

Converting Colors

RGB(137, 204, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(137, 204, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(137, 204, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	89CC93
RGB	137, 204, 147
RGB Percent	54%, 80%, 58%
CMY	0.4627, 0.2000, 0.4235
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.28, 0.20
HSL	129°, 40%, 67%
HSV	129°, 33%, 80%
XYZ	37.1759, 50.6107, 35.4132
YIQ	177.4690, -21.6350, -31.9310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

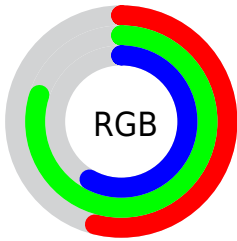
Format	Color
RYB	137, 195, 204
Decimal	9030803
CIELab	76.44, -32.80, 21.84
CIElCh	76, 39.407, 146.338
Yxy	50.6107, 0.3018, 0.4108
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287220883 (0xFF89CC93)
YUV	177.4690, -15.0212, -35.4913
Hunter-Lab	71.1412, -31.2193, 20.2850

Details

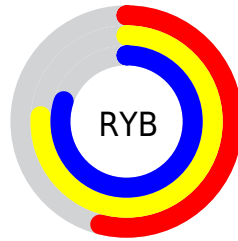
The RGB color **137, 204, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **204, 137, 194**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **192, 255, 201**, and **84, 149, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **117, 204, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 204, 164**.

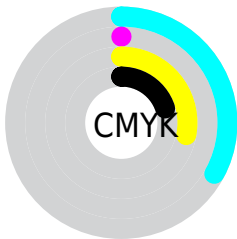
Distribution



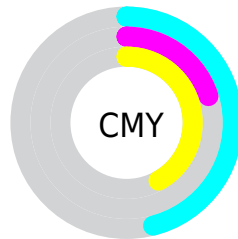
- Red (54%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 137, 204, 147 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, 204, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 137, 204, 147


255, 255, 255

 192, 255, 201

 221, 255, 229


 250, 255, 255

 137, 204, 147

 110, 176, 121

 84, 149, 96

 58, 123, 72

 31, 98, 49

 0, 74, 27

 0, 50, 3

 0, 31, 0

 0, 0, 0

 137, 204, 147

 137, 204, 147

 117, 204, 130

 157, 204, 164

 96, 204, 112

 178, 204, 182

 76, 204, 95

 198, 204, 199

 55, 204, 78

 219, 204, 216

 35, 204, 60

 239, 204, 234

 15, 204, 43

 255, 204, 251

 0, 204, 30

 255, 204, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 196, 122



137, 204, 147



90, 208, 183

Triad

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



137, 204, 147



129, 193, 255



255, 163, 158

Complementary

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



137, 204, 147



204, 137, 194

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.



255, 161, 195



137, 204, 147



187, 181, 254

Square

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



137, 204, 147



67, 203, 248



230, 168, 229



245, 172, 129

Rectangle

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



137, 204, 147



58, 208, 208



230, 168, 229



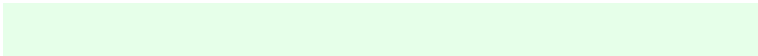
255, 161, 170

Sweetspot

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



137, 204, 147



230, 255, 233



195, 204, 137



112, 128, 114



0, 0, 0



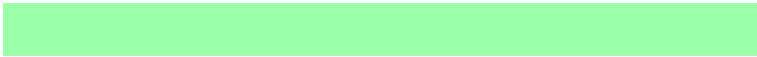
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



137, 204, 147



156, 255, 170



137, 204, 179



92, 102, 93



0, 166, 25



0, 38, 6

Inverse Universe

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



204, 137, 194



255, 156, 240



204, 137, 162



102, 92, 100



166, 0, 141



38, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 137, 204, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

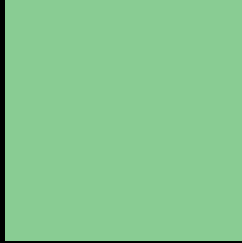
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 204, 147 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, 204, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 204, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 204, 147.

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](#).

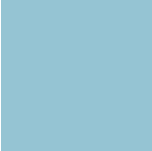
Dichromacy



Original Color
137, 204, 147

Protanopia
201, 188, 140

Deuteranopia
218, 180, 152



Tritanopia
149, 196, 211

Trichromacy



Original Color

137, 204, 147

Protanomaly

178, 194, 143

Deuteranomaly

189, 189, 150

Tritanomaly

145, 199, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color

137, 204, 147

Achromatopsia

177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly

162, 187, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 137, 204, 147 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, 204, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 204, 147)  
}
```

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, 204, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 204, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 137, 204, 147 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, 204, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 204, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 204, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 204, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 204, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 204,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 137, 204, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 204, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
204, 147) }
```

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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