

Converting Colors

RGB(137, 152, 103)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(137, 152, 103) contains.

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Color

RGB(137, 152, 103)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	899867
RGB	137, 152, 103
RGB Percent	54%, 60%, 40%
CMY	0.4627, 0.4039, 0.5961
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.32, 0.40
HSL	78°, 19%, 50%
HSV	78°, 32%, 60%
XYZ	23.9929, 28.7541, 17.1175
YIQ	141.9290, 6.7890, -18.4190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

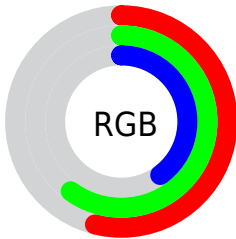
Format	Color
RYB	103, 152, 118
Decimal	9017447
CIELab	60.56, -14.02, 24.06
CIELCh	61, 27.850, 120.222
Yxy	28.7541, 0.3434, 0.4116
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287207527 (0xFF899867)
YUV	141.9290, -19.1920, -4.3227
Hunter-Lab	53.6229, -13.9722, 18.6094

Details

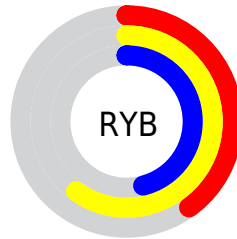
The RGB color **137, 152, 103** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **118, 103, 152**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 206, 155**, and **86, 101, 55** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 152, 88**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **142, 152, 118**.

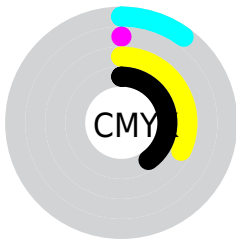
Distribution



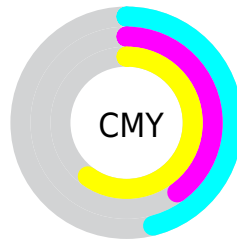
- Red (54%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 137, 152, 103 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, 152, 103 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 137, 152, 103

255, 255, 255

 191, 206, 155

 219, 234, 181


 248, 255, 209

 255, 255, 238

 137, 152, 103

 132, 152, 88

 137, 152, 103

 111, 126, 79

 86, 101, 55

 62, 77, 33


 40, 54, 11


 19, 33, 0

 0, 4, 0


 0, 0, 0


 137, 152, 103


 142, 152, 118

 128, 152, 73

 146, 152, 133


 123, 152, 57


 151, 152, 149

 118, 152, 42


 156, 152, 164


 114, 152, 27

 160, 152, 179

 109, 152, 12

 165, 152, 194

 105, 152, 0

 170, 152, 209

 174, 152, 225

 179, 152, 240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 145, 97



137, 152, 103



108, 157, 121

Triad

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



137, 152, 103



79, 155, 188



193, 128, 147

Complementary

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



137, 152, 103



118, 103, 152

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.



177, 132, 171



137, 152, 103



114, 148, 195

Square

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



137, 152, 103



65, 159, 170



150, 140, 188



194, 130, 123

Rectangle

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



137, 152, 103



89, 159, 137



150, 140, 188



189, 128, 155

Sweetspot

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



137, 152, 103



190, 196, 177



152, 118, 103



96, 99, 88



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



137, 152, 103



173, 196, 120



113, 152, 103



74, 77, 69



97, 140, 0



9, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



118, 103, 152



143, 120, 196



142, 103, 152



71, 69, 77



43, 0, 140



4, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 137, 152, 103 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

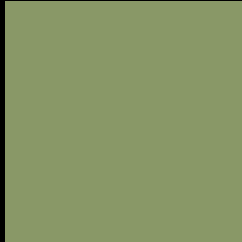
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 103 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

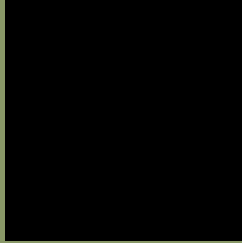
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 103 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 152, 103.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 152, 103.

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





Tritanopia

144, 145, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color
137, 152, 103

Protanomaly
150, 148, 101

Deuteranomaly
160, 144, 105

Tritanomaly
141, 148, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color
137, 152, 103

Achromatopsia
142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly
140, 146, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 137, 152, 103 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, 152, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 152, 103)  
}
```

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, 152, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 152, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 137, 152, 103 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

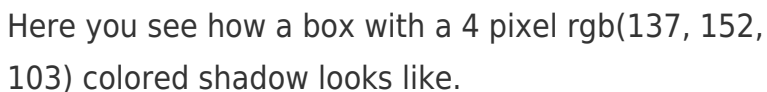
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(137, 152, 103) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 152, 103) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 152, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 152, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 152, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 152,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 137, 152, 103 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 152, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
152, 103) }
```

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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