

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 171, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 171, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 171, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96ABA0
RGB	150, 171, 160
RGB Percent	59%, 67%, 63%
CMY	0.4118, 0.3294, 0.3725
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.06, 0.33
HSL	149°, 11%, 63%
HSV	149°, 12%, 67%
XYZ	33.4858, 38.1479, 38.8561
YIQ	163.4670, -8.9850, -7.8730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

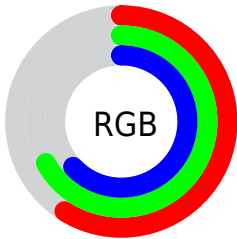
Format	Color
R _Y B	150, 164, 171
Decimal	9874336
CIE Lab	68.13, -9.49, 3.19
CIE LCh	68, 10.011, 161.420
Yxy	38.1479, 0.3031, 0.3453
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288064416 (0xFF96ABA0)
YUV	163.4670, -1.7092, -11.8106
Hunter-Lab	61.7640, -11.3121, 5.9351

Details

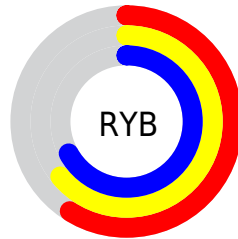
The RGB color **150, 171, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **171, 150, 161**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 226, 215**, and **99, 119, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 171, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 171, 169**.

Distribution



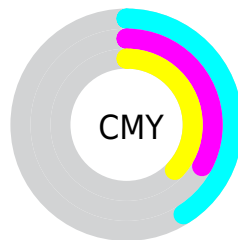
- Red (59%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 171, 160 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, 171, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 150, 171, 160


255, 255, 255

 204, 226, 215

 232, 255, 243


 150, 171, 160

 124, 144, 134

 99, 119, 109


 75, 94, 84

 52, 70, 61


 31, 48, 39

 9, 27, 19

 0, 0, 0


 150, 171, 160


 133, 171, 151


 150, 171, 160


 167, 171, 169

 116, 171, 142


 184, 171, 178

 99, 171, 133


 201, 171, 187

 82, 171, 124


 218, 171, 196

 65, 171, 115

 235, 171, 205

 47, 171, 106


 253, 171, 214

 30, 171, 97

 255, 171, 223

 13, 171, 88

 255, 171, 232

 0, 171, 81

 255, 171, 241

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 169, 152



150, 171, 160



144, 172, 169

Triad

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



150, 171, 160



161, 166, 184



185, 161, 154

Complementary

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



150, 171, 160



171, 150, 161

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.



185, 160, 163



150, 171, 160



172, 163, 180

Square

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



150, 171, 160



151, 169, 183



181, 161, 172



179, 164, 149

Rectangle

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



150, 171, 160



144, 171, 175



181, 161, 172



185, 161, 157

Sweetspot

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



150, 171, 160



213, 222, 217



161, 171, 150



107, 112, 109



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



150, 171, 160



189, 222, 204



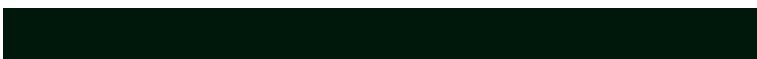
150, 171, 170



78, 87, 82



0, 150, 72



0, 23, 11

Inverse Universe

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



171, 150, 161



222, 189, 206



171, 150, 151



87, 78, 83



150, 0, 79



23, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 171, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

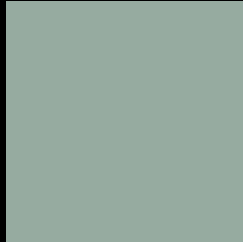
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 171, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

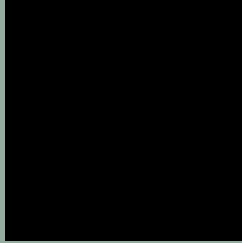
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

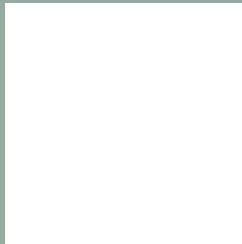
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 150, 171, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 171, 160.



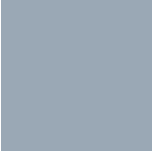
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 171, 160.

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





Tritanopia

154, 168, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 171, 160

Protanomaly

163, 167, 158

Deuteranomaly

171, 164, 161

Tritanomaly

153, 169, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 171, 160

Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly

158, 166, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 171, 160 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, 171, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 171, 160)  
}
```

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, 171, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 171, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 171, 160 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, 171, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 171, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 171, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 171, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 171, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 171,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 171, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 171, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
171, 160) }
```

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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