

Converting Colors

RGB(137, 155, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(137, 155, 168) contains.

RGB(137, 155, 168)	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, 155, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	899BA8
RGB	137, 155, 168
RGB Percent	54%, 61%, 66%
CMY	0.4627, 0.3922, 0.3412
CMYK	0.18, 0.08, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	205°, 15%, 60%
HSV	205°, 18%, 66%
XYZ	29.1058, 31.5882, 41.6089
YIQ	151.1000, -14.9010, 0.2270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

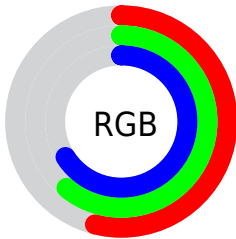
Format	Color
RYB	137, 148, 168
Decimal	9018280
CIELab	63.00, -3.51, -8.93
CIELCh	63, 9.590, 248.555
Yxy	31.5882, 0.2845, 0.3088
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287208360 (0xFF899BA8)
YUV	151.1000, 8.3317, -12.3657
Hunter-Lab	56.2034, -5.9171, -4.5516

Details

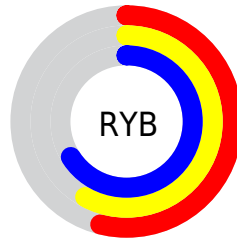
The RGB color **137, 155, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 150, 137**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 209, 223**, and **87, 104, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120, 148, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 162, 168**.

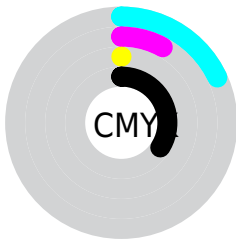
Distribution



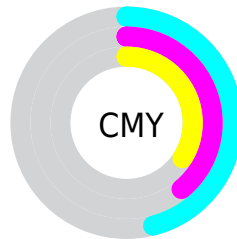
- Red (54%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 137, 155, 168 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, 155, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 137, 155, 168


255, 255, 255


 191, 209, 223

 219, 238, 252

 247, 255, 255

 137, 155, 168


 111, 129, 142

 87, 104, 116


 63, 80, 91

 40, 57, 68


 19, 36, 46


 0, 14, 25

 0, 0, 0

 137, 155, 168

 120, 148, 168

 137, 155, 168

 154, 162, 168

■ 103, 141, 168

■ 171, 169, 168

■ 87, 134, 168

■ 187, 176, 168

■ 70, 127, 168

■ 204, 183, 168

■ 53, 120, 168

■ 221, 190, 168

■ 36, 113, 168

■ 238, 197, 168

■ 19, 106, 168

■ 255, 204, 168

■ 3, 99, 168

■ 255, 211, 168

■ 0, 98, 168

■ 255, 218, 168

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 157, 163



137, 155, 168



147, 152, 169

Triad

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



137, 155, 168



171, 147, 150



147, 155, 139

Complementary

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



137, 155, 168



168, 150, 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.



157, 153, 136



137, 155, 168



170, 148, 142

Square

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



137, 155, 168



166, 147, 159



165, 150, 137



138, 157, 146

Rectangle

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



137, 155, 168



154, 150, 167



165, 150, 137



150, 154, 137

Sweetspot

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



137, 155, 168



206, 214, 219



137, 168, 150



102, 106, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



137, 155, 168



171, 199, 219



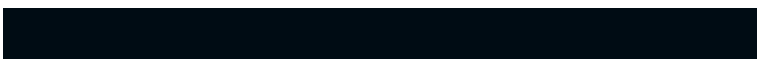
137, 140, 168



76, 81, 84



0, 86, 148



0, 12, 20

Inverse Universe

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



168, 137, 155



219, 171, 199



168, 165, 137



84, 76, 81



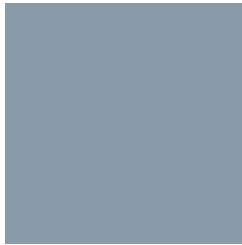
148, 0, 86



20, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 137, 155, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

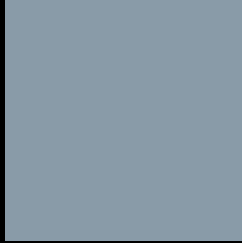
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 155, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

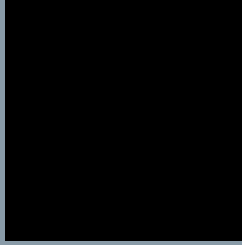
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

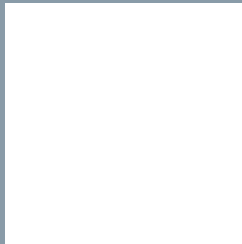
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 137, 155, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 155, 168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 155, 168.

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, 155, 168

Protanopia

151, 151, 166

Deuteranopia

159, 148, 169



Tritanopia
137, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

137, 155, 168

Protanomaly

146, 152, 167

Deuteranomaly

151, 151, 169

Tritanomaly

137, 155, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

137, 155, 168

Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly

146, 152, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 137, 155, 168 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, 155, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 155, 168)  
}
```

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, 155, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 155, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 137, 155, 168 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, 155, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 155, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 155, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 155, 168); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 155, 168); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 155, 168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 137, 155, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 155, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
155, 168) }
```

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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