

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 174, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 174, 137) contains.

RGB(150, 174, 137)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(150, 174, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96AE89
RGB	150, 174, 137
RGB Percent	59%, 68%, 54%
CMY	0.4118, 0.3176, 0.4627
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.21, 0.32
HSL	99°, 19%, 61%
HSV	99°, 21%, 68%
XYZ	32.2291, 38.5623, 29.4115
YIQ	162.6060, -2.4270, -16.5950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

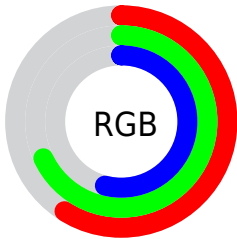
Format	Color
RYB	137, 174, 161
Decimal	9875081
CIELab	68.43, -15.27, 16.29
CIELCh	68, 22.328, 133.154
Yxy	38.5623, 0.3216, 0.3848
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288065161 (0xFF96AE89)
YUV	162.6060, -12.6238, -11.0555
Hunter-Lab	62.0985, -16.0311, 15.3876

Details

The RGB color **150, 174, 137** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **161, 137, 174**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 230, 190**, and **99, 122, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 174, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 174, 154**.

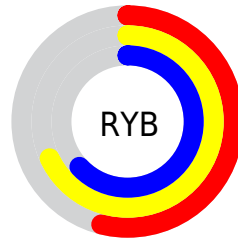
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (68%)

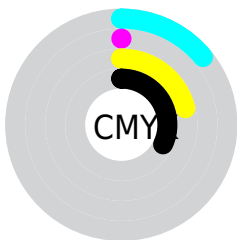
Blue (54%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (63%)

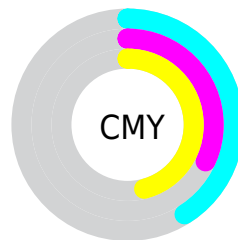


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (41%)


Magenta (32%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 174, 137 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, 174, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 150, 174, 137


255, 255, 255

 204, 230, 190

 233, 255, 218


 255, 255, 247

 150, 174, 137

 124, 147, 112

 99, 122, 87

 75, 97, 64

 51, 73, 41


 29, 50, 20


 8, 29, 0

 0, 0, 0

 150, 174, 137

 139, 174, 120

 150, 174, 137

 161, 174, 154

■ 127, 174, 102

■ 173, 174, 172

■ 116, 174, 85

■ 184, 174, 189

■ 105, 174, 67

■ 195, 174, 207

■ 94, 174, 50

■ 206, 174, 224

■ 82, 174, 33

■ 218, 174, 241

■ 71, 174, 15

■ 229, 174, 255

■ 61, 174, 0

■ 240, 174, 255

■ 252, 174, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173, 168, 128



150, 174, 137



128, 177, 155

Triad

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



150, 174, 137



128, 172, 205



208, 153, 159

Complementary

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



150, 174, 137



161, 137, 174

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.



200, 154, 179



150, 174, 137



155, 166, 206

Square

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



150, 174, 137



111, 177, 194



181, 159, 196



205, 156, 140

Rectangle

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



150, 174, 137



116, 178, 168



181, 159, 196



207, 152, 165

Sweetspot

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



150, 174, 137



218, 227, 213



174, 160, 137



110, 115, 107



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



150, 174, 137



189, 227, 168



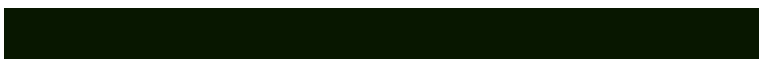
137, 174, 142



81, 87, 78



53, 150, 0



8, 23, 0

Inverse Universe

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



161, 137, 174



206, 168, 227



174, 137, 169



84, 78, 87



98, 0, 150



15, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 174, 137 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, 174, 137 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

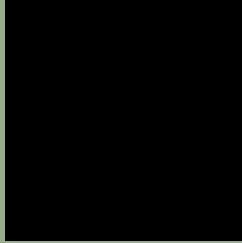
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 174, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 174, 137.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 174, 137.

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
157, 168, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color
150, 174, 137

Protanomaly
167, 169, 134

Deuteranomaly
177, 165, 139

Tritanomaly
154, 170, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color
150, 174, 137

Achromatopsia
163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly
158, 167, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 174, 137 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, 174, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 174, 137)  
}
```

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, 174, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 174, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 174, 137 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, 174, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 174, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 174, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 174, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 174, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 174,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 174, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 174, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
174, 137) }
```

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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