

Converting Colors

RGB(137, 161, 149)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(137, 161, 149) contains.

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Color

RGB(137, 161, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	89A195
RGB	137, 161, 149
RGB Percent	54%, 63%, 58%
CMY	0.4627, 0.3686, 0.4157
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.07, 0.37
HSL	150°, 11%, 58%
HSV	150°, 15%, 63%
XYZ	28.4862, 32.9780, 33.2978
YIQ	152.4560, -10.4520, -8.8200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

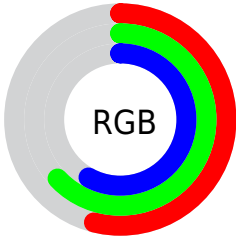
Format	Color
RYB	137, 153, 161
Decimal	9019797
CIELab	64.14, -10.84, 3.43
CIELCh	64, 11.368, 162.427
Yxy	32.9780, 0.3006, 0.3480
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287209877 (0xFF89A195)
YUV	152.4560, -1.7038, -13.5549
Hunter-Lab	57.4265, -11.9521, 5.8202

Details

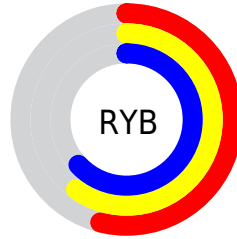
The RGB color **137, 161, 149** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **161, 137, 149**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 216, 203**, and **87, 109, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **121, 161, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 161, 157**.

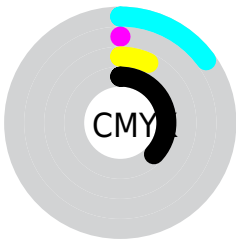
Distribution



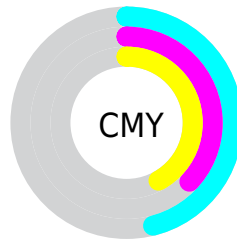
- Red (54%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 137, 161, 149 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, 161, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 137, 161, 149


255, 255, 255

 191, 216, 203

 218, 244, 231


 247, 255, 255

 137, 161, 149

 111, 135, 123

 87, 109, 98


 63, 85, 75


 41, 62, 52


 20, 40, 31


 0, 20, 6

 0, 0, 0

 137, 161, 149


 121, 161, 141

 137, 161, 149


 153, 161, 157


 105, 161, 133


 169, 161, 165

 89, 161, 125


 185, 161, 173

 73, 161, 117

 201, 161, 181


 56, 161, 109


 218, 161, 189

 40, 161, 101


 234, 161, 197

 24, 161, 93

 250, 161, 205

 8, 161, 85

 255, 161, 213

 0, 161, 81

 255, 161, 221

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 159, 140



137, 161, 149



131, 162, 159

Triad

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



137, 161, 149



150, 155, 175



176, 150, 142

Complementary

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



137, 161, 149



161, 137, 149

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.



177, 149, 151



137, 161, 149



163, 152, 170

Square

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



137, 161, 149



138, 158, 174



172, 149, 162



169, 153, 136

Rectangle

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



137, 161, 149



130, 161, 166



172, 149, 162



177, 149, 145

Sweetspot

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



137, 161, 149



201, 209, 205



149, 161, 137



99, 105, 102



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



137, 161, 149



171, 209, 190



137, 161, 161



73, 82, 78



0, 145, 73



0, 18, 9

Inverse Universe

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



161, 137, 149



209, 171, 190



161, 137, 137



82, 73, 78



145, 0, 73



18, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 137, 161, 149 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, 161, 149 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

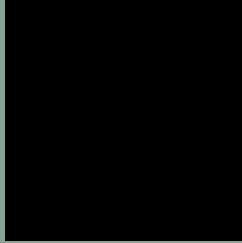
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 161, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 161, 149.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 161, 149.

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

141, 158, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color

137, 161, 149

Protanomaly

152, 157, 146

Deuteranomaly

159, 154, 150

Tritanomaly

140, 159, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color

137, 161, 149

Achromatopsia

152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly

147, 155, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 137, 161, 149 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, 161, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 161, 149)  
}
```

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, 161, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 161, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 137, 161, 149 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, 161, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 161, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 161, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 161, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 161, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 161,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 137, 161, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 161, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
161, 149) }
```

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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