

Converting Colors

RGB(137, 146, 151)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(137, 146, 151) contains.

RGB(137, 146, 151)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(137, 146, 151)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	899297
RGB	137, 146, 151
RGB Percent	54%, 57%, 59%
CMY	0.4627, 0.4275, 0.4078
CMYK	0.09, 0.03, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	201°, 6%, 56%
HSV	201°, 9%, 59%
XYZ	26.1813, 28.1105, 33.3241
YIQ	143.8790, -6.9690, -0.3530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

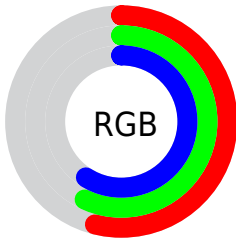
Format	Color
R_{YB}	137, 142, 151
Decimal	9015959
CIE _{Lab}	59.99, -2.21, -3.77
CIE _{LCh}	60, 4.366, 239.615
Yxy	28.1105, 0.2988, 0.3208
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287206039 (0xFF899297)
YUV	143.8790, 3.5107, -6.0329
Hunter-Lab	53.0193, -4.6393, -0.1519

Details

The RGB color `137, 146, 151` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `151, 142, 137`, and the grayscale version is `144, 144, 144`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `190, 200, 205`, and `87, 96, 100` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `122, 141, 151`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `152, 151, 151`.

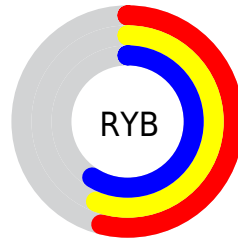
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (57%)

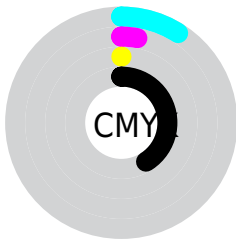
Blue (59%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (59%)

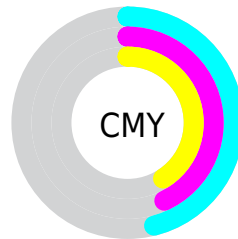


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 137, 146, 151 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, 146, 151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 137, 146, 151


255, 255, 255

 190, 200, 205

 218, 228, 233

 247, 255, 255


 137, 146, 151

 112, 120, 125

 87, 96, 100


 64, 72, 76


 42, 49, 54


 21, 29, 32

 0, 0, 9

 0, 0, 0

 137, 146, 151

 122, 141, 151

 137, 146, 151

 152, 151, 151

■ 107, 135, 151

■ 167, 157, 151

■ 92, 130, 151

■ 182, 162, 151

■ 77, 124, 151

■ 197, 168, 151

■ 61, 119, 151

■ 213, 173, 151

■ 46, 114, 151

■ 228, 178, 151

■ 31, 108, 151

■ 243, 184, 151

■ 16, 103, 151

■ 255, 189, 151

■ 1, 97, 151

■ 255, 195, 151

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 147, 148



137, 146, 151



141, 145, 152

Triad

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



137, 146, 151



152, 142, 145



144, 145, 138

Complementary

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



137, 146, 151



151, 142, 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.



148, 144, 137



137, 146, 151



153, 142, 141

Square

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



137, 146, 151



150, 143, 148



151, 143, 138



139, 146, 141

Rectangle

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



137, 146, 151



144, 144, 152



151, 143, 138



145, 145, 137

Sweetspot

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



137, 146, 151



190, 194, 196



137, 151, 142



95, 98, 99



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



137, 146, 151



175, 189, 196



137, 139, 151



69, 74, 77



0, 90, 140



0, 8, 13

Inverse Universe

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



151, 137, 146



196, 175, 189



151, 149, 137



77, 69, 74



140, 0, 90



13, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 137, 146, 151 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

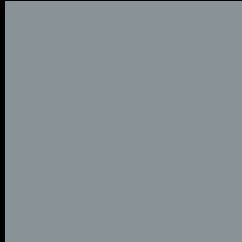
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 151 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

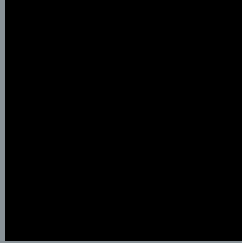
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

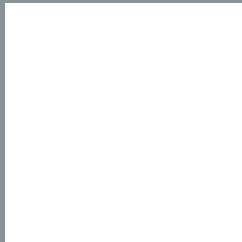
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 137, 146, 151 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 146, 151.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 146, 151.

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, 146, 151

Protanopia
145, 144, 150

Deuteranopia
155, 140, 152



Tritanopia

138, 145, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

137, 146, 151

Protanomaly

142, 145, 150

Deuteranomaly

148, 142, 152

Tritanomaly

138, 145, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color

137, 146, 151

Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly

141, 145, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 137, 146, 151 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, 146, 151) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 146, 151)  
}
```

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, 146, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 146, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 137, 146, 151 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, 146, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 146, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 146, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 146, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 146, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 146,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 137, 146, 151 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 146, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
146, 151) }
```

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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