

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 146, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 146, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 146, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96929E
RGB	150, 146, 158
RGB Percent	59%, 57%, 62%
CMY	0.4118, 0.4275, 0.3804
CMYK	0.05, 0.08, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	260°, 6%, 60%
HSV	260°, 8%, 62%
XYZ	29.0281, 29.5104, 36.5139
YIQ	148.5640, -1.4680, 4.5800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

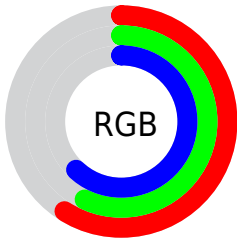
Format	Color
R _Y B	150, 146, 158
Decimal	9867934
CIE Lab	61.23, 3.83, -5.80
CIE LCh	61, 6.948, 303.453
Yxy	29.5104, 0.3054, 0.3105
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288058014 (0xFF96929E)
YUV	148.5640, 4.6519, 1.2594
Hunter-Lab	54.3235, 0.3165, -1.8257

Details

The RGB color **150, 146, 158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **154, 158, 146**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 200, 213**, and **99, 96, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 130, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 162, 158**.

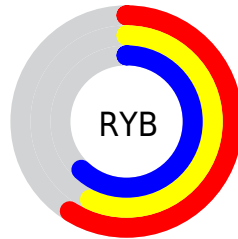
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (57%)

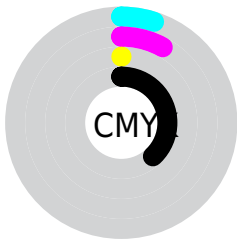
Blue (62%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (62%)

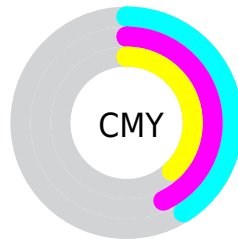


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 146, 158 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, 146, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 150, 146, 158

255, 255, 255

■ 204, 200, 213

■ 232, 228, 241

■ 150, 146, 158

■ 124, 120, 132

■ 99, 96, 107

■ 75, 72, 83

■ 53, 49, 59

■ 31, 29, 38

■ 8, 2, 17

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 150, 146, 158

■ 139, 130, 158

■ 150, 146, 158

■ 161, 162, 158

■ 129, 114, 158

■ 171, 178, 158

■ 118, 99, 158

■ 182, 193, 158

■ 108, 83, 158

■ 192, 209, 158

■ 97, 67, 158

■ 203, 225, 158

■ 87, 51, 158

■ 213, 241, 158

■ 76, 35, 158

■ 224, 255, 158

■ 66, 20, 158

■ 234, 255, 158

■ 55, 4, 158

■ 245, 255, 158

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 148, 160



150, 146, 158



157, 144, 153

Triad

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



150, 146, 158



158, 146, 137



134, 152, 148

Complementary

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



150, 146, 158



154, 158, 146

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.



138, 151, 142



150, 146, 158



152, 148, 136

Square

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



150, 146, 158



161, 144, 141



145, 149, 137



133, 151, 154

Rectangle

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



150, 146, 158



160, 144, 149



145, 149, 137



135, 151, 146

Sweetspot

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



150, 146, 158



204, 202, 207



146, 154, 158



103, 102, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



150, 146, 158



194, 188, 207



156, 146, 158



74, 71, 79



48, 0, 143



5, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



158, 146, 154



207, 188, 200



148, 158, 146



79, 71, 76



143, 0, 95



15, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 146, 158 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, 146, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

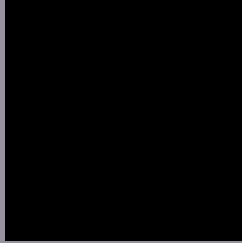
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

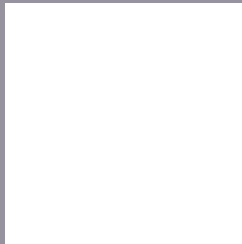
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 150, 146, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 146, 158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 146, 158.

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, 146, 158

Protanopia
147, 147, 159

Deuteranopia
157, 144, 158



Tritanopia
150, 146, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 146, 158

Protanomaly

148, 147, 159

Deuteranomaly

154, 145, 158

Tritanomaly

150, 146, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 146, 158

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

149, 148, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 146, 158 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, 146, 158) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 146, 158)  
}
```

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, 146, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 146, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 146, 158 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, 146, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 146, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 146, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 146, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 146, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 146,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 146, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 146, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
146, 158) }
```

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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