

Converting Colors

RGB(137, 160, 119)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(137, 160, 119) contains.

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Color

RGB(137, 160, 119)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	89A077
RGB	137, 160, 119
RGB Percent	54%, 63%, 47%
CMY	0.4627, 0.3725, 0.5333
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.26, 0.37
HSL	94°, 18%, 55%
HSV	94°, 26%, 63%
XYZ	26.2171, 31.7919, 22.2074
YIQ	148.4490, -0.5470, -17.6270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

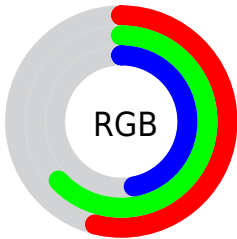
Format	Color
R_{YB}	119, 160, 142
Decimal	9019511
CIE _{Lab}	63.17, -15.78, 18.77
CIE _{LCh}	63, 24.522, 130.041
Yxy	31.7919, 0.3268, 0.3963
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287209591 (0xFF89A077)
YUV	148.4490, -14.5184, -10.0408
Hunter-Lab	56.3843, -15.6750, 16.1171

Details

The RGB color **137, 160, 119** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **142, 119, 160**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 215, 171**, and **87, 108, 70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 160, 103**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 160, 135**.

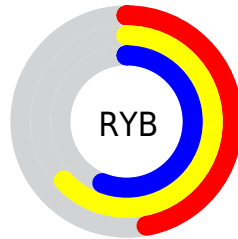
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (63%)

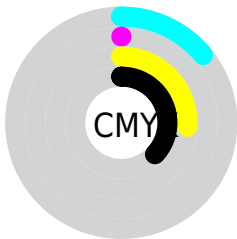
Blue (47%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (56%)

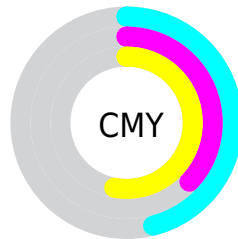


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 137, 160, 119 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, 119 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 137, 160, 119


255, 255, 255

 191, 215, 171


 219, 243, 199

 247, 255, 227

 137, 160, 119

 111, 134, 94

 87, 108, 70

 63, 84, 48

 40, 61, 26


 20, 39, 1


 0, 19, 0

 0, 0, 0

 137, 160, 119


 128, 160, 103

 137, 160, 119


 146, 160, 135

 119, 160, 87

 155, 160, 151


 110, 160, 71

 164, 160, 167


 101, 160, 55


 173, 160, 183


 92, 160, 39


 182, 160, 199

 83, 160, 23

 191, 160, 215

 74, 160, 7

 200, 160, 231

 70, 160, 0

 209, 160, 247

 218, 160, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 154, 110



137, 160, 119



112, 164, 137

Triad

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



137, 160, 119



106, 159, 193



197, 137, 146

Complementary

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



137, 160, 119



142, 119, 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.



187, 139, 168



137, 160, 119



136, 152, 196

Square

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



137, 160, 119



88, 164, 180



165, 145, 186



194, 140, 126

Rectangle

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



137, 160, 119



98, 165, 152



165, 145, 186



195, 137, 154

Sweetspot

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



137, 160, 119



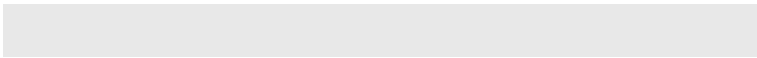
200, 209, 192



160, 142, 119



99, 105, 94



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



137, 160, 119



173, 209, 144



119, 160, 121



75, 79, 71



63, 143, 0



7, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



142, 119, 160



181, 144, 209



160, 119, 158



76, 71, 79



80, 0, 143



9, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 137, 160, 119 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, 119 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

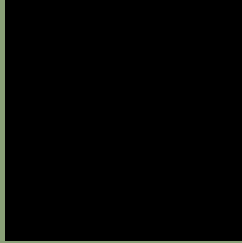
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 119 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 160, 119.



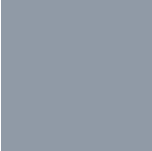
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 160, 119.

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, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color
137, 160, 119

Protanomaly
154, 155, 117

Deuteranomaly
163, 152, 121

Tritanomaly
141, 156, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color
137, 160, 119

Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly
144, 152, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 137, 160, 119 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, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 160, 119)  
}
```

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, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 160, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 137, 160, 119 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, 119) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 160, 119) }
```

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, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 160, 119); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 160, 119); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 160, 119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 137, 160, 119 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, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
160, 119) }
```

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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