

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 143, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 143, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(151, 143, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	978F98
RGB	151, 143, 152
RGB Percent	59%, 56%, 60%
CMY	0.4078, 0.4392, 0.4039
CMYK	0.01, 0.06, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	293°, 4%, 58%
HSV	293°, 6%, 60%
XYZ	28.2525, 28.4912, 33.7161
YIQ	146.4180, 1.8790, 4.4950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

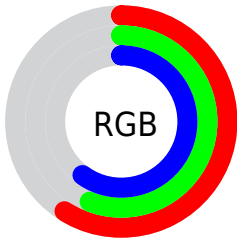
Format	Color
R_{YB}	151, 143, 152
Decimal	9932696
CIE Lab	60.33, 4.68, -3.70
CIE LCh	60, 5.969, 321.645
Yxy	28.4912, 0.3123, 0.3150
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288122776 (0xFF978F98)
YUV	146.4180, 2.7519, 4.0184
Hunter-Lab	53.3772, 1.0697, -0.0869

Details

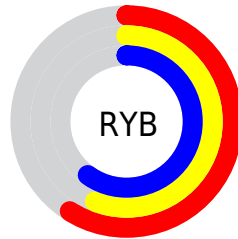
The RGB color **151, 143, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **144, 152, 143**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 197, 206**, and **100, 93, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 128, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 158, 152**.

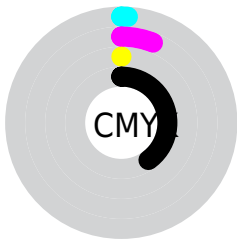
Distribution



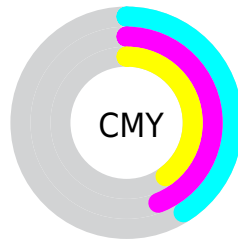
- Red (59%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)




- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 143, 152 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 151, 143, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 151, 143, 152

255, 255, 255


 205, 197, 206

 233, 225, 234

 255, 253, 255

 151, 143, 152

 125, 117, 126

 100, 93, 101

 76, 69, 77

 54, 47, 54


 32, 26, 33

 9, 0, 10

 0, 0, 0

 151, 143, 152

 149, 128, 152

 151, 143, 152

 153, 158, 152

148, 113, 152

154, 173, 152

146, 97, 152

156, 189, 152

144, 82, 152

158, 204, 152

143, 67, 152

159, 219, 152

141, 52, 152

161, 234, 152

139, 37, 152

163, 249, 152

137, 21, 152

165, 255, 152

136, 6, 152

166, 255, 152

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 145, 155



151, 143, 152



155, 142, 147

Triad

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



151, 143, 152



152, 145, 135



133, 149, 149

Complementary

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



151, 143, 152



144, 152, 143

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.



135, 149, 144



151, 143, 152



146, 146, 136

Square

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



151, 143, 152



156, 143, 137



140, 148, 139



134, 148, 153

Rectangle

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



151, 143, 152



157, 142, 143



140, 148, 139



133, 149, 147

Sweetspot

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



151, 143, 152



196, 192, 196



143, 144, 152



99, 97, 99



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



151, 143, 152



195, 183, 196



152, 143, 149



76, 70, 77



125, 0, 140



11, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



152, 143, 144



196, 183, 184



143, 152, 146



77, 70, 71



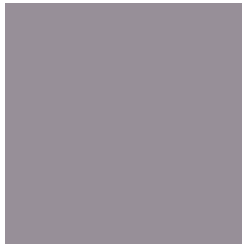
140, 0, 16



13, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 143, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

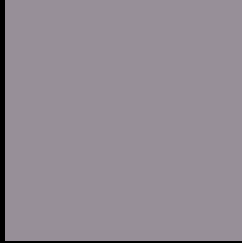
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 143, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

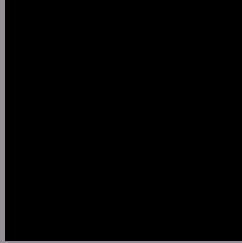
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 151, 143, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 143, 152.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 143, 152.

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
[151, 143, 152](#)

Protanopia
[146, 145, 153](#)

Deuteranopia
[156, 141, 152](#)



Tritanopia
151, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

151, 143, 152

Protanomaly

148, 144, 153

Deuteranomaly

154, 142, 152

Tritanomaly

151, 143, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color

151, 143, 152

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

148, 145, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 143, 152 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(151, 143, 152) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 143, 152)  
}
```

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(151, 143, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 143, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 143, 152 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(151, 143, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 143, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 143, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 143, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 143, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 143,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 143, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 143, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
143, 152) }
```

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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