

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 181, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 181, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 181, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96B599
RGB	150, 181, 153
RGB Percent	59%, 71%, 60%
CMY	0.4118, 0.2902, 0.4000
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.15, 0.29
HSL	126°, 17%, 65%
HSV	126°, 17%, 71%
XYZ	34.8513, 41.8317, 36.3745
YIQ	168.5390, -9.4880, -15.2800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

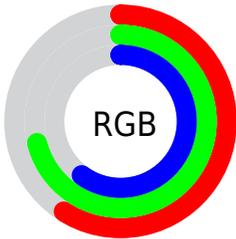
Format	Color
RYB	150, 178, 181
Decimal	9876889
CIELab	70.75, -16.07, 10.80
CIElCh	71, 19.362, 146.087
Yxy	41.8317, 0.3083, 0.3700
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288066969 (0xFF96B599)
YUV	168.5390, -7.6607, -16.2587
Hunter-Lab	64.6774, -17.0011, 11.9296

Details

The RGB color **150, 181, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **181, 150, 178**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 237, 207**, and **99, 128, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 181, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 181, 169**.

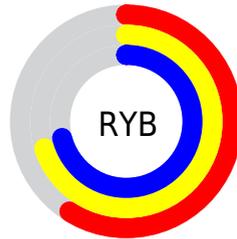
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (71%)

Blue (60%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (71%)

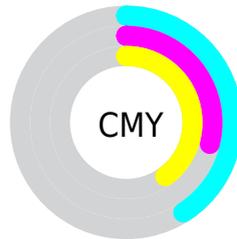


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 181, 153 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, 181, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 150, 181, 153

255, 255, 255

 204, 237, 207

 233, 255, 236

 150, 181, 153

 124, 154, 127

 99, 128, 102

 75, 103, 78

 51, 79, 55

 29, 56, 34

 8, 34, 12

 0, 5, 0

 0, 0, 0

 150, 181, 153

 150, 181, 153

 132, 181, 137

 168, 181, 169

 114, 181, 120

 186, 181, 186

 96, 181, 104

 204, 181, 202

 78, 181, 88

 222, 181, 218

 60, 181, 71

 241, 181, 235

 41, 181, 55

 255, 181, 251

 23, 181, 39

 255, 181, 255

 5, 181, 22

 0, 181, 18

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 177, 141



150, 181, 153



133, 183, 170

Triad

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



150, 181, 153



150, 175, 208



210, 162, 158

Complementary

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



150, 181, 153



181, 150, 178

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.



207, 161, 176



150, 181, 153



173, 169, 205

Square

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



150, 181, 153



131, 180, 202



194, 164, 193



203, 165, 145

Rectangle

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



150, 181, 153



126, 183, 182



194, 164, 193



210, 161, 164

Sweetspot

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



150, 181, 153



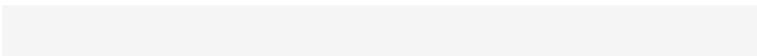
223, 235, 224



178, 181, 150



110, 117, 111



245, 245, 245



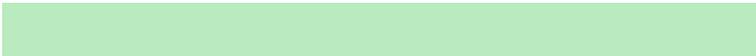
117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



150, 181, 153



185, 235, 190



150, 181, 168



80, 89, 81



0, 153, 15



0, 26, 2

Inverse Universe

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



181, 150, 178



235, 185, 230



181, 150, 163



89, 80, 88



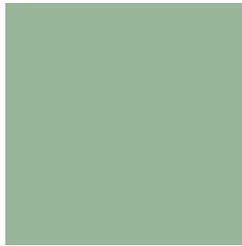
153, 0, 138



26, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 181, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

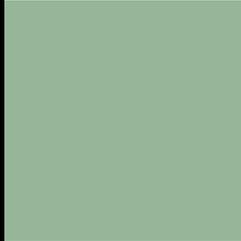
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 181, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

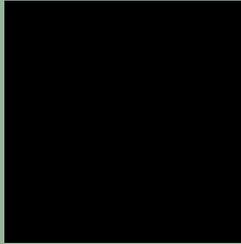
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

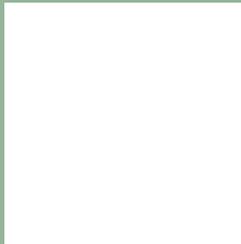
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 150, 181, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 181, 153.

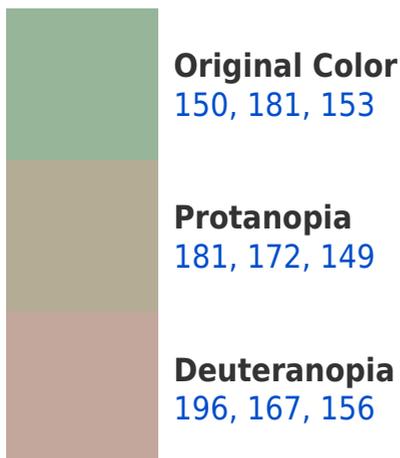


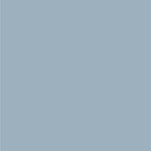
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 181, 153.

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
156, 176, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color
150, 181, 153

Protanomaly
170, 175, 150

Deuteranomaly
179, 172, 155

Tritanomaly
154, 178, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
150, 181, 153

Achromatopsia
169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly
162, 173, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 181, 153 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, 181, 153) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 181, 153)  
}
```

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, 181, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 181, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 181, 153 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, 181, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 181, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 181, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 181, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 181, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 181,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 181, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 181, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
181, 153) }
```

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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