

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 118, 127)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 118, 127) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 118, 127)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96767F
RGB	150, 118, 127
RGB Percent	59%, 46%, 50%
CMY	0.4118, 0.5373, 0.5020
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.15, 0.41
HSL	343°, 13%, 53%
HSV	343°, 21%, 59%
XYZ	22.8869, 20.9732, 22.9206
YIQ	128.5940, 16.1830, 9.5830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

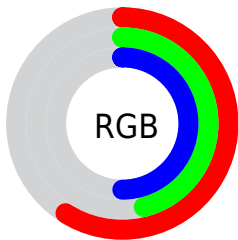
Format	Color
R_{YB}	150, 118, 127
Decimal	9860735
CIE Lab	52.92, 14.00, -0.15
CIE LCh	53, 13.997, 359.402
Yxy	20.9732, 0.3427, 0.3141
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288050815 (0xFF96767F)
YUV	128.5940, -0.7858, 18.7731
Hunter-Lab	45.7965, 9.0618, 2.3836

Details

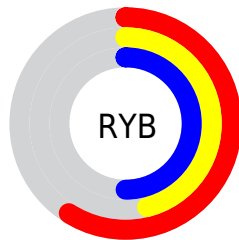
The RGB color **150, 118, 127** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **118, 150, 141**, and the grayscale version is **129, 129, 129**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 170, 180**, and **99, 69, 78** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 103, 116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 133, 138**.

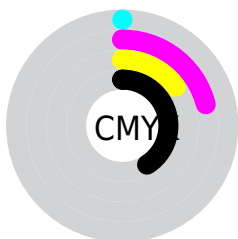
Distribution



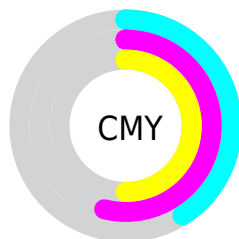
- Red (59%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (41%)




- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 118, 127 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, 118, 127 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 150, 118, 127


255, 255, 255


 205, 170, 180

 233, 198, 207


 255, 226, 235

255, 254, 255

 150, 118, 127

 150, 103, 116


 150, 88, 105

 150, 118, 127

 124, 93, 102


 99, 69, 78


 74, 47, 55


 51, 26, 34

 32, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

 150, 118, 127

 150, 133, 138

 150, 148, 149

■ 150, 73, 95

■ 150, 163, 159

■ 150, 58, 84

■ 150, 178, 170

■ 150, 43, 73

■ 150, 193, 181

■ 150, 28, 62

■ 150, 208, 192

■ 150, 13, 52

■ 150, 223, 202

■ 150, 0, 42

■ 150, 238, 213

■ 150, 253, 224

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 120, 139



150, 118, 127



151, 119, 115

Triad

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



150, 118, 127



123, 129, 105



99, 131, 147

Complementary

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



150, 118, 127



118, 150, 141

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.



94, 133, 138



150, 118, 127



109, 132, 114

Square

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



150, 118, 127



136, 125, 102



98, 133, 126



113, 127, 150

Rectangle

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



150, 118, 127



149, 120, 109



98, 133, 126



97, 132, 144

Sweetspot

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



150, 118, 127



194, 182, 185



141, 118, 150



97, 90, 92



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



150, 118, 127



194, 143, 158



150, 125, 118



74, 67, 69



138, 0, 39



10, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



150, 118, 127



194, 143, 158



118, 143, 150



74, 67, 69



138, 0, 39



10, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 118, 127 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

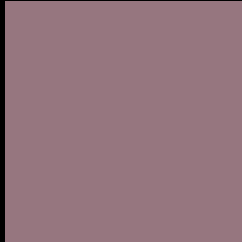
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 127 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

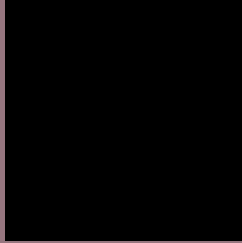
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 127 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 118, 127.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 118, 127.

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, 118, 127

Protanopia

127, 126, 132

Deuteranopia

139, 122, 126



Tritanopia
150, 118, 127

Trichromacy



Original Color
150, 118, 127

Protanomaly
135, 123, 130

Deuteranomaly
143, 121, 126

Tritanomaly
150, 118, 127

Monochromacy



Original Color
150, 118, 127

Achromatopsia
129, 129, 129

Achromatomaly
137, 125, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 118, 127 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, 118, 127) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 118, 127)  
}
```

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, 118, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 118, 127) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 118, 127 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, 118, 127) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 118, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 118, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 118, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 118, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 118,  
127) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 118, 127 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 118, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
118, 127) }
```

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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