

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 190, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 190, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(150, 190, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96BE9E
RGB	150, 190, 158
RGB Percent	59%, 75%, 62%
CMY	0.4118, 0.2549, 0.3804
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.17, 0.25
HSL	132°, 24%, 67%
HSV	132°, 21%, 75%
XYZ	37.1627, 45.7796, 39.2254
YIQ	174.3920, -13.5680, -18.4320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

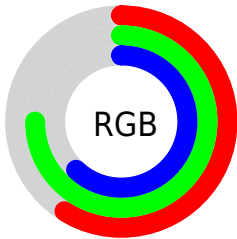
Format	Color
RYB	150, 183, 190
Decimal	9879198
CIELab	73.40, -19.74, 11.83
CIELCh	73, 23.013, 149.057
Yxy	45.7796, 0.3042, 0.3747
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288069278 (0xFF96BE9E)
YUV	174.3920, -8.0813, -21.3918
Hunter-Lab	67.6606, -20.3646, 12.9898

Details

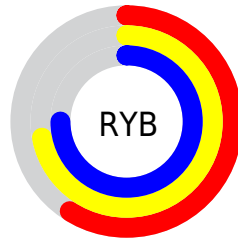
The RGB color **150, 190, 158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **190, 150, 182**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 246, 213**, and **98, 136, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 190, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 190, 173**.

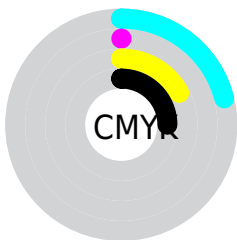
Distribution



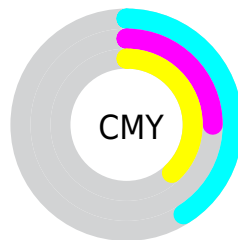
- Red (59%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 190, 158 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, 190, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 150, 190, 158


255, 255, 255


 205, 246, 213


 233, 255, 241

 150, 190, 158

 124, 163, 132

 98, 136, 107

 74, 111, 82

 50, 86, 59

 27, 63, 37


 4, 41, 17

 0, 20, 0


 0, 0, 0


 150, 190, 158


 150, 190, 158

 131, 190, 143

 169, 190, 173

 112, 190, 128

 188, 190, 188

 93, 190, 112

 207, 190, 204

 74, 190, 97


 226, 190, 219

 55, 190, 82


 245, 190, 234

 36, 190, 67

 255, 190, 249

 17, 190, 52

 255, 190, 255

 0, 190, 38

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174, 185, 143



150, 190, 158



130, 192, 179

Triad

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



150, 190, 158



154, 182, 222



223, 167, 161

Complementary

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



150, 190, 158



190, 150, 182

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.



221, 165, 182



150, 190, 158



183, 175, 217

Square

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



150, 190, 158



130, 188, 216



207, 169, 202



214, 172, 145

Rectangle

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



150, 190, 158



122, 192, 193



207, 169, 202



224, 166, 167

Sweetspot

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



150, 190, 158



233, 247, 235



182, 190, 150



116, 125, 118



252, 252, 252



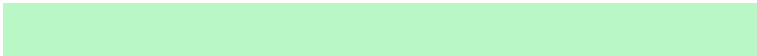
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



150, 190, 158



186, 247, 198



150, 190, 178



85, 94, 87



0, 158, 32



0, 31, 6

Inverse Universe

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



190, 150, 182



247, 186, 235



190, 150, 162



94, 85, 92



158, 0, 126



31, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 190, 158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

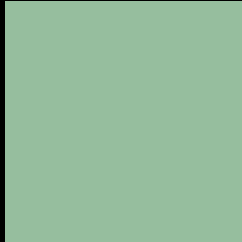
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 190, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

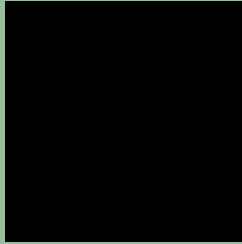
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 190, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 190, 158.

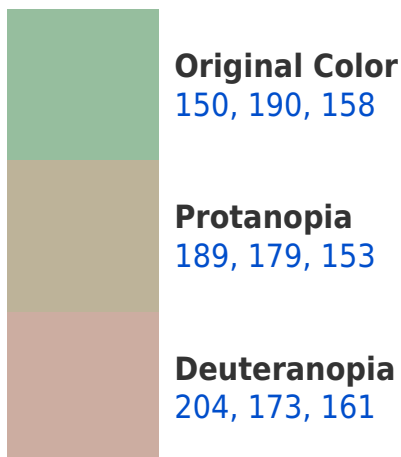


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 190, 158.

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, 184, 199

Trichromacy



Original Color
150, 190, 158

Protanomaly
175, 183, 155

Deuteranomaly
184, 179, 160

Tritanomaly
154, 186, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color
150, 190, 158

Achromatopsia
174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly
165, 180, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 190, 158 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, 190, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 190, 158)  
}
```

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, 190, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 190, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 190, 158 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, 190, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 190, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 190, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 190, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 190, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 190,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 190, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 190, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
190, 158) }
```

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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