

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 136, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 136, 133) contains.

RGB(150, 136, 133)	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, 136, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	968885
RGB	150, 136, 133
RGB Percent	59%, 53%, 52%
CMY	0.4118, 0.4667, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.11, 0.41
HSL	11°, 7%, 55%
HSV	11°, 11%, 59%
XYZ	25.6155, 25.7858, 25.8174
YIQ	139.8440, 9.3070, 2.0350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

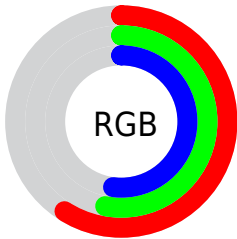
Format	Color
R_{YB}	150, 137, 133
Decimal	9865349
CIE _{Lab}	57.83, 4.72, 3.51
CIE _{LCh}	58, 5.882, 36.633
Yxy	25.7858, 0.3317, 0.3339
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288055429 (0xFF968885)
YUV	139.8440, -3.3741, 8.9068
Hunter-Lab	50.7797, 1.1785, 5.4016

Details

The RGB color **150, 136, 133** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **133, 147, 150**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 189, 186**, and **99, 86, 84** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 124, 118**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 148, 148**.

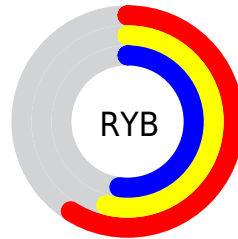
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (53%)

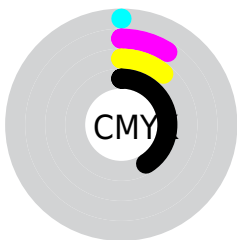
Blue (52%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (52%)

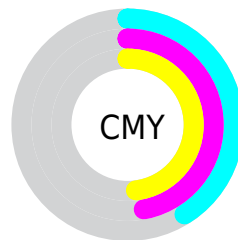


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (41%)


Magenta (47%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 136, 133 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, 136, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 150, 136, 133


255, 255, 255

 204, 189, 186

 232, 217, 214

 255, 246, 242


 150, 136, 133

 124, 111, 108

 99, 86, 84


 75, 63, 60

 52, 41, 39

 31, 21, 18


 0, 0, 0

 150, 136, 133

 150, 124, 118

 150, 111, 103

 150, 136, 133

 150, 148, 148

 150, 161, 163

■ 150, 99, 88

■ 150, 173, 178

■ 150, 87, 73

■ 150, 185, 193

■ 150, 74, 58

■ 150, 198, 208

■ 150, 62, 43

■ 150, 210, 223

■ 150, 50, 28

■ 150, 222, 238

■ 150, 37, 13

■ 150, 235, 253

■ 150, 26, 0

■ 150, 247, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 136, 138



150, 136, 133



147, 137, 130

Triad

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



150, 136, 133



131, 142, 135



135, 139, 149

Complementary

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



150, 136, 133



133, 147, 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.



130, 141, 148



150, 136, 133



127, 142, 140

Square

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



150, 136, 133



136, 141, 131



127, 142, 145



141, 137, 147

Rectangle

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



150, 136, 133



144, 138, 129



127, 142, 145



133, 140, 149

Sweetspot

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



150, 136, 133



194, 189, 188



150, 133, 147



97, 94, 93



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



150, 136, 133



194, 171, 167



150, 144, 133



74, 68, 67



138, 24, 0



10, 2, 0

Inverse Universe

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



133, 147, 150



167, 189, 194



133, 139, 150



67, 73, 74



0, 113, 138



0, 8, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 136, 133 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

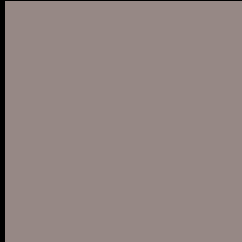
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

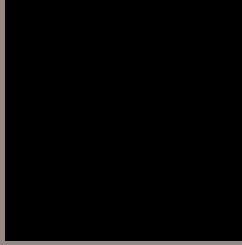
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 136, 133.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 136, 133.

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, 136, 133

Protanopia

143, 138, 134

Deuteranopia

155, 134, 133



Tritanopia

152, 134, 145

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 136, 133

Protanomaly

146, 137, 134

Deuteranomaly

153, 135, 133

Tritanomaly

151, 135, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 136, 133

Achromatopsia

140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly

144, 139, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 136, 133 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, 136, 133) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 136, 133)  
}
```

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, 136, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 136, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 136, 133 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, 136, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 136, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 136, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 136, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 136, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 136,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 136, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 136, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
136, 133) }
```

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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