

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 116, 126)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 116, 126) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 116, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96747E
RGB	150, 116, 126
RGB Percent	59%, 45%, 49%
CMY	0.4118, 0.5451, 0.5059
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.16, 0.41
HSL	342°, 14%, 52%
HSV	342°, 23%, 59%
XYZ	22.5890, 20.4812, 22.5014
YIQ	127.3060, 17.0540, 10.3180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

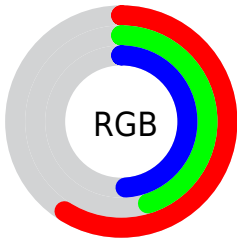
Format	Color
R_{YB}	150, 116, 126
Decimal	9860222
CIE Lab	52.38, 14.98, -0.35
CIE LCh	52, 14.987, 358.651
Yxy	20.4812, 0.3445, 0.3123
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288050302 (0xFF96747E)
YUV	127.3060, -0.6439, 19.9026
Hunter-Lab	45.2561, 9.8976, 2.2003

Details

The RGB color **150, 116, 126** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **116, 150, 140**, and the grayscale version is **127, 127, 127**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 168, 179**, and **99, 68, 77** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 101, 115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 131, 137**.

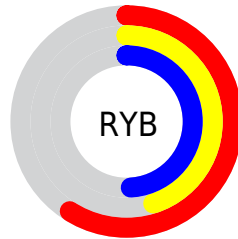
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (45%)

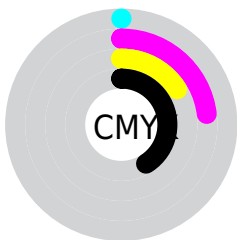
Blue (49%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (49%)

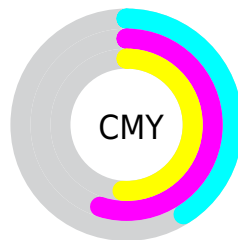


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (41%)


Magenta (55%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 116, 126 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 150, 116, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 150, 116, 126


255, 255, 255

 205, 168, 179

 233, 195, 206

 255, 223, 234


 255, 252, 255

 150, 116, 126

 124, 91, 101


 99, 68, 77

 74, 45, 54

 51, 24, 33


 32, 0, 10

 0, 0, 0

 150, 116, 126

 150, 101, 115

 150, 86, 105

 150, 116, 126

 150, 131, 137

 150, 146, 147

■ 150, 71, 94

■ 150, 161, 158

■ 150, 56, 84

■ 150, 176, 168

■ 150, 41, 73

■ 150, 191, 179

■ 150, 26, 62

■ 150, 206, 190

■ 150, 11, 52

■ 150, 221, 200

■ 150, 0, 44

■ 150, 236, 211

■ 150, 251, 221

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 118, 139



150, 116, 126



152, 117, 113

Triad

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



150, 116, 126



122, 128, 102



96, 130, 146

Complementary

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



150, 116, 126



116, 150, 140

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.



90, 132, 137



150, 116, 126



107, 131, 111

Square

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



150, 116, 126



136, 124, 99



95, 132, 124



110, 126, 150

Rectangle

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



150, 116, 126



149, 118, 106



95, 132, 124



93, 131, 144

Sweetspot

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



150, 116, 126



194, 180, 184



140, 116, 150



97, 89, 91



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



150, 116, 126



194, 141, 157



150, 123, 116



74, 67, 69



138, 0, 40



10, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



150, 116, 126



194, 141, 157



116, 143, 150



74, 67, 69



138, 0, 41



10, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 116, 126 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

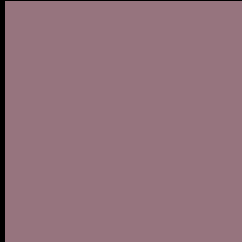
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 150, 116, 126 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

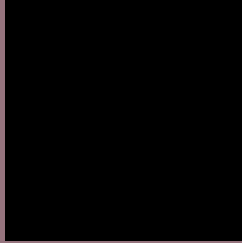
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 150, 116, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 116, 126.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 116, 126.

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
150, 116, 126

Protanopia
126, 124, 131

Deuteranopia
137, 121, 125



Tritanopia
150, 116, 125

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 116, 126

Protanomaly

135, 121, 129

Deuteranomaly

142, 119, 125

Tritanomaly

150, 116, 125

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 116, 126

Achromatopsia

127, 127, 127

Achromatomaly

135, 123, 127

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 116, 126 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(150, 116, 126) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 116, 126)  
}
```

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(150, 116, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 116, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 116, 126 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(150, 116, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 116, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 116, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 116, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 116, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 116,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 116, 126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 116, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
116, 126) }
```

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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