

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 121, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 121, 137) contains.

RGB(150, 121, 137)	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, 121, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	967989
RGB	150, 121, 137
RGB Percent	59%, 47%, 54%
CMY	0.4118, 0.5255, 0.4627
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.09, 0.41
HSL	327°, 12%, 53%
HSV	327°, 19%, 59%
XYZ	23.9304, 21.9649, 26.6453
YIQ	131.4950, 12.1480, 11.1240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

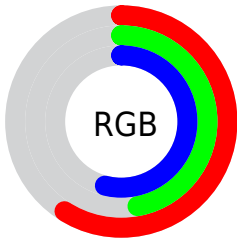
Format	Color
R_{YB}	150, 121, 137
Decimal	9861513
CIE _{Lab}	53.99, 14.04, -4.43
CIE _{LCh}	54, 14.725, 342.508
Yxy	21.9649, 0.3299, 0.3028
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288051593 (0xFF967989)
YUV	131.4950, 2.7140, 16.2289
Hunter-Lab	46.8667, 9.1262, -0.9016

Details

The RGB color **150, 121, 137** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **121, 150, 134**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 173, 190**, and **99, 72, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 106, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 136, 144**.

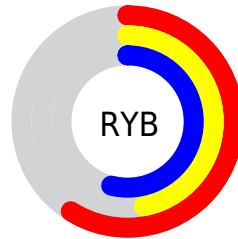
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (47%)

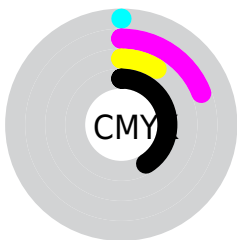
Blue (54%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (54%)

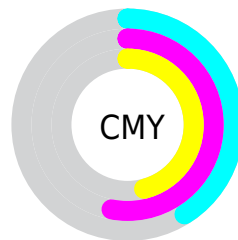


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (46%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 121, 137 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, 121, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 150, 121, 137

255, 255, 255

 204, 173, 190

 233, 201, 218

 255, 229, 247


 150, 121, 137

 124, 96, 112

 99, 72, 87

 75, 50, 64


 52, 28, 42

 31, 4, 22


 0, 0, 0


 150, 121, 137

 150, 106, 130

 150, 91, 124

 150, 121, 137

 150, 136, 144

 150, 151, 150

■ 150, 76, 117

■ 150, 166, 157

■ 150, 61, 110

■ 150, 181, 164

■ 150, 46, 103

■ 150, 196, 171

■ 150, 31, 97

■ 150, 211, 177

■ 150, 16, 90

■ 150, 226, 184

■ 150, 1, 83

■ 150, 241, 191

■ 150, 0, 83

■ 150, 255, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 124, 148



150, 121, 137



156, 120, 124

Triad

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



150, 121, 137



133, 130, 104



96, 135, 146

Complementary

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



150, 121, 137



121, 150, 134

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, 136, 134



150, 121, 137



119, 134, 110

Square

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



150, 121, 137



146, 126, 105



105, 136, 121



106, 132, 153

Rectangle

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



150, 121, 137



155, 121, 116



105, 136, 121



95, 136, 142

Sweetspot

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



150, 121, 137



194, 182, 189



134, 121, 150



97, 90, 94



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



150, 121, 137



194, 149, 174



150, 121, 123



74, 67, 71



138, 0, 76



10, 0, 6

Inverse Universe

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



150, 121, 137



194, 149, 174



121, 150, 148



74, 67, 71



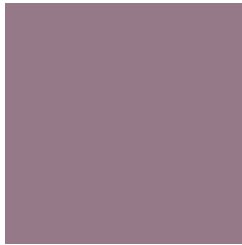
138, 0, 76



10, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 121, 137 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

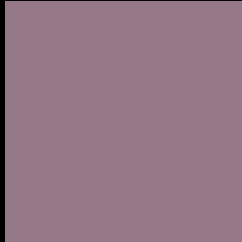
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 121, 137 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

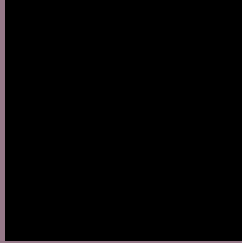
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 121, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 121, 137.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 121, 137.

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, 121, 137

Protanopia
128, 128, 142

Deuteranopia
139, 125, 136



Tritanopia
149, 122, 131

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 121, 137

Protanomaly

136, 125, 140

Deuteranomaly

143, 124, 136

Tritanomaly

149, 122, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 121, 137

Achromatopsia

131, 131, 131

Achromatomaly

138, 127, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 121, 137 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, 121, 137) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 121, 137)  
}
```

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, 121, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 121, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 121, 137 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, 121, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 121, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 121, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 121, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 121, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 121,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 121, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 121, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
121, 137) }
```

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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