

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 167, 111)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 167, 111) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 167, 111)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96A76F
RGB	150, 167, 111
RGB Percent	59%, 65%, 44%
CMY	0.4118, 0.3451, 0.5647
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.34, 0.35
HSL	78°, 24%, 55%
HSV	78°, 34%, 65%
XYZ	29.2656, 35.2692, 20.3041
YIQ	155.5330, 7.8440, -21.0200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

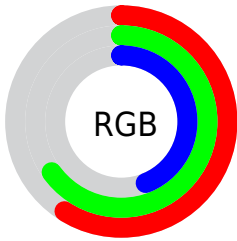
Format	Color
RYB	111, 167, 128
Decimal	9873263
CIELab	65.96, -15.63, 27.04
CIELCh	66, 31.238, 120.033
Yxy	35.2692, 0.3450, 0.4157
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288063343 (0xFF96A76F)
YUV	155.5330, -21.9548, -4.8524
Hunter-Lab	59.3878, -15.9660, 21.3009

Details

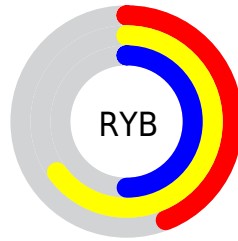
The RGB color **150, 167, 111** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **128, 111, 167**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 222, 163**, and **98, 115, 62** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 167, 94**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 167, 128**.

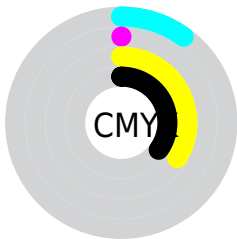
Distribution



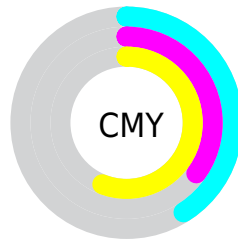
- Red (59%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (35%)




- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 167, 111 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, 167, 111 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 150, 167, 111

255, 255, 255

 205, 222, 163


 233, 251, 190

 255, 255, 218

 255, 255, 247

 150, 167, 111

 145, 167, 94

 150, 167, 111

 124, 141, 86

 98, 115, 62


 74, 90, 39


 50, 67, 17

 29, 45, 0

 0, 25, 0

 0, 0, 0

 150, 167, 111

 155, 167, 128

■ 140, 167, 78

■ 160, 167, 144

■ 135, 167, 61

■ 165, 167, 161

■ 130, 167, 44

■ 170, 167, 178

■ 125, 167, 27

■ 175, 167, 194

■ 120, 167, 11

■ 180, 167, 211

■ 116, 167, 0

■ 185, 167, 228

■ 191, 167, 245

■ 196, 167, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 159, 104



150, 167, 111



117, 173, 131

Triad

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



150, 167, 111



81, 171, 208



213, 139, 161

Complementary

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



150, 167, 111



128, 111, 167

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.



196, 144, 189



150, 167, 111



122, 163, 216

Square

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



150, 167, 111



64, 175, 187



164, 153, 209



215, 141, 134

Rectangle

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



150, 167, 111



95, 175, 150



164, 153, 209



209, 140, 171

Sweetspot

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



150, 167, 111



210, 217, 195



167, 128, 111



106, 110, 96



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



150, 167, 111



190, 217, 130



122, 167, 111



82, 84, 76



103, 148, 0



14, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



128, 111, 167



156, 130, 217



156, 111, 167



78, 76, 84



45, 0, 148



6, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 167, 111 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

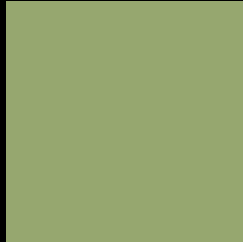
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 111 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

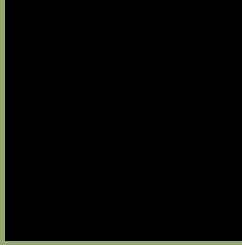
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 167, 111 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 167, 111.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 167, 111.

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, 167, 111

Protanopia
173, 160, 108

Deuteranopia
190, 153, 114



Tritanopia
158, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color
150, 167, 111

Protanomaly
165, 163, 109

Deuteranomaly
175, 158, 113

Tritanomaly
155, 162, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color
150, 167, 111

Achromatopsia
156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly
154, 160, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 167, 111 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, 167, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 167, 111)  
}
```

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, 167, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 167, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 167, 111 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, 167, 111) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 167, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 167, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 167, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 167, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 167,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 167, 111 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 167, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
167, 111) }
```

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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