

Converting Colors

RGB(137, 167, 195)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(137, 167, 195) contains.

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Color

RGB(137, 167, 195)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	89A7C3
RGB	137, 167, 195
RGB Percent	54%, 65%, 76%
CMY	0.4627, 0.3451, 0.2353
CMYK	0.30, 0.14, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	209°, 33%, 65%
HSV	209°, 30%, 76%
XYZ	33.9856, 36.8959, 56.9602
YIQ	161.2220, -26.8680, 2.3480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

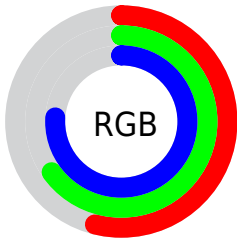
Format	Color
RYB	137, 157, 195
Decimal	9021379
CIELab	67.20, -3.73, -17.70
CIElCh	67, 18.094, 258.103
Yxy	36.8959, 0.2658, 0.2886
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287211459 (0xFF89A7C3)
YUV	161.2220, 16.6526, -21.2427
Hunter-Lab	60.7420, -6.4266, -13.0791

Details

The RGB color **137, 167, 195** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **195, 165, 137**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 222, 252**, and **85, 115, 141** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117, 158, 195**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 176, 195**.

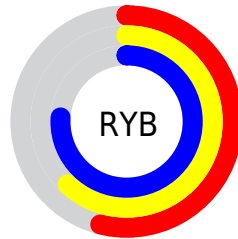
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (65%)

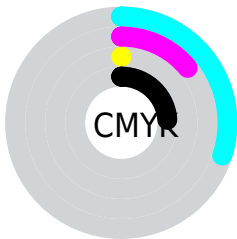
Blue (76%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (76%)

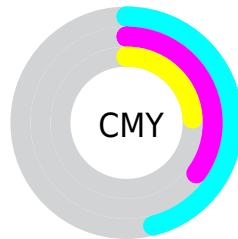


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 137, 167, 195 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, 167, 195 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 137, 167, 195


255, 255, 255


 192, 222, 252

 220, 251, 255

 249, 255, 255

 137, 167, 195

 111, 141, 168

 85, 115, 141

 60, 91, 116


 35, 67, 91


 7, 45, 67

 0, 25, 45

 0, 1, 25

 0, 0, 0

 137, 167, 195

 137, 167, 195

■ 117, 158, 195

■ 157, 176, 195

■ 98, 148, 195

■ 176, 186, 195

■ 79, 139, 195

■ 195, 195, 195

■ 59, 129, 195

■ 215, 205, 195

■ 39, 120, 195

■ 234, 214, 195

■ 20, 111, 195

■ 254, 223, 195

■ 0, 101, 195

■ 255, 233, 195

■ 0, 101, 195

■ 255, 242, 195

■ 255, 252, 195

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122, 171, 187



137, 167, 195



158, 162, 194

Triad

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



137, 167, 195



198, 152, 154



147, 170, 141

Complementary

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



137, 167, 195



195, 165, 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.



166, 166, 133



137, 167, 195



194, 155, 140

Square

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



137, 167, 195



192, 153, 171



182, 160, 132



130, 173, 156

Rectangle

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



137, 167, 195



172, 158, 189



182, 160, 132



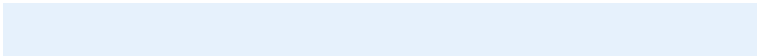
153, 169, 138

Sweetspot

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



137, 167, 195



230, 241, 252



137, 195, 164



113, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



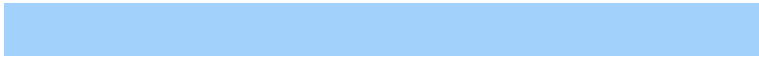
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



