

Converting Colors

RGB(150, 87, 103)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(150, 87, 103) contains.

RGB(150, 87, 103)	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, 87, 103)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	965767
RGB	150, 87, 103
RGB Percent	59%, 34%, 40%
CMY	0.4118, 0.6588, 0.5961
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.31, 0.41
HSL	345°, 27%, 46%
HSV	345°, 42%, 59%
XYZ	18.4341, 14.2797, 14.6166
YIQ	107.6610, 32.4120, 18.3320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

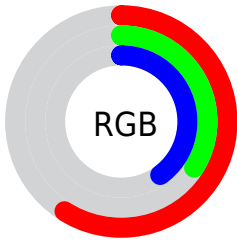
Format	Color
R_{YB}	150, 87, 103
Decimal	9852775
CIE _{Lab}	44.63, 28.08, 2.13
CIE _{LCh}	45, 28.160, 4.340
Yxy	14.2797, 0.3895, 0.3017
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288042855 (0xFF965767)
YUV	107.6610, -2.2979, 37.1313
Hunter-Lab	37.7885, 20.9464, 3.5185

Details

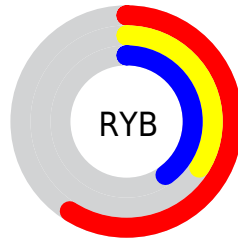
The RGB color **150, 87, 103** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **87, 150, 134**, and the grayscale version is **108, 108, 108**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 138, 154**, and **97, 39, 56** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 72, 92**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 102, 114**.

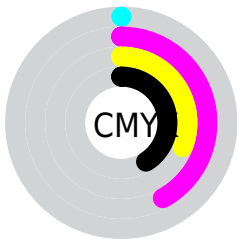
Distribution



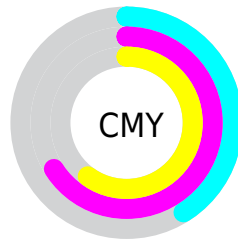
- Red (59%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (41%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 150, 87, 103 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, 87, 103 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 150, 87, 103

■ 150, 87, 103

255, 255, 255

■ 123, 63, 79

■ 206, 138, 154

■ 97, 39, 56

■ 235, 165, 181

■ 72, 16, 35

■ 255, 192, 208

■ 48, 0, 13

■ 255, 220, 237

■ 13, 0, 0

■ 255, 249, 255

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 150, 87, 103

■ 150, 87, 103

■ 150, 72, 92

■ 150, 102, 114

■ 150, 57, 81

■ 150, 117, 125

150, 42, 69

150, 132, 137

150, 27, 58

150, 147, 148

150, 12, 47

150, 162, 159

150, 0, 38

150, 177, 170

150, 192, 181

150, 207, 193

150, 222, 204

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 90, 126



150, 87, 103



149, 90, 80

Triad

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



150, 87, 103



93, 112, 66



30, 113, 147

Complementary

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



150, 87, 103



87, 150, 134

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.



0, 117, 131



150, 87, 103



64, 116, 84

Square

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



150, 87, 103



117, 105, 58



27, 118, 108



76, 107, 152

Rectangle

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



150, 87, 103



142, 94, 68



27, 118, 108



7, 115, 143

Sweetspot

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



150, 87, 103



194, 169, 175



133, 87, 150



97, 81, 85



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



150, 87, 103



194, 97, 122



150, 102, 87



74, 67, 68



138, 0, 35



10, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



150, 87, 103



194, 97, 122



87, 135, 150



74, 67, 68



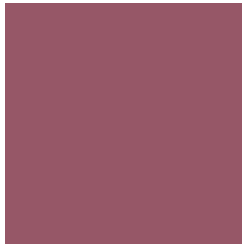
138, 0, 35



10, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 87, 103 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

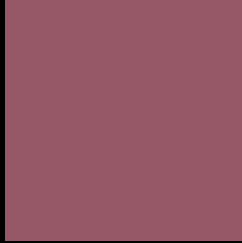
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 150, 87, 103 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

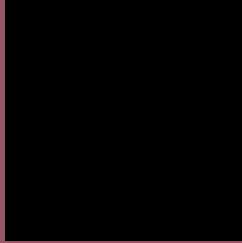
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 150, 87, 103 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 87, 103.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 87, 103.

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, 87, 103

Protanopia
106, 105, 114

Deuteranopia
118, 102, 100



Tritanopia
149, 88, 95

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 87, 103

Protanomaly

122, 98, 110

Deuteranomaly

130, 97, 101

Tritanomaly

149, 88, 98

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 87, 103

Achromatopsia

108, 108, 108

Achromatomaly

123, 100, 106

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 87, 103 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, 87, 103) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 87, 103)  
}
```

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, 87, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 87, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 150, 87, 103 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, 87, 103) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 87, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(150, 87, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 87, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 87, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 87,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 150, 87, 103 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 87, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150, 87,  
103) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor