

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 141, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 141, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 141, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	968D9D
RGB	150, 141, 157
RGB Percent	59%, 55%, 62%
CMY	0.4118, 0.4471, 0.3843
CMYK	0.04, 0.10, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	274°, 8%, 58%
HSV	274°, 10%, 62%
XYZ	28.1884, 27.9681, 35.8110
YIQ	145.5150, 0.2280, 6.8840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

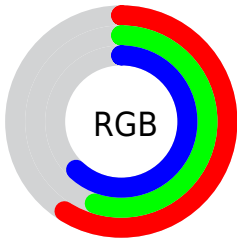
Format	Color
RYB	150, 141, 157
Decimal	9866653
CIELab	59.86, 6.45, -7.26
CIELCh	60, 9.715, 311.635
Yxy	27.9681, 0.3065, 0.3041
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288056733 (0xFF968D9D)
YUV	145.5150, 5.6621, 3.9333
Hunter-Lab	52.8849, 2.5944, -3.1288

Details

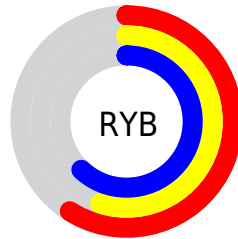
The RGB color `150, 141, 157` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `148, 157, 141`, and the grayscale version is `145, 145, 145`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `204, 195, 212`, and `99, 91, 106` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `143, 125, 157`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `157, 157, 157`.

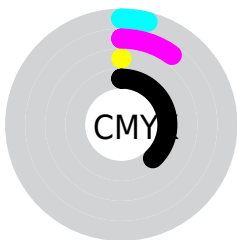
Distribution



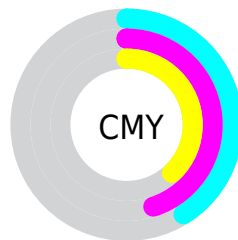
- Red (59%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (38%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 141, 157 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, 141, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 150, 141, 157


255, 255, 255

 204, 195, 212

 232, 223, 240


 255, 251, 255


 150, 141, 157

 124, 115, 131

 99, 91, 106

 75, 67, 82


 53, 45, 59


 31, 25, 37


 7, 0, 16

 0, 0, 0

 150, 141, 157

 143, 125, 157

 150, 141, 157

 157, 157, 157

136, 110, 157

164, 172, 157

129, 94, 157

171, 188, 157

123, 78, 157

177, 204, 157

116, 63, 157

184, 220, 157

109, 47, 157

191, 235, 157

102, 31, 157

198, 251, 157

95, 15, 157

205, 255, 157

88, 0, 157

212, 255, 157

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 144, 161



150, 141, 157



158, 139, 150

Triad

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



150, 141, 157



156, 142, 128



123, 149, 147

Complementary

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



150, 141, 157



148, 157, 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.



129, 149, 139



150, 141, 157



148, 145, 128

Square

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



150, 141, 157



162, 140, 133



138, 147, 131



124, 149, 155

Rectangle

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



150, 141, 157



162, 138, 144



138, 147, 131



125, 149, 144

Sweetspot

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



150, 141, 157



201, 198, 204



141, 148, 157



100, 98, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



150, 141, 157



193, 180, 204



157, 141, 156



76, 71, 79



80, 0, 143



9, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



157, 141, 148



204, 180, 190



141, 157, 142



79, 71, 75



143, 0, 62



15, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 141, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

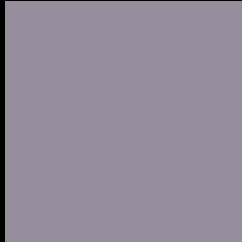
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 141, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

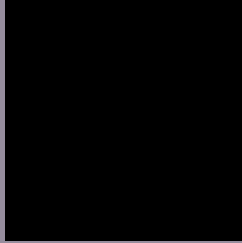
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 141, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 141, 157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 141, 157.

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, 141, 157

Protanopia
143, 143, 158

Deuteranopia
152, 140, 157



Tritanopia
149, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 141, 157

Protanomaly

146, 142, 158

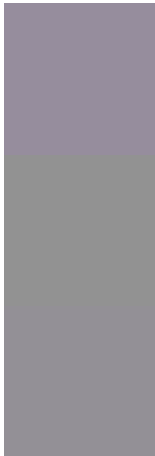
Deuteranomaly

151, 140, 157

Tritanomaly

149, 142, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 141, 157

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

147, 144, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 141, 157 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, 141, 157) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 141, 157)  
}
```

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, 141, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 141, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 141, 157 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, 141, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 141, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 141, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 141, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 141, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 141,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 141, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 141, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
141, 157) }
```

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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