

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 156, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 156, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 156, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	969CA7
RGB	150, 156, 167
RGB Percent	59%, 61%, 65%
CMY	0.4118, 0.3882, 0.3451
CMYK	0.10, 0.07, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	219°, 9%, 62%
HSV	219°, 10%, 65%
XYZ	31.4412, 33.0510, 41.2816
YIQ	155.4600, -7.1070, 2.1490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

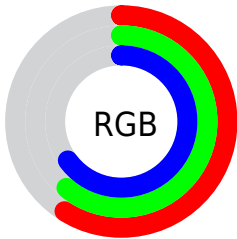
Format	Color
RYB	150, 154, 167
Decimal	9870503
CIELab	64.20, 0.10, -6.47
CIELCh	64, 6.475, 270.884
Yxy	33.0510, 0.2972, 0.3125
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288060583 (0xFF969CA7)
YUV	155.4600, 5.6892, -4.7884
Hunter-Lab	57.4900, -2.9861, -2.3311

Details

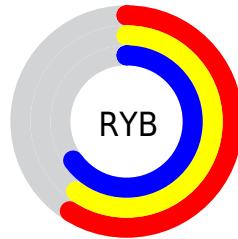
The RGB color **150, 156, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **167, 161, 150**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 210, 222**, and **99, 105, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 145, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 167, 167**.

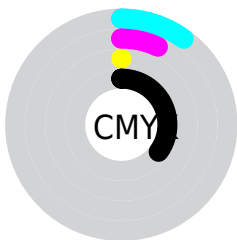
Distribution



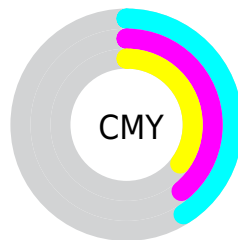
- Red (59%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 156, 167 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, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 150, 156, 167

255, 255, 255

■ 204, 210, 222

■ 232, 239, 251

■ 150, 156, 167

■ 124, 130, 141

■ 99, 105, 115

■ 75, 81, 91

■ 52, 58, 67

■ 31, 36, 45

■ 8, 15, 25

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 150, 156, 167

■ 133, 145, 167

■ 150, 156, 167

■ 167, 167, 167

■ 117, 134, 167

■ 183, 178, 167

■ 100, 124, 167

■ 200, 188, 167

■ 83, 113, 167

■ 217, 199, 167

■ 66, 102, 167

■ 233, 210, 167

■ 50, 91, 167

■ 250, 221, 167

■ 33, 80, 167

■ 255, 232, 167

■ 16, 70, 167

■ 255, 242, 167

■ 0, 59, 167

■ 255, 253, 167

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144, 158, 165



150, 156, 167



157, 154, 165

Triad

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



150, 156, 167



168, 152, 150



147, 158, 150

Complementary

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



150, 156, 167



167, 161, 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.



154, 157, 146



150, 156, 167



166, 153, 146

Square

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



150, 156, 167



168, 152, 156



160, 155, 144



143, 159, 156

Rectangle

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



150, 156, 167



162, 153, 163



160, 155, 144



149, 158, 148

Sweetspot

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



150, 156, 167



210, 213, 217



150, 167, 161



105, 107, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



150, 156, 167



191, 200, 217



152, 150, 167



76, 79, 84



0, 52, 148



0, 7, 20

Inverse Universe

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



167, 150, 156



217, 191, 200



165, 167, 150



84, 76, 79



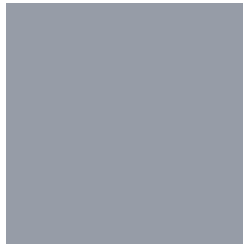
148, 0, 52



20, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 156, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

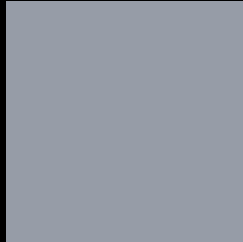
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

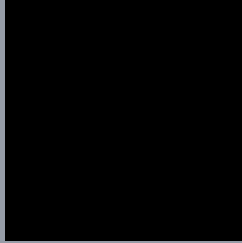
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

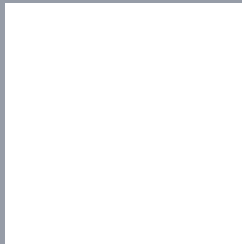
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 150, 156, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 156, 167.

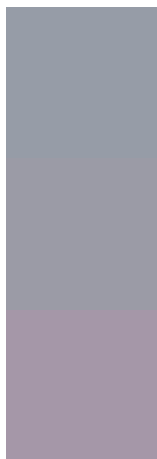


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 156, 167.

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](#), [167](#)

Protanopia

[155](#), [155](#), [166](#)

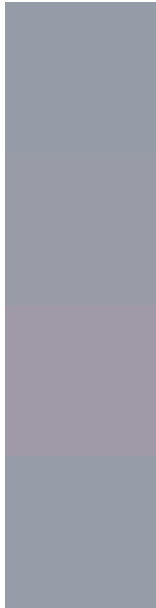
Deuteranopia

[165](#), [151](#), [168](#)



Tritanopia
150, 156, 168

Trichromacy



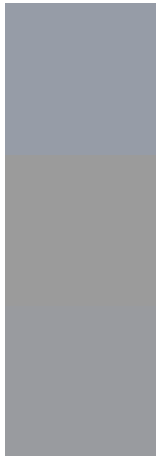
Original Color
150, 156, 167

Protanomaly
153, 155, 166

Deuteranomaly
160, 153, 168

Tritanomaly
150, 156, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color
150, 156, 167

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
153, 155, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 156, 167 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, 167) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 156, 167)  
}
```

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, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 156, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 156, 167 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, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 156, 167) }
```

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, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 156, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 156, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 156,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 156, 167 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, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
156, 167) }
```

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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