

Converting Colors

RGB(137, 203, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(137, 203, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(137, 203, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	89CBA3
RGB	137, 203, 163
RGB Percent	54%, 80%, 64%
CMY	0.4627, 0.2039, 0.3608
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.20, 0.20
HSL	144°, 39%, 67%
HSV	144°, 33%, 80%
XYZ	38.2833, 50.6746, 42.4138
YIQ	178.7060, -26.4960, -26.4320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

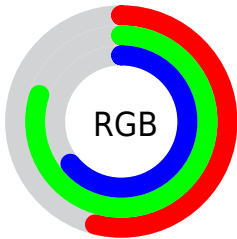
Format	Color
RYB	137, 184, 203
Decimal	9030563
CIELab	76.48, -29.37, 13.39
CIELCh	76, 32.278, 155.499
Yxy	50.6746, 0.2914, 0.3857
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287220643 (0xFF89CBA3)
YUV	178.7060, -7.7431, -36.5762
Hunter-Lab	71.1861, -28.5797, 14.5044

Details

The RGB color **137, 203, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **203, 137, 177**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 255, 218**, and **84, 149, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117, 203, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 203, 175**.

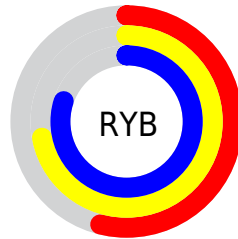
Distribution



Red (54%)

Green (80%)

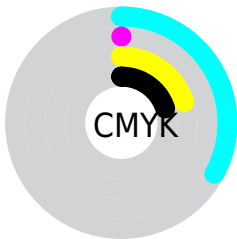
Blue (64%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (80%)

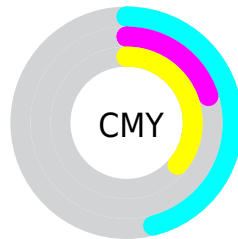


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (46%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 137, 203, 163 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, 203, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 137, 203, 163

255, 255, 255


 192, 255, 218

 220, 255, 246

 249, 255, 255

 137, 203, 163

 110, 175, 137

 84, 149, 111

 59, 122, 87

 32, 97, 63

 0, 73, 41

 0, 50, 20

 0, 31, 0

 0, 0, 0

 137, 203, 163

 137, 203, 163

 117, 203, 151

 157, 203, 175

 96, 203, 138

 178, 203, 188

 76, 203, 126

 198, 203, 200

 56, 203, 114

 218, 203, 212

 36, 203, 101

 239, 203, 225

 15, 203, 89

 255, 203, 237

 0, 203, 80

 255, 203, 249

 255, 203, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 197, 139



137, 203, 163



105, 205, 193

Triad

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



137, 203, 163



158, 190, 248



246, 170, 155

Complementary

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



137, 203, 163



203, 137, 177

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.



247, 166, 184



137, 203, 163



200, 179, 237

Square

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



137, 203, 163



115, 198, 242



231, 170, 214



230, 178, 135

Rectangle

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



137, 203, 163



93, 205, 213



231, 170, 214



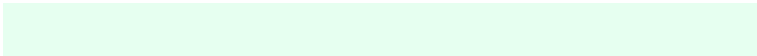
248, 168, 164

Sweetspot

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



137, 203, 163



230, 255, 240



178, 203, 137



112, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



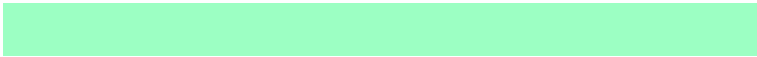
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



137, 203, 163



156, 255, 195



137, 203, 195



92, 102, 96



0, 166, 65



0, 38, 15

Inverse Universe

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



203, 137, 177



255, 156, 216



203, 137, 145



102, 92, 98



166, 0, 100



38, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 137, 203, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

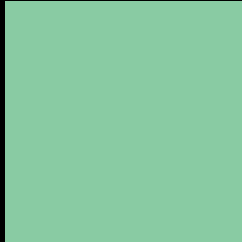
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 203, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

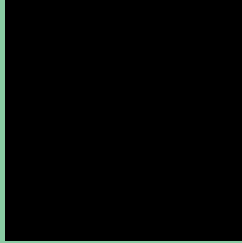
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 203, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 203, 163.

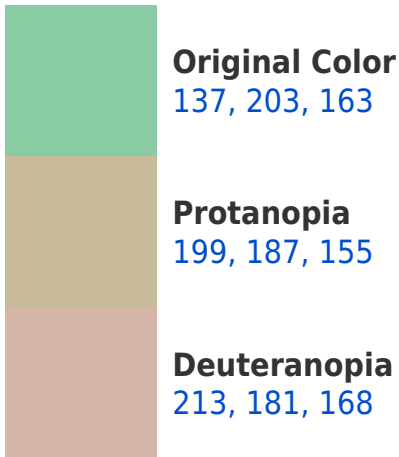


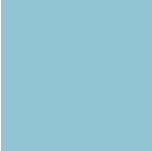
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 203, 163.

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
147, 196, 212

Trichromacy



Original Color

137, 203, 163



Protanomaly

176, 193, 158



Deuteranomaly

185, 189, 166



Tritanomaly

143, 199, 194

Monochromacy



Original Color

137, 203, 163



Achromatopsia

179, 179, 179



Achromatomaly

164, 188, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 137, 203, 163 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, 203, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 203, 163)  
}
```

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, 203, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 203, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 137, 203, 163 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, 203, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 203, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 203, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 203, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 203, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 203,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 137, 203, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 203, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
203, 163) }
```

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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