

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 119, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 119, 128) contains.

RGB(150, 119, 128)	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(150, 119, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	967780
RGB	150, 119, 128
RGB Percent	59%, 47%, 50%
CMY	0.4118, 0.5333, 0.4980
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.15, 0.41
HSL	343°, 13%, 53%
HSV	343°, 21%, 59%
XYZ	23.0708, 21.2362, 23.3051
YIQ	129.2950, 15.5870, 9.3710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

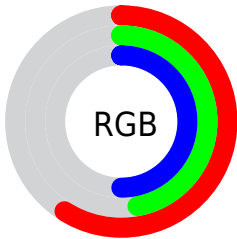
Format	Color
R_{YB}	150, 119, 128
Decimal	9860992
CIE _{Lab}	53.21, 13.59, -0.31
CIE _{LCh}	53, 13.595, 358.680
Yxy	21.2362, 0.3412, 0.3141
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288051072 (0xFF967780)
YUV	129.2950, -0.6384, 18.1583
Hunter-Lab	46.0827, 8.7191, 2.2736

Details

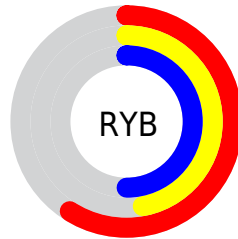
The RGB color **150, 119, 128** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **119, 150, 141**, and the grayscale version is **129, 129, 129**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 171, 181**, and **99, 70, 79** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 104, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 134, 139**.

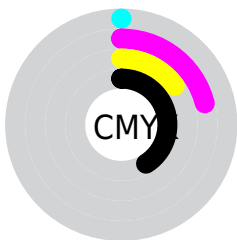
Distribution



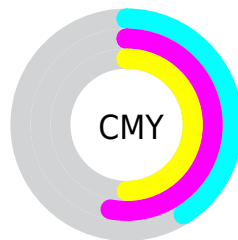
- Red (59%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (50%)



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




- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (50%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 119, 128 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, 119, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 150, 119, 128

255, 255, 255

 204, 171, 181

 233, 199, 208


 255, 227, 237

 150, 119, 128

 124, 94, 103


 99, 70, 79

 74, 48, 56


 51, 27, 35

 32, 1, 13

 0, 0, 0

 150, 119, 128

 150, 104, 117

 150, 89, 107

 150, 119, 128


 150, 134, 139

 150, 149, 149


 150, 74, 96

 150, 164, 160

 150, 59, 85

 150, 179, 171

 150, 44, 75

 150, 194, 181

 150, 29, 64

 150, 209, 192

 150, 14, 53

 150, 224, 203

 150, 0, 44

 150, 239, 213

 150, 254, 224

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 121, 139



150, 119, 128



152, 120, 116

Triad

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



150, 119, 128



124, 130, 106



101, 132, 147

Complementary

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



150, 119, 128



119, 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.



96, 134, 138



150, 119, 128



111, 133, 115

Square

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



150, 119, 128



137, 126, 104



100, 134, 126



113, 128, 150

Rectangle

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



150, 119, 128



149, 121, 110



100, 134, 126



98, 132, 144

Sweetspot

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



150, 119, 128



194, 182, 186



141, 119, 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, 119, 128



194, 145, 159



150, 125, 119



74, 67, 69



138, 0, 40



10, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



150, 119, 128



194, 145, 159



119, 144, 150



74, 67, 69



138, 0, 40



10, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 119, 128 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

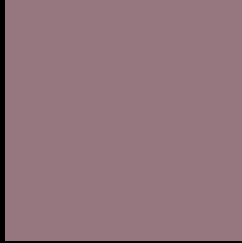
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 119, 128 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

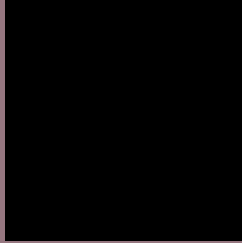
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 119, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 119, 128.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 119, 128.

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, 119, 128

Protanopia

128, 127, 132

Deuteranopia

139, 123, 127



Tritanopia
150, 119, 128

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 119, 128

Protanomaly

136, 124, 131

Deuteranomaly

143, 122, 127

Tritanomaly

150, 119, 128

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 119, 128

Achromatopsia

129, 129, 129

Achromatomaly

137, 125, 129

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 119, 128 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, 119, 128) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 119, 128)  
}
```

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, 119, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 119, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 119, 128 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, 119, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 119, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 119, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 119, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 119, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 119,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 119, 128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 119, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
119, 128) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor