ 179, 182, 211

■ 74, 85, 211

■ 200, 201, 211

■ 53, 65, 211

■ 221, 221, 211

■ 31, 46, 211

■ 243, 240, 211

■ 10, 27, 211

■ 255, 255, 211

■ 0, 17, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75, 154, 215



137, 143, 211



181, 130, 191

Triad

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



137, 143, 211



202, 131, 96



56, 165, 137

Complementary

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



137, 143, 211



211, 205, 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.



106, 161, 105



137, 143, 211



178, 143, 81

Square

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



137, 143, 211



213, 122, 125



145, 154, 84



0, 166, 172

Rectangle

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



137, 143, 211



200, 124, 170



145, 154, 84



75, 164, 126

Sweetspot

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



137, 143, 211



227, 229, 255



137, 211, 205



111, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



137, 143, 211



148, 157, 255



168, 137, 211



94, 95, 105



0, 14, 168



0, 3, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 137, 143



255, 148, 157



180, 211, 137



105, 94, 95



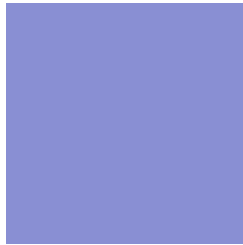
168, 0, 14



41, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 137, 143, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

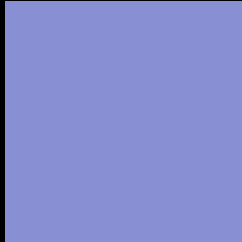
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 211 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, 143, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 143, 211.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 143, 211.

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, 143, 211

Protanopia
126, 146, 213

Deuteranopia
125, 146, 210



Tritanopia
126, 152, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color
137, 143, 211

Protanomaly
130, 145, 212

Deuteranomaly
129, 145, 210

Tritanomaly
130, 149, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color
137, 143, 211

Achromatopsia
149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly
145, 147, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 137, 143, 211 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, 143, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 143, 211)  
}
```

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, 143, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 143, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 137, 143, 211 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, 143, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 143, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 143, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 143, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 143, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 143,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 137, 143, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 143, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
143, 211) }
```

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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