137, 167, 195



162, 209, 252



137, 139, 195



87, 92, 97



0, 83, 161



0, 17, 33

Inverse Universe

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



195, 137, 167



252, 162, 209



195, 193, 137



97, 87, 92



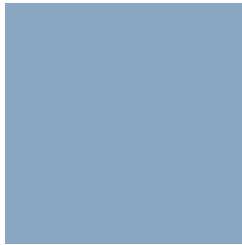
161, 0, 83



33, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 137, 167, 195 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

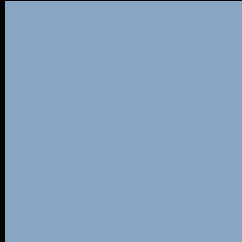
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 195 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

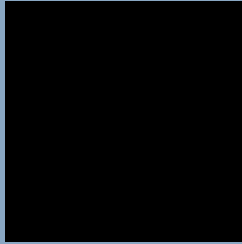
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

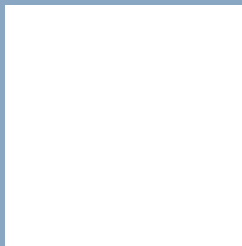
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 137, 167, 195 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 167, 195.

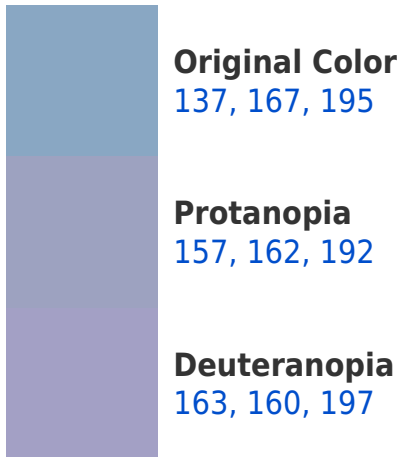



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 167, 195.

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](#).

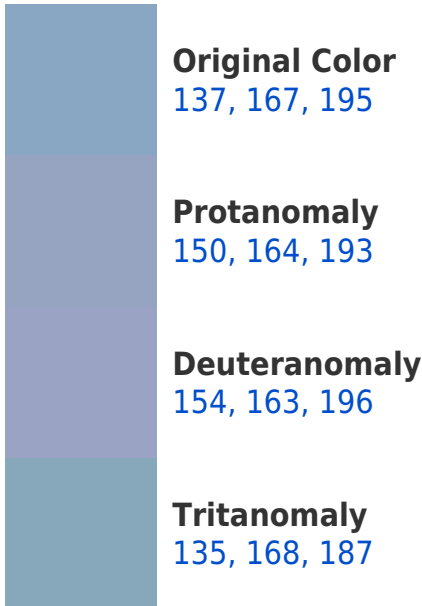
Dichromacy



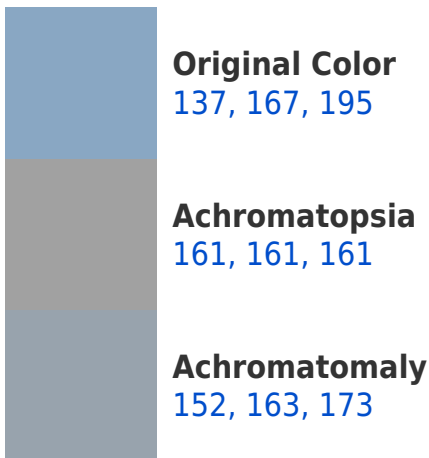


Tritanopia
134, 169, 183

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 137, 167, 195 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, 167, 195)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 167, 195)  
}
```

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, 167, 195) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 167, 195) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 137, 167, 195 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

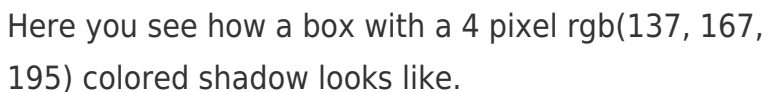
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(137, 167, 195) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 167, 195) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 167, 195)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 167, 195); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 167, 195); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 167, 195) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 137, 167, 195 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 167, 195) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
167, 195) }
```

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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