

Converting Colors

RGB(137, 153, 122)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(137, 153, 122) contains.

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Color

RGB(137, 153, 122)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	89997A
RGB	137, 153, 122
RGB Percent	54%, 60%, 48%
CMY	0.4627, 0.4000, 0.5216
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.20, 0.40
HSL	91°, 13%, 54%
HSV	91°, 20%, 60%
XYZ	25.2206, 29.5060, 22.7783
YIQ	144.6820, 0.4150, -13.0330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

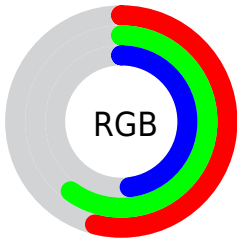
Format	Color
RYB	122, 153, 138
Decimal	9017722
CIELab	61.23, -11.57, 14.42
CIELCh	61, 18.488, 128.742
Yxy	29.5060, 0.3254, 0.3807
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287207802 (0xFF89997A)
YUV	144.6820, -11.1822, -6.7371
Hunter-Lab	54.3194, -12.1810, 13.1609

Details

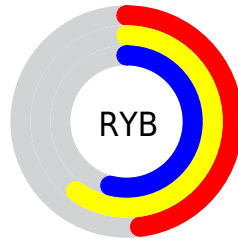
The RGB color **137, 153, 122** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **138, 122, 153**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 207, 174**, and **87, 102, 73** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 153, 107**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145, 153, 137**.

Distribution



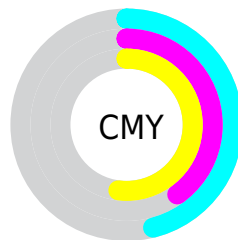
- Red (54%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (48%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 137, 153, 122 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, 153, 122 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 137, 153, 122


255, 255, 255

 191, 207, 174

 218, 236, 202


 247, 255, 230


 137, 153, 122

 111, 127, 97

 87, 102, 73


 63, 78, 51

 41, 55, 29


 21, 34, 5


 0, 8, 0

 0, 0, 0

 137, 153, 122

 129, 153, 107

 137, 153, 122

 145, 153, 137

121, 153, 91

153, 153, 153

113, 153, 76

161, 153, 168

105, 153, 61

169, 153, 183

98, 153, 46

176, 153, 199

90, 153, 30

184, 153, 214

82, 153, 15

192, 153, 229

74, 153, 0

200, 153, 244

208, 153, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155, 148, 116



137, 153, 122



119, 156, 135

Triad

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



137, 153, 122



115, 153, 178



181, 136, 143

Complementary

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



137, 153, 122



138, 122, 153

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.



173, 138, 160



137, 153, 122



135, 148, 180

Square

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



137, 153, 122



103, 156, 168



157, 142, 173



180, 138, 128

Rectangle

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



137, 153, 122



109, 157, 146



157, 142, 173



179, 136, 149

Sweetspot

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



137, 153, 122



193, 199, 187



153, 138, 122



96, 99, 92



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



137, 153, 122



174, 199, 151



122, 153, 122



73, 77, 69



68, 140, 0



6, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



138, 122, 153



176, 151, 199



153, 122, 153



73, 69, 77



72, 0, 140



7, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 137, 153, 122 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

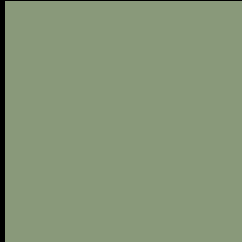
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 153, 122 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

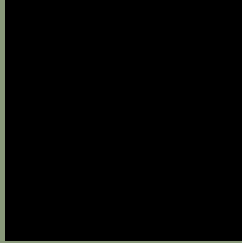
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

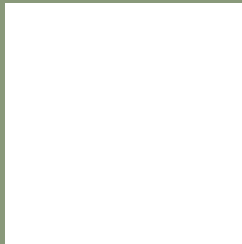
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 137, 153, 122 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 153, 122.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 153, 122.

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, 153, 122

Protanopia
156, 147, 119

Deuteranopia
170, 142, 124



Tritanopia
143, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color
137, 153, 122

Protanomaly
149, 149, 120

Deuteranomaly
158, 146, 123

Tritanomaly
141, 150, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color
137, 153, 122

Achromatopsia
145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly
142, 148, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 137, 153, 122 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, 153, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 153, 122)  
}
```

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, 153, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 153, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 137, 153, 122 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, 153, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 153, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 153, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 153, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 153, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 153,  
122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 137, 153, 122 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 153, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
153, 122) }
```

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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