

Converting Colors

RGB(137, 166, 123)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(137, 166, 123) contains.

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Color

RGB(137, 166, 123)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	89A67B
RGB	137, 166, 123
RGB Percent	54%, 65%, 48%
CMY	0.4627, 0.3490, 0.5176
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.26, 0.35
HSL	100°, 19%, 57%
HSV	100°, 26%, 65%
XYZ	27.5279, 34.0209, 23.8547
YIQ	152.4270, -3.4810, -19.5210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

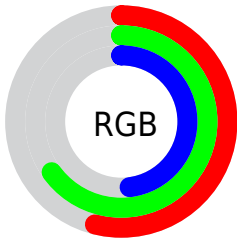
Format	Color
RYB	123, 166, 152
Decimal	9021051
CIELab	64.98, -18.24, 19.05
CIElCh	65, 26.372, 133.748
Yxy	34.0209, 0.3223, 0.3984
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287211131 (0xFF89A67B)
YUV	152.4270, -14.5075, -13.5295
Hunter-Lab	58.3274, -17.8290, 16.5808

Details

The RGB color **137, 166, 123** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **152, 123, 166**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 221, 176**, and **86, 114, 74** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 166, 106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **148, 166, 140**.

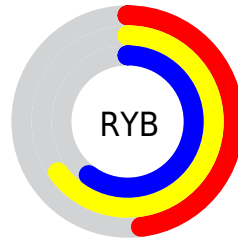
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (65%)

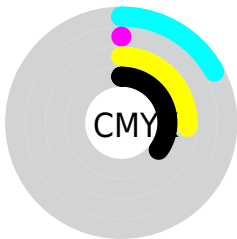
Blue (48%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (60%)

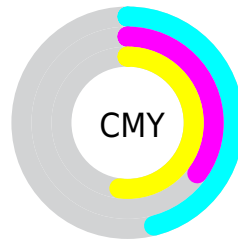


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 137, 166, 123 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, 166, 123 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 137, 166, 123


255, 255, 255

 191, 221, 176

 219, 250, 203

 247, 255, 231

 137, 166, 123

 111, 140, 98

 86, 114, 74


 63, 89, 51

 40, 66, 29


 18, 43, 6

 0, 25, 0


 0, 0, 0

 137, 166, 123


 126, 166, 106


 137, 166, 123


 148, 166, 140

 115, 166, 90


 159, 166, 156

 103, 166, 73


 171, 166, 173


 92, 166, 57


 182, 166, 189

 81, 166, 40

 193, 166, 206

 70, 166, 23

 204, 166, 223

 59, 166, 7

 215, 166, 239

 54, 166, 0

 227, 166, 255

 238, 166, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 160, 112



137, 166, 123



110, 170, 144

Triad

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



137, 166, 123



110, 164, 202



205, 140, 148

Complementary

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



137, 166, 123



152, 123, 166

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.



196, 142, 171



137, 166, 123



143, 156, 203

Square

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



137, 166, 123



87, 169, 189



175, 148, 192



201, 144, 126

Rectangle

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



137, 166, 123



95, 171, 160



175, 148, 192



204, 140, 156

Sweetspot

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



137, 166, 123



205, 217, 199



166, 152, 123



102, 110, 99



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



137, 166, 123



171, 217, 150



123, 166, 130



78, 84, 76



48, 148, 0



7, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



152, 123, 166



195, 150, 217



166, 123, 159



81, 76, 84



100, 0, 148



14, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 137, 166, 123 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, 166, 123 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

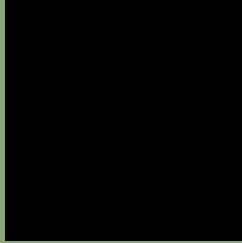
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

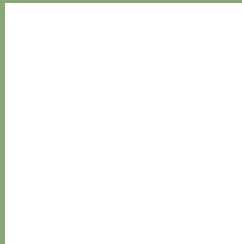
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 137, 166, 123 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 166, 123.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 166, 123.

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](#).

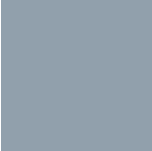
Dichromacy



Original Color
137, 166, 123

Protanopia
168, 157, 119

Deuteranopia
183, 151, 126



Tritanopia
145, 160, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color
137, 166, 123

Protanomaly
157, 160, 120

Deuteranomaly
166, 156, 125

Tritanomaly
142, 162, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color
137, 166, 123

Achromatopsia
152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly
147, 157, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 137, 166, 123 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, 166, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 166, 123)  
}
```

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, 166, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 166, 123) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 137, 166, 123 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, 166, 123) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 166, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 166, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 166, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 166, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 166,  
123) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 137, 166, 123 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 166, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
166, 123) }
```

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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