

Converting Colors

RGB(137, 149, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(137, 149, 137) contains.

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Color

RGB(137, 149, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	899589
RGB	137, 149, 137
RGB Percent	54%, 58%, 54%
CMY	0.4627, 0.4157, 0.4627
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.08, 0.42
HSL	120°, 5%, 56%
HSV	120°, 8%, 58%
XYZ	25.5793, 28.6194, 27.8428
YIQ	144.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

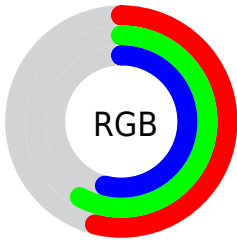
Format	Color
R_{YB}	137, 149, 149
Decimal	9016713
CIE _{Lab}	60.44, -6.69, 4.86
CIE _{LCh}	60, 8.263, 144.011
Yxy	28.6194, 0.3118, 0.3488
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287206793 (0xFF899589)
YUV	144.0440, -3.4727, -6.1776
Hunter-Lab	53.4971, -8.2712, 6.5902

Details

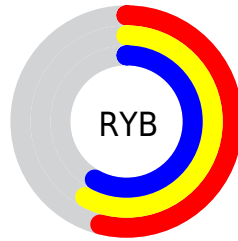
The RGB color `137, 149, 137` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `149, 137, 149`, and the grayscale version is `144, 144, 144`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `190, 203, 190`, and `87, 98, 87` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `122, 149, 122`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `152, 149, 152`.

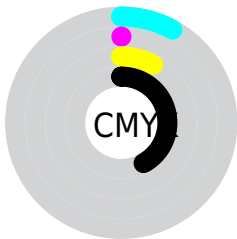
Distribution



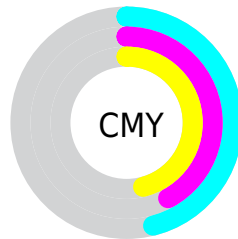
- Red (54%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 137, 149, 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, 149, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 137, 149, 137


255, 255, 255

 190, 203, 190

 218, 231, 218

 247, 255, 247


 137, 149, 137

 112, 123, 112

 87, 98, 87


 64, 75, 64


 42, 52, 42


 21, 31, 22

 0, 3, 0

 0, 0, 0

 137, 149, 137

 122, 149, 122

 137, 149, 137

 152, 149, 152

■ 107, 149, 107

■ 167, 149, 167

■ 92, 149, 92

■ 182, 149, 182

■ 77, 149, 77

■ 197, 149, 197

■ 62, 149, 62

■ 211, 149, 211

■ 48, 149, 48

■ 226, 149, 226

■ 33, 149, 33

■ 241, 149, 241

■ 18, 149, 18

■ 255, 149, 255

■ 3, 149, 3

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 147, 132



137, 149, 137



130, 150, 144

Triad

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



137, 149, 137



137, 147, 160



162, 141, 140

Complementary

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



137, 149, 137



149, 137, 149

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.



160, 141, 147



137, 149, 137



145, 144, 159

Square

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



137, 149, 137



130, 149, 157



154, 142, 154



159, 142, 134

Rectangle

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



137, 149, 137



128, 150, 149



154, 142, 154



162, 141, 142

Sweetspot

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



137, 149, 137



190, 194, 190



149, 149, 137



95, 97, 95



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



137, 149, 137



174, 194, 174



137, 149, 143



67, 74, 67



0, 138, 0



0, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



149, 137, 149



194, 174, 194



149, 137, 143



74, 67, 74



138, 0, 138



10, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 137, 149, 137 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

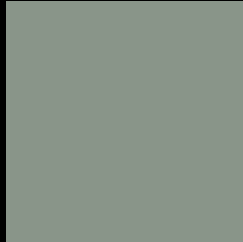
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 149, 137 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

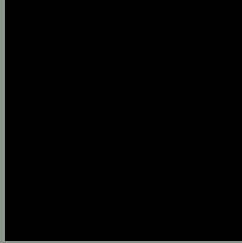
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

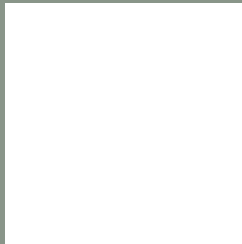
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 137, 149, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 149, 137.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 149, 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, 149, 137

Protanopia
151, 145, 135

Deuteranopia
162, 141, 139



Tritanopia

140, 146, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color

137, 149, 137

Protanomaly

146, 146, 136

Deuteranomaly

153, 144, 138

Tritanomaly

139, 147, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color

137, 149, 137

Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly

141, 146, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 137, 149, 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, 149, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 149, 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, 149, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 149, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 137, 149, 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, 149, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 149, 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, 149, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 149, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 149, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 149,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 137, 149, 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, 149, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
149, 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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