

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 144, 106)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 144, 106) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 144, 106)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96906A
RGB	150, 144, 106
RGB Percent	59%, 56%, 42%
CMY	0.4118, 0.4353, 0.5843
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.29, 0.41
HSL	52°, 17%, 50%
HSV	52°, 29%, 59%
XYZ	25.1525, 27.4712, 17.6125
YIQ	141.4620, 15.7740, -10.5460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

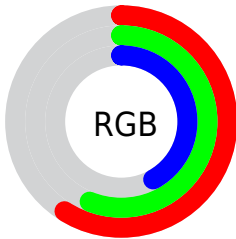
Format	Color
RYB	113, 150, 106
Decimal	9867370
CIELab	59.41, -4.03, 21.04
CIELCh	59, 21.423, 100.829
Yxy	27.4712, 0.3581, 0.3911
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288057450 (0xFF96906A)
YUV	141.4620, -17.4828, 7.4878
Hunter-Lab	52.4129, -6.0622, 16.7657

Details

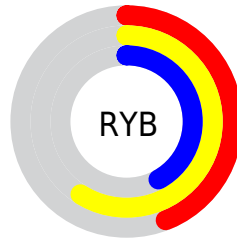
The RGB color **150, 144, 106** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **106, 112, 150**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 198, 158**, and **98, 94, 58** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 142, 91**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 146, 121**.

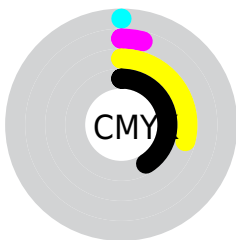
Distribution



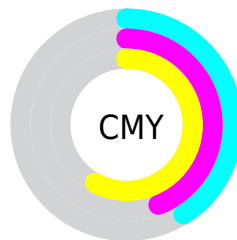
- Red (59%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 144, 106 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, 144, 106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 150, 144, 106


255, 255, 255


 205, 198, 158


 233, 226, 185

 255, 254, 212


 255, 255, 241

 150, 144, 106

 150, 142, 91


 150, 140, 76

 150, 144, 106

 124, 118, 82


 98, 94, 58

 74, 70, 36

 51, 48, 15

 30, 27, 0

 0, 0, 0

 150, 144, 106

 150, 146, 121

 150, 148, 136

■ 150, 138, 61

■ 150, 150, 151

■ 150, 136, 46

■ 150, 152, 166

■ 150, 134, 31

■ 150, 154, 181

■ 150, 132, 16

■ 150, 156, 196

■ 150, 130, 1

■ 150, 158, 211

■ 150, 130, 0

■ 150, 160, 226

■ 150, 162, 241

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 138, 108



150, 144, 106



129, 149, 114

Triad

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



150, 144, 106



89, 152, 167



173, 131, 156

Complementary

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



150, 144, 106



106, 112, 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.



155, 136, 172



150, 144, 106



105, 148, 178

Square

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



150, 144, 106



92, 154, 149



130, 142, 180



181, 129, 137

Rectangle

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



150, 144, 106



115, 152, 124



130, 142, 180



168, 132, 162

Sweetspot

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



150, 144, 106



194, 191, 176



150, 106, 113



97, 95, 86



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



150, 144, 106



194, 185, 126



135, 150, 106



74, 73, 67



138, 119, 0



10, 9, 0

Inverse Universe

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



106, 112, 150



126, 135, 194



121, 106, 150



67, 68, 74



0, 19, 138



0, 1, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 144, 106 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

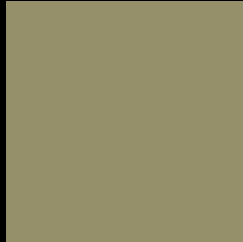
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 144, 106 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

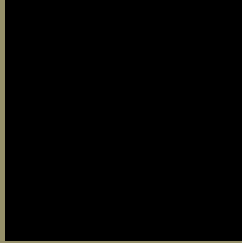
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 144, 106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 144, 106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 144, 106.

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, 144, 106

Protanopia
153, 143, 105

Deuteranopia
169, 137, 107



Tritanopia
155, 138, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 144, 106

Protanomaly

152, 143, 105

Deuteranomaly

162, 140, 107

Tritanomaly

153, 140, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 144, 106

Achromatopsia

141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly

144, 142, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 144, 106 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, 144, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 144, 106)  
}
```

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, 144, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 144, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 144, 106 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, 144, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 144, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 144, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 144, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 144, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 144,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 144, 106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 144, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
144, 106) }
```

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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