

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 130, 130)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 130, 130) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 130, 130)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	968282
RGB	150, 130, 130
RGB Percent	59%, 51%, 51%
CMY	0.4118, 0.4902, 0.4902
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.13, 0.41
HSL	0°, 9%, 55%
HSV	0°, 13%, 59%
XYZ	24.5896, 24.0610, 24.4673
YIQ	135.9800, 11.9200, 4.2400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

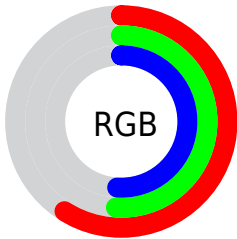
Format	Color
R_{YB}	150, 130, 130
Decimal	9863810
CIE Lab	56.15, 7.61, 2.80
CIE LCh	56, 8.110, 20.216
Yxy	24.0610, 0.3363, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288053890 (0xFF968282)
YUV	135.9800, -2.9481, 12.2955
Hunter-Lab	49.0520, 3.6403, 4.7623

Details

The RGB color **150, 130, 130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **130, 150, 150**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 183, 183**, and **99, 81, 81** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 115, 115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 145, 145**.

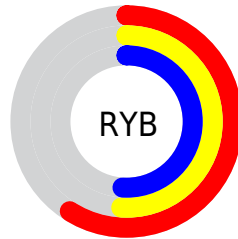
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (51%)

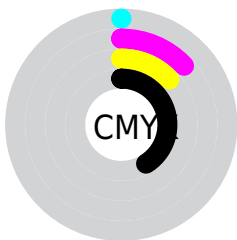
Blue (51%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (51%)

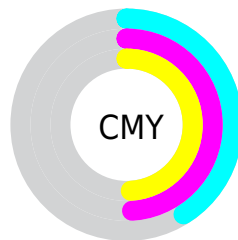


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (41%)


Magenta (49%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 130, 130 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, 130, 130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 150, 130, 130


255, 255, 255

 204, 183, 183

 233, 211, 210

 255, 239, 239


 150, 130, 130

 124, 105, 105


 99, 81, 81

 75, 58, 58


 52, 36, 36


 31, 15, 15


 0, 0, 0


 150, 130, 130

 150, 115, 115


 150, 100, 100

 150, 130, 130


 150, 145, 145

 150, 160, 160

 150, 85, 85

 150, 175, 175

 150, 70, 70

 150, 190, 190

 150, 55, 55

 150, 205, 205

 150, 40, 40

 150, 220, 220

 150, 25, 25

 150, 235, 235

 150, 10, 10

 150, 250, 250

 150, 0, 0

 150, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 130, 137



150, 130, 130



148, 131, 124

Triad

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



150, 130, 130



127, 138, 125



125, 136, 148

Complementary

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



150, 130, 130



130, 150, 150

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.



119, 138, 145



150, 130, 130



120, 139, 132

Square

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



150, 130, 130



135, 136, 121



117, 139, 139



133, 134, 148

Rectangle

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



150, 130, 130



145, 133, 122



117, 139, 139



122, 137, 148

Sweetspot

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



150, 130, 130



194, 186, 186



150, 130, 150



97, 92, 92



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



150, 130, 130



194, 163, 163



150, 140, 130



74, 67, 67



138, 0, 0



10, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



130, 150, 150



163, 194, 194



130, 140, 150



67, 74, 74



0, 138, 138



0, 10, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 130, 130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

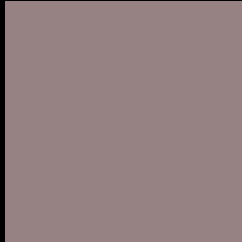
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 130, 130 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

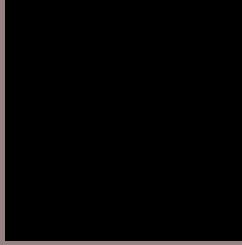
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 130, 130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 130, 130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 130, 130.

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, 130, 130

Protanopia

138, 134, 132

Deuteranopia

149, 130, 130



Tritanopia
151, 129, 139

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 130, 130

Protanomaly

142, 133, 131

Deuteranomaly

149, 130, 130

Tritanomaly

151, 129, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 130, 130

Achromatopsia

136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly

141, 134, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 130, 130 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, 130, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 130, 130)  
}
```

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, 130, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 130, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 130, 130 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, 130, 130) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 130, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 130, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 130, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 130, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 130,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 130, 130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 130, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
130, 130) }
```

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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