

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 156, 156)

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

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Color

RGB(150, 156, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	969C9C
RGB	150, 156, 156
RGB Percent	59%, 61%, 61%
CMY	0.4118, 0.3882, 0.3882
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	180°, 3%, 60%
HSV	180°, 4%, 61%
XYZ	30.4669, 32.6613, 36.1510
YIQ	154.2060, -3.5760, -1.2720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

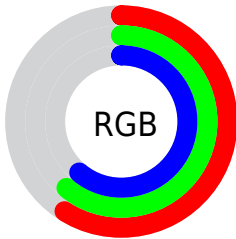
Format	Color
RYB	150, 153, 156
Decimal	9870492
CIELab	63.89, -2.15, -0.76
CIELCh	64, 2.275, 199.399
Yxy	32.6613, 0.3069, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288060572 (0xFF969C9C)
YUV	154.2060, 0.8844, -3.6887
Hunter-Lab	57.1500, -4.8536, 2.5004

Details

The RGB color **150, 156, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 150, 150**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 210, 210**, and **99, 105, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 156, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 156, 156**.

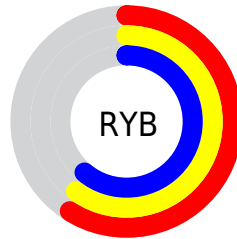
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (61%)

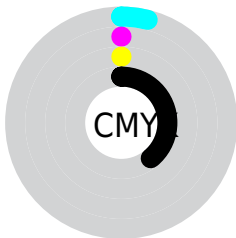
Blue (61%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (61%)

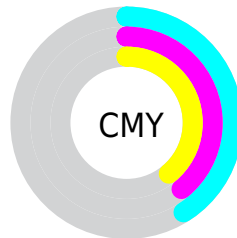


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (41%)


Magenta (39%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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


 150, 156, 156


255, 255, 255

 204, 210, 210


 232, 239, 239

 150, 156, 156


 124, 130, 130

 99, 105, 105

 75, 81, 81


 53, 58, 58


 32, 36, 36

 8, 15, 15

 0, 0, 0

 150, 156, 156

 134, 156, 156

 150, 156, 156

 166, 156, 156

■ 119, 156, 156

■ 181, 156, 156

■ 103, 156, 156

■ 197, 156, 156

■ 88, 156, 156

■ 212, 156, 156

■ 72, 156, 156

■ 228, 156, 156

■ 56, 156, 156

■ 244, 156, 156

■ 41, 156, 156

■ 255, 156, 156

■ 25, 156, 156

■ 10, 156, 156

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 156, 154



150, 156, 156



150, 156, 158

Triad

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



150, 156, 156



157, 154, 157



157, 154, 151

Complementary

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



150, 156, 156



156, 150, 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.



159, 154, 152



150, 156, 156



159, 154, 156

Square

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



150, 156, 156



154, 154, 159



159, 153, 153



155, 155, 151

Rectangle

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



150, 156, 156



151, 155, 158



159, 153, 153



158, 154, 151

Sweetspot

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



150, 156, 156



202, 204, 204



150, 156, 150



101, 102, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



150, 156, 156



194, 204, 204



150, 153, 156



74, 79, 79



0, 143, 143



0, 15, 15

Inverse Universe

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



156, 150, 156



204, 194, 204



156, 153, 150



79, 74, 79



143, 0, 143



15, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

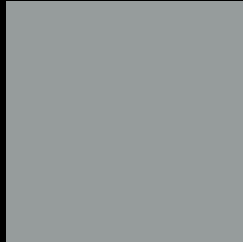
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

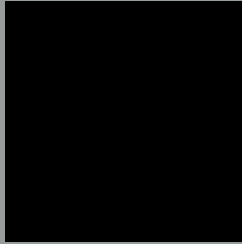
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

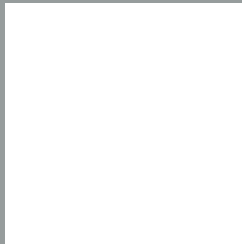
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 150, 156, 156 Background



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



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

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, 156

Protanopia
157, 154, 155

Deuteranopia
168, 150, 157



Tritanopia
152, 154, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 156, 156

Protanomaly

154, 155, 155

Deuteranomaly

161, 152, 157

Tritanomaly

151, 155, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 156, 156

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

153, 155, 155

CSS Examples

Text

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

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

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, 156) colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 156, 156 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, 156) }
```

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

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

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, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

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

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 156, 156 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, 156) }
```

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

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

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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