

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 117, 124)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 117, 124) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 117, 124)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96757C
RGB	150, 117, 124
RGB Percent	59%, 46%, 49%
CMY	0.4118, 0.5412, 0.5137
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.17, 0.41
HSL	347°, 14%, 52%
HSV	347°, 22%, 59%
XYZ	22.5771, 20.6618, 21.8670
YIQ	127.6650, 17.4210, 9.1730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

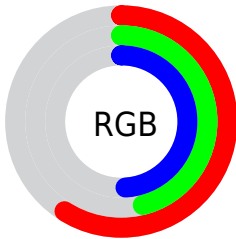
Format	Color
R_{YB}	150, 117, 124
Decimal	9860476
CIE _{Lab}	52.58, 14.06, 1.11
CIE _{LCh}	53, 14.108, 4.531
Yxy	20.6618, 0.3468, 0.3174
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288050556 (0xFF96757C)
YUV	127.6650, -1.8068, 19.5878
Hunter-Lab	45.4553, 9.1118, 3.2963

Details

The RGB color **150, 117, 124** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **117, 150, 143**, and the grayscale version is **128, 128, 128**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 169, 176**, and **99, 69, 75** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 102, 112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 132, 136**.

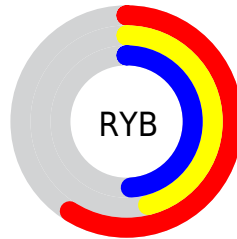
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (46%)

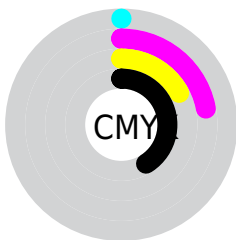
Blue (49%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (49%)

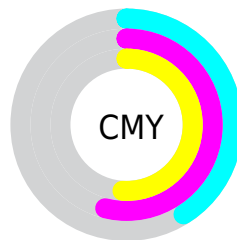


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 117, 124 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, 117, 124 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 150, 117, 124


255, 255, 255

 205, 169, 176

 233, 197, 204

 255, 225, 232


 255, 253, 255

 150, 117, 124

 124, 92, 99


 99, 69, 75

 74, 46, 53

 51, 25, 32


 32, 0, 7

 0, 0, 0

 150, 117, 124

 150, 102, 112


 150, 87, 100

 150, 117, 124


 150, 132, 136

 150, 147, 148


 150, 72, 89

 150, 162, 159

 150, 57, 77

 150, 177, 171

 150, 42, 65

 150, 192, 183

 150, 27, 53

 150, 207, 195

 150, 12, 41

 150, 222, 207

 150, 0, 32

 150, 237, 219

 150, 252, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



143, 118, 136



150, 117, 124



150, 118, 112

Triad

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



150, 117, 124



120, 129, 105



100, 130, 147

Complementary

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



150, 117, 124



117, 150, 143

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.



93, 132, 139



150, 117, 124



106, 131, 115

Square

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



150, 117, 124



133, 125, 101



96, 133, 127



114, 126, 149

Rectangle

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



150, 117, 124



147, 120, 106



96, 133, 127



97, 130, 145

Sweetspot

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



150, 117, 124



194, 180, 183



143, 117, 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, 117, 124



194, 143, 154



150, 126, 117



74, 67, 68



138, 0, 29



10, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



150, 117, 124



194, 143, 154



117, 141, 150



74, 67, 68



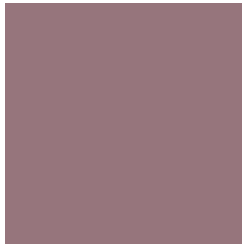
138, 0, 29



10, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 117, 124 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

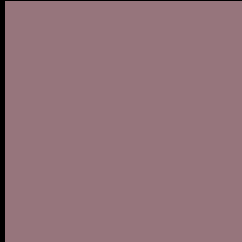
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 117, 124 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, 117, 124 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 117, 124.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 117, 124.

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, 117, 124

Protanopia
127, 125, 129

Deuteranopia
139, 122, 123



Tritanopia
150, 117, 126

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 117, 124

Protanomaly

135, 122, 127

Deuteranomaly

143, 120, 123

Tritanomaly

150, 117, 125

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 117, 124

Achromatopsia

128, 128, 128

Achromatomaly

136, 124, 127

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 117, 124 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, 117, 124) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 117, 124)  
}
```

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, 117, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 117, 124) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 117, 124 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, 117, 124) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 117, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 117, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 117, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 117, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 117,  
124) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 117, 124 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 117, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
117, 124) }
```

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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