

Converting Colors

RGB(137, 185, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(137, 185, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(137, 185, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	89B994
RGB	137, 185, 148
RGB Percent	54%, 73%, 58%
CMY	0.4627, 0.2745, 0.4196
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.20, 0.27
HSL	134°, 26%, 63%
HSV	134°, 26%, 73%
XYZ	33.0108, 42.1544, 34.4137
YIQ	166.4300, -16.7310, -21.6830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

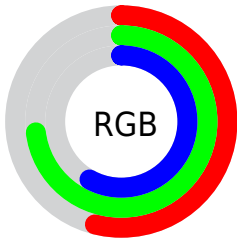
Format	Color
RYB	137, 176, 185
Decimal	9025940
CIELab	70.98, -23.44, 13.73
CIElCh	71, 27.165, 149.649
Yxy	42.1544, 0.3013, 0.3847
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287216020 (0xFF89B994)
YUV	166.4300, -9.0860, -25.8101
Hunter-Lab	64.9264, -22.8658, 14.0223

Details

The RGB color **137, 185, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **185, 137, 174**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **191, 241, 202**, and **86, 132, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **118, 185, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 185, 162**.

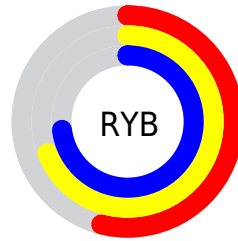
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (73%)

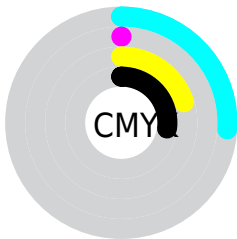
Blue (58%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (73%)

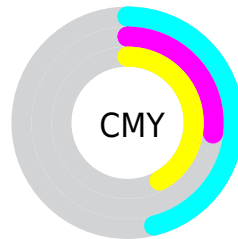


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 137, 185, 148 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, 185, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 137, 185, 148


255, 255, 255

 191, 241, 202


 219, 255, 230

 248, 255, 255

 137, 185, 148

 111, 158, 122

 86, 132, 97

 61, 106, 73


 37, 82, 51


 12, 58, 29

 0, 37, 5

 0, 7, 0


 0, 0, 0

 137, 185, 148


 137, 185, 148

 118, 185, 134

 155, 185, 162


 100, 185, 119

 174, 185, 177

 81, 185, 105

 193, 185, 191

 63, 185, 91


 211, 185, 205

 45, 185, 77


 229, 185, 219

 26, 185, 62

 248, 185, 234

 7, 185, 48

 255, 185, 248

 0, 185, 42

 255, 185, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166, 180, 130



137, 185, 148



111, 188, 173

Triad

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



137, 185, 148



142, 176, 223



223, 157, 150

Complementary

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



137, 185, 148



185, 137, 174

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.



221, 156, 175



137, 185, 148



177, 167, 217

Square

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



137, 185, 148



111, 183, 216



205, 160, 199



212, 164, 132

Rectangle

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



137, 185, 148



101, 187, 189



205, 160, 199



224, 156, 158

Sweetspot

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



137, 185, 148



221, 240, 225



175, 185, 137



108, 120, 111



247, 247, 247



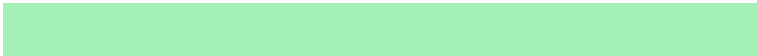
120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



137, 185, 148



165, 240, 182



137, 185, 171



83, 92, 85



0, 156, 36



0, 28, 6

Inverse Universe

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



185, 137, 174



240, 165, 223



185, 137, 151



92, 83, 90



156, 0, 120



28, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 137, 185, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

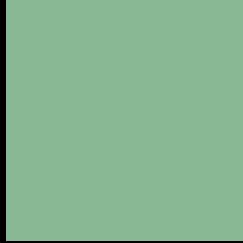
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 185, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

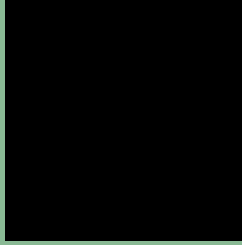
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 185, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 185, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 185, 148.

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](#).

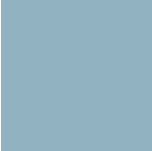
Dichromacy



Original Color
137, 185, 148

Protanopia
183, 173, 142

Deuteranopia
198, 167, 152



Tritanopia
145, 179, 193

Trichromacy



Original Color
137, 185, 148

Protanomaly
166, 177, 144

Deuteranomaly
176, 174, 151

Tritanomaly
142, 181, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
137, 185, 148

Achromatopsia
166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly
155, 173, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 137, 185, 148 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, 185, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 185, 148)  
}
```

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, 185, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 185, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 137, 185, 148 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

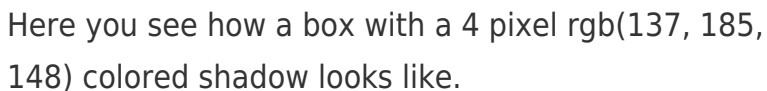
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(137, 185, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 185, 148) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 185, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 185, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 185, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 185,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 137, 185, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 185, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
185, 148) }
```

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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