

Converting Colors

RGB(137, 200, 174)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(137, 200, 174) contains.

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Color

RGB(137, 200, 174)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	89C8AE
RGB	137, 200, 174
RGB Percent	54%, 78%, 68%
CMY	0.4627, 0.2157, 0.3176
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.13, 0.22
HSL	155°, 36%, 66%
HSV	155°, 32%, 78%
XYZ	38.6108, 49.6829, 47.5992
YIQ	178.1990, -29.2020, -21.4420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

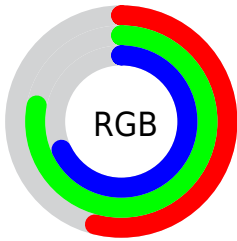
Format	Color
RYB	137, 177, 200
Decimal	9029806
CIELab	75.87, -25.70, 6.61
CIELCh	76, 26.541, 165.570
Yxy	49.6829, 0.2841, 0.3656
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287219886 (0xFF89C8AE)
YUV	178.1990, -2.0701, -36.1315
Hunter-Lab	70.4861, -25.5722, 9.3018

Details

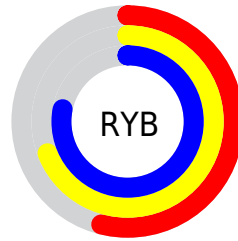
The RGB color **137, 200, 174** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **200, 137, 163**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 255, 229**, and **85, 146, 122** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117, 200, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 200, 182**.

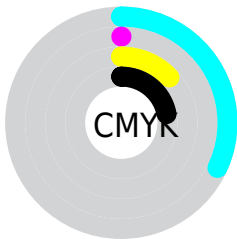
Distribution



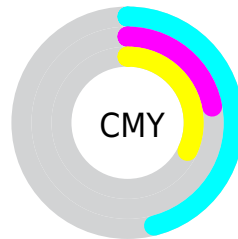
- Red (54%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 137, 200, 174 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, 200, 174 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 137, 200, 174

255, 255, 255


 192, 255, 229


 220, 255, 255

 249, 255, 255

 137, 200, 174

 110, 173, 147

 85, 146, 122

 59, 120, 97

 33, 95, 73

 0, 71, 51

 0, 48, 29

 0, 29, 4

 0, 0, 0

 137, 200, 174

 137, 200, 174

 117, 200, 166

 157, 200, 182

 97, 200, 157

 177, 200, 191

 77, 200, 149

 197, 200, 199

 57, 200, 141

 217, 200, 207

 37, 200, 133

 237, 200, 215

 17, 200, 124

 255, 200, 224

 0, 200, 117

 255, 200, 232

 255, 200, 240

 255, 200, 248

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 196, 152



137, 200, 174



118, 201, 199

Triad

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



137, 200, 174



175, 185, 234



232, 174, 153

Complementary

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



137, 200, 174



200, 137, 163

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.



237, 170, 175



137, 200, 174



207, 176, 221

Square

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



137, 200, 174



141, 193, 234



228, 171, 200



216, 181, 140

Rectangle

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



137, 200, 174



116, 200, 215



228, 171, 200



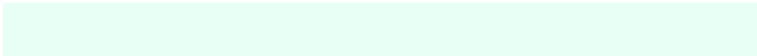
235, 172, 160

Sweetspot

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



137, 200, 174



232, 255, 246



163, 200, 137



113, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



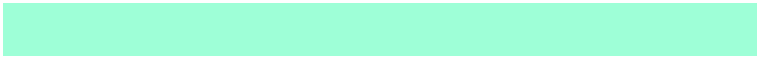
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



137, 200, 174



158, 255, 215



137, 195, 200



90, 99, 95



0, 163, 96



0, 36, 21

Inverse Universe

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



200, 137, 163



255, 158, 198



200, 142, 137



99, 90, 94



163, 0, 67



36, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 137, 200, 174 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

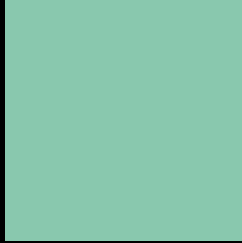
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 200, 174 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

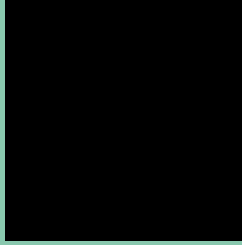
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

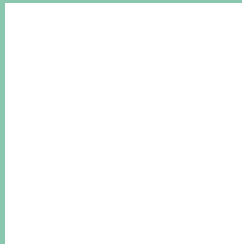
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 137, 200, 174 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 200, 174.

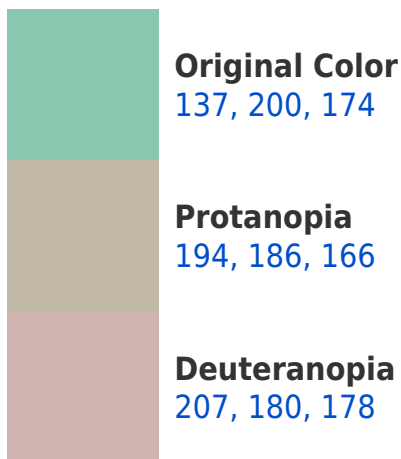


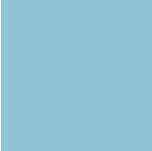
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 200, 174.

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](#).

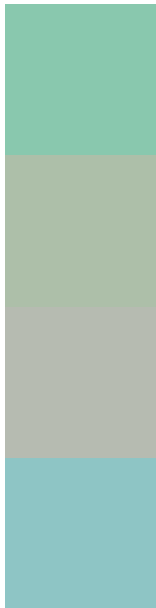
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
145, 195, 210

Trichromacy



Original Color
137, 200, 174

Protanomaly
173, 191, 169

Deuteranomaly
182, 187, 177

Tritanomaly
142, 197, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color
137, 200, 174

Achromatopsia
178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly
163, 186, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 137, 200, 174 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, 200, 174)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 200, 174)  
}
```

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, 200, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 200, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 137, 200, 174 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, 200, 174) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 200, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 200, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 200, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 200, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 200,  
174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 137, 200, 174 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 200, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
200, 174) }
```

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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