

Converting Colors

RGB(137, 227, 227)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(137, 227, 227) contains.

RGB(137, 227, 227)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(137, 227, 227)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	89E3E3
RGB	137, 227, 227
RGB Percent	54%, 89%, 89%
CMY	0.4627, 0.1098, 0.1098
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	180°, 62%, 71%
HSV	180°, 40%, 89%
XYZ	51.6507, 65.8026, 82.6519
YIQ	200.0900, -53.6400, -19.0800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

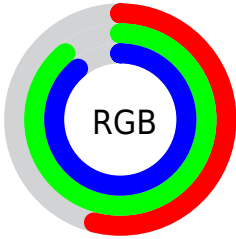
Format	Color
RYB	137, 182, 227
Decimal	9036771
CIELab	84.90, -26.87, -8.49
CIELCh	85, 28.181, 197.523
Yxy	65.8026, 0.2581, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287226851 (0xFF89E3E3)
YUV	200.0900, 13.2666, -55.3299
Hunter-Lab	81.1188, -28.3016, -3.6274

Details

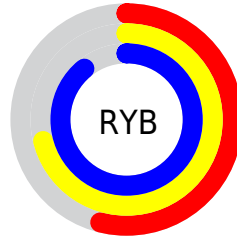
The RGB color **137, 227, 227** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **227, 137, 137**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **194, 255, 255**, and **80, 171, 172** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **114, 227, 227**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 227, 227**.

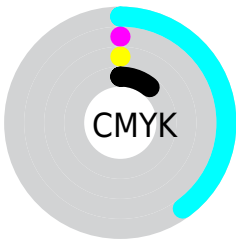
Distribution



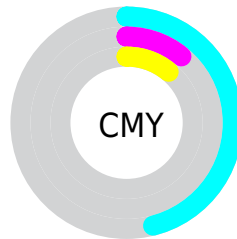
- Red (54%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 137, 227, 227 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, 227, 227 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 137, 227, 227

255, 255, 255


 194, 255, 255


 224, 255, 255


253, 255, 255

 137, 227, 227

 109, 199, 199

 80, 171, 172

 49, 145, 145

 2, 119, 120

 0, 94, 95

 0, 70, 71

 0, 47, 49

 0, 27, 28

 0, 0, 0

 137, 227, 227

 137, 227, 227

 114, 227, 227

 160, 227, 227

 92, 227, 227

 182, 227, 227


 69, 227, 227

 205, 227, 227

 46, 227, 227

 228, 227, 227

 24, 227, 227

 251, 227, 227

 1, 227, 227

 255, 227, 227

 0, 227, 227

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 226, 200



137, 227, 227



139, 224, 250

Triad

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



137, 227, 227



235, 200, 248



242, 206, 160

Complementary

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



137, 227, 227



227, 137, 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.



255, 198, 174



137, 227, 227



255, 194, 224

Square

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



137, 227, 227



201, 209, 255



255, 193, 197



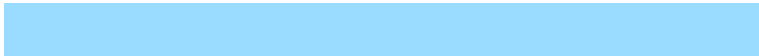
215, 215, 161

Rectangle

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



137, 227, 227



154, 220, 255



255, 193, 197



249, 203, 164

Sweetspot

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



137, 227, 227



224, 255, 255



137, 227, 137



110, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



137, 227, 227



133, 255, 255



137, 182, 227



103, 115, 115



0, 179, 179



0, 51, 51

Inverse Universe

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



227, 137, 227



255, 133, 255



227, 182, 137



115, 103, 115



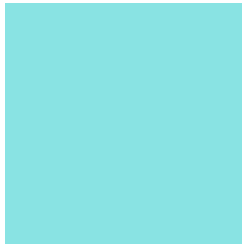
179, 0, 179



51, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 137, 227, 227 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

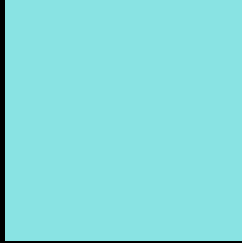
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 227, 227 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, 227, 227 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 227, 227.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 137, 227, 227.

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





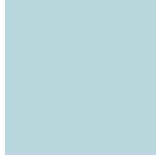
Tritanopia
141, 225, 243

Trichromacy



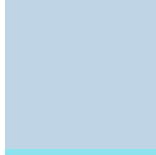
Original Color

137, 227, 227



Protanomaly

185, 216, 221



Deuteranomaly

191, 213, 230



Tritanomaly

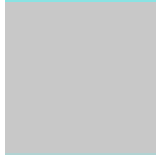
140, 226, 237

Monochromacy



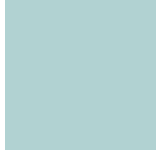
Original Color

137, 227, 227



Achromatopsia

200, 200, 200



Achromatomaly

177, 210, 210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 137, 227, 227 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, 227, 227)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 227, 227)  
}
```

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, 227, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 227, 227) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 137, 227, 227 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, 227, 227) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 227, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 227, 227)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 227, 227); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 227, 227); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 227, 227) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 137, 227, 227 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 227, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
227, 227) }
```

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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