

Converting Colors

RGB(137, 152, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(137, 152, 212) contains.

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Color

RGB(137, 152, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8998D4
RGB	137, 152, 212
RGB Percent	54%, 60%, 83%
CMY	0.4627, 0.4039, 0.1686
CMYK	0.35, 0.28, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	228°, 47%, 68%
HSV	228°, 35%, 83%
XYZ	33.4284, 32.5283, 66.8041
YIQ	154.3550, -28.2000, 15.4800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

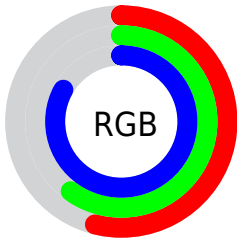
Format	Color
R_{YB}	137, 150, 212
Decimal	9017556
CIE _{Lab}	63.78, 9.07, -32.40
CIE _{LCh}	64, 33.645, 285.638
Yxy	32.5283, 0.2518, 0.2450
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287207636 (0xFF8998D4)
YUV	154.3550, 28.4190, -15.2203
Hunter-Lab	57.0336, 4.8133, -29.5235

Details

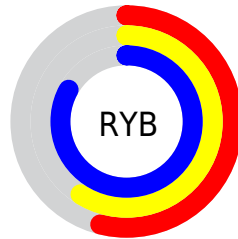
The RGB color **137, 152, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **212, 197, 137**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 206, 255**, and **84, 101, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **116, 135, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 169, 212**.

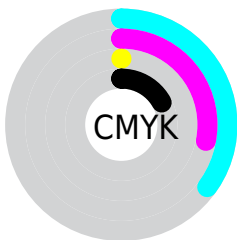
Distribution



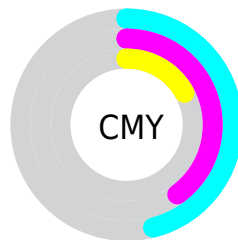
- Red (54%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)




- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 137, 152, 212 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, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 137, 152, 212


255, 255, 255


 192, 206, 255

 221, 234, 255

 250, 255, 255

 137, 152, 212


 110, 126, 184

 84, 101, 157

 58, 77, 131

 30, 55, 105

 0, 34, 81

 0, 11, 58

 0, 2, 35

 0, 0, 11

 0, 0, 0

■ 137, 152, 212

■ 137, 152, 212

■ 116, 135, 212

■ 158, 169, 212

■ 95, 118, 212

■ 179, 186, 212

■ 73, 101, 212

■ 201, 203, 212

■ 52, 84, 212

■ 222, 220, 212

■ 31, 67, 212

■ 243, 237, 212

■ 10, 50, 212

■ 255, 254, 212

■ 0, 42, 212

■ 255, 255, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88, 162, 212



137, 152, 212



178, 141, 197

Triad

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



137, 152, 212



207, 138, 113



88, 170, 139

Complementary

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



137, 152, 212



212, 197, 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.



125, 165, 112



137, 152, 212



187, 148, 97

Square

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



137, 152, 212



213, 132, 140



159, 158, 96



49, 171, 170

Rectangle

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



137, 152, 212



197, 135, 180



159, 158, 96



101, 169, 129

Sweetspot

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



137, 152, 212



227, 233, 255



137, 212, 197



111, 114, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



137, 152, 212



148, 169, 255



160, 137, 212



96, 99, 107



0, 34, 171



0, 9, 43

Inverse Universe

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



212, 137, 152



255, 148, 169



190, 212, 137



107, 96, 99



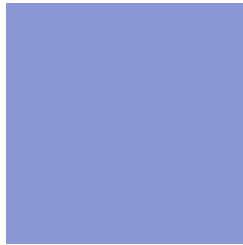
171, 0, 34



43, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 137, 152, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

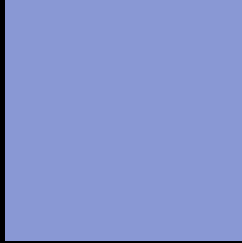
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 212 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

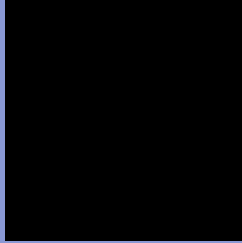
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 137, 152, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 152, 212.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 152, 212.

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, 152, 212

Protanopia
136, 152, 212

Deuteranopia
136, 152, 212



Tritanopia
128, 160, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color
137, 152, 212

Protanomaly
136, 152, 212

Deuteranomaly
136, 152, 212

Tritanomaly
131, 157, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color
137, 152, 212

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
148, 153, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 137, 152, 212 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, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 152, 212)  
}
```

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, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 152, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 137, 152, 212 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

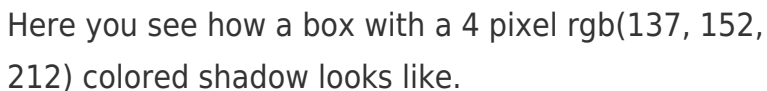
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(137, 152, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 152, 212) }
```

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, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 152, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 152, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 152,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 137, 152, 212 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, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
152, 212) }
```

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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