

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 156, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 156, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 156, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | 969C92 |
| RGB | 150, 156, 146 |
| RGB Percent | 59%, 61%, 57% |
| CMY | 0.4118, 0.3882, 0.4275 |
| CMYK | 0.04, 0.00, 0.06, 0.39 |
| HSL | 96°, 5%, 59% |
| HSV | 96°, 6%, 61% |
| XYZ | 29.6545, 32.3363, 31.8727 |
| YIQ | 153.0660, -0.3660, -4.3820 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

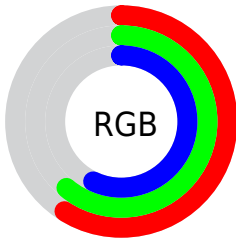
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| RYB | 146, 156, 152 |
| Decimal | 9870482 |
| CIELab | 63.62, -4.07, 4.48 |
| CIELCh | 64, 6.052, 132.244 |
| Yxy | 32.3363, 0.3159, 0.3445 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4288060562 (0xFF969C92) |
| YUV | 153.0660, -3.4835, -2.6889 |
| Hunter-Lab | 56.8650, -6.4280, 6.5736 |

Details

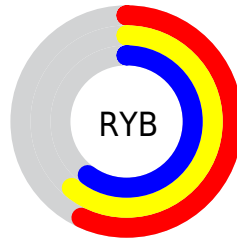
The RGB color **150, 156, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **152, 146, 156**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 210, 200**, and **99, 105, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 156, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 156, 162**.

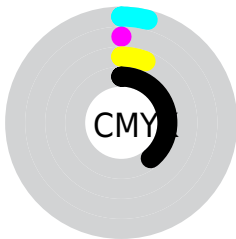
Distribution



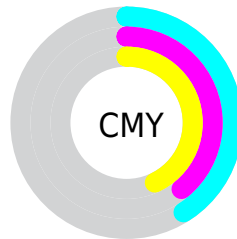
- Red (59%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (39%)




- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 156, 146 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, 156, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 150, 156, 146

255, 255, 255

 204, 210, 200


 232, 239, 228

 150, 156, 146

 124, 130, 120

 99, 105, 96

 75, 81, 72


 53, 58, 49


 32, 36, 29

 8, 15, 2


 0, 0, 0

 150, 156, 146

 141, 156, 130


 150, 156, 146


 159, 156, 162

 131, 156, 115


 169, 156, 177

 122, 156, 99


 178, 156, 193


 113, 156, 84

 187, 156, 208

 103, 156, 68

 197, 156, 224

 94, 156, 52

 206, 156, 240

 84, 156, 37

 216, 156, 255

 75, 156, 21

 225, 156, 255

 66, 156, 6

 234, 156, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 154, 144



150, 156, 146



144, 157, 151

Triad

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



150, 156, 146



145, 155, 164



166, 151, 152

Complementary

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



150, 156, 146



152, 146, 156

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.



163, 151, 157



150, 156, 146



151, 154, 164

Square

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



150, 156, 146



142, 157, 161



158, 152, 162



165, 151, 147

Rectangle

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



150, 156, 146



142, 157, 154



158, 152, 162



165, 151, 154

Sweetspot

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



150, 156, 146



202, 204, 200



156, 152, 146



101, 102, 100



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



150, 156, 146



194, 204, 188



146, 156, 147



74, 79, 71



57, 143, 0



6, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



152, 146, 156



197, 188, 204



156, 146, 155



76, 71, 79



86, 0, 143



9, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 156, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

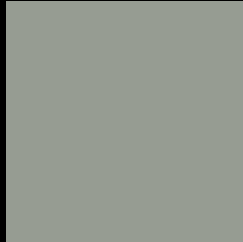
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

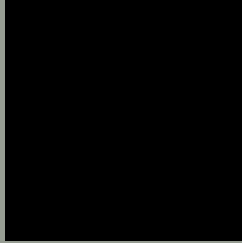
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

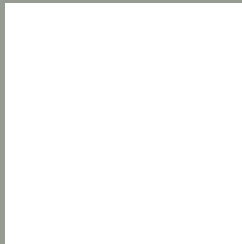
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 150, 156, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 156, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 156, 146.

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, 156, 146

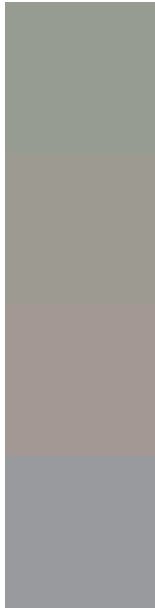
Protanopia
159, 153, 145

Deuteranopia
171, 149, 147



Tritanopia
153, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 156, 146

Protanomaly

156, 154, 145

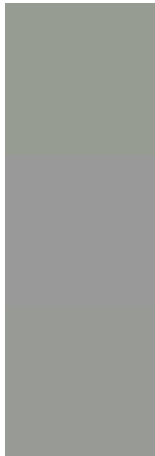
Deuteranomaly

163, 152, 147

Tritanomaly

152, 154, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 156, 146

Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly

152, 154, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 156, 146 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, 156, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 156, 146)  
}
```

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, 156, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 156, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 156, 146 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

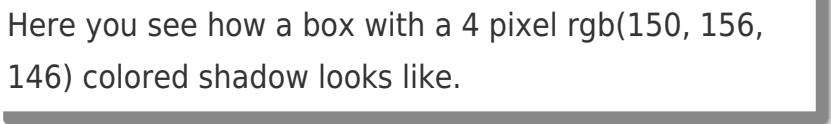
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(150, 156, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 156, 146) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 156, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 156, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 156, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 156,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 156, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 156, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
156, 146) }
```

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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