

Converting Colors

RGB(137, 160, 114)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(137, 160, 114) contains.

RGB(137, 160, 114)	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, 160, 114)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	89A072
RGB	137, 160, 114
RGB Percent	54%, 63%, 45%
CMY	0.4627, 0.3725, 0.5529
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.29, 0.37
HSL	90°, 19%, 54%
HSV	90°, 29%, 63%
XYZ	25.9246, 31.6749, 20.6671
YIQ	147.8790, 1.0580, -19.1820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

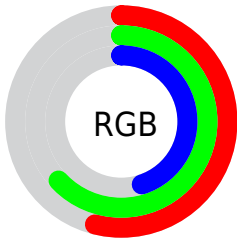
Format	Color
RYB	114, 160, 137
Decimal	9019506
CIELab	63.07, -16.57, 21.39
CIELCh	63, 27.061, 127.762
Yxy	31.6749, 0.3312, 0.4047
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287209586 (0xFF89A072)
YUV	147.8790, -16.7023, -9.5409
Hunter-Lab	56.2804, -16.2679, 17.6241

Details

The RGB color **137, 160, 114** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **137, 114, 160**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 215, 166**, and **86, 108, 66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 160, 98**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145, 160, 130**.

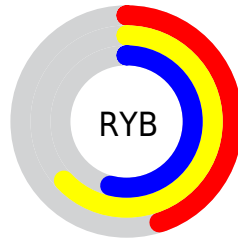
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (63%)

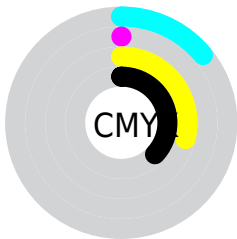
Blue (45%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (54%)

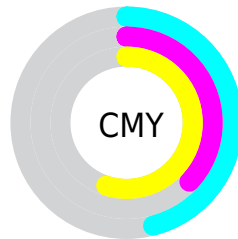


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (46%)


Magenta (37%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 137, 160, 114 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, 160, 114 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 137, 160, 114


255, 255, 255

 191, 215, 166

 219, 243, 193


 247, 255, 221

 255, 255, 250

 137, 160, 114

 129, 160, 98

 137, 160, 114

 111, 134, 89

 86, 108, 66


 63, 84, 43


 40, 61, 21


 20, 39, 0

 0, 19, 0


 0, 0, 0


 137, 160, 114


 145, 160, 130

 121, 160, 82

 153, 160, 146

 113, 160, 66

 161, 160, 162

 105, 160, 50


 169, 160, 178

 97, 160, 34


 177, 160, 194


 89, 160, 18

 185, 160, 210

 81, 160, 2

 193, 160, 226

 80, 160, 0

 201, 160, 242

 209, 160, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 153, 105



137, 160, 114



109, 164, 134

Triad

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



137, 160, 114



96, 160, 197



200, 135, 147

Complementary

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



137, 160, 114



137, 114, 160

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.



189, 137, 171



137, 160, 114



131, 153, 200

Square

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



137, 160, 114



77, 165, 181



164, 144, 191



198, 138, 124

Rectangle

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



137, 160, 114



92, 166, 150



164, 144, 191



198, 135, 155

Sweetspot

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



137, 160, 114



200, 209, 190



160, 137, 114



99, 105, 93



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



137, 160, 114



173, 209, 136



114, 160, 114



75, 79, 71



71, 143, 0



8, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



137, 114, 160



173, 136, 209



160, 114, 160



75, 71, 79



71, 0, 143



8, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 137, 160, 114 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, 160, 114 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

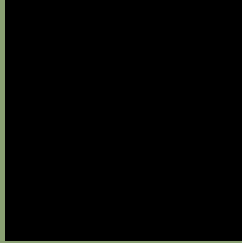
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 114 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 160, 114.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 160, 114.

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, 160, 114](#)

Protanopia
[164, 152, 111](#)

Deuteranopia
[179, 146, 117](#)



Tritanopia

145, 153, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color
137, 160, 114

Protanomaly
154, 155, 112

Deuteranomaly
164, 151, 116

Tritanomaly
142, 156, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color
137, 160, 114

Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly
144, 152, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 137, 160, 114 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, 160, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 160, 114)  
}
```

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, 160, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 160, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 137, 160, 114 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, 160, 114) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 160, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 160, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 160, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 160, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 160,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 137, 160, 114 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 160, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
160, 114) }
```

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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