

# Converting Colors

RGB(151, 149, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(151, 149, 128) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(151, 149, 128)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	979580
RGB	151, 149, 128
RGB Percent	59%, 58%, 50%
CMY	0.4078, 0.4157, 0.4980
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.15, 0.41
HSL	55°, 10%, 55%
HSV	55°, 15%, 59%
XYZ	27.4062, 29.6327, 24.6973
YIQ	147.2040, 7.9330, -6.1070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

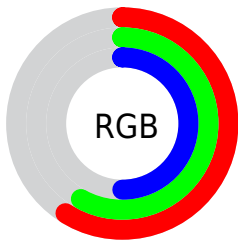
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	130, 151, 128
Decimal	9934208
CIELab	61.34, -3.02, 11.37
CIELCh	61, 11.761, 104.884
Yxy	29.6327, 0.3353, 0.3625
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288124288 (0xFF979580)
YUV	147.2040, -9.4676, 3.3291
Hunter-Lab	54.4359, -5.3956, 11.2056

# Details

The RGB color **151, 149, 128** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **128, 130, 151**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 203, 181**, and **100, 98, 79** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 148, 113**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 150, 143**.

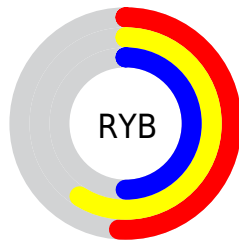
# Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (58%)

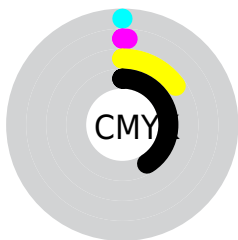
Blue (50%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (50%)

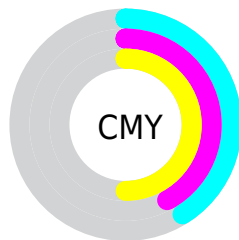


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (42%)


Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 149, 128 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, 149, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 151, 149, 128

255, 255, 255

 205, 203, 181


 234, 231, 208


 255, 255, 237

 151, 149, 128

 125, 123, 103

 100, 98, 79


 76, 75, 56

 53, 52, 34


 32, 31, 13


 0, 7, 0


 0, 0, 0


 151, 149, 128


 151, 148, 113


 151, 149, 128


 151, 150, 143


 151, 146, 98


 151, 152, 158


 151, 145, 83


 151, 153, 173


 151, 144, 68


 151, 154, 188


 151, 142, 52

 151, 156, 203


 151, 141, 37

 151, 157, 219


 151, 140, 22

 151, 158, 234

 151, 138, 7

 151, 160, 249

 151, 138, 0

 151, 161, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



162, 146, 128



151, 149, 128



139, 152, 133

# Triad

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



151, 149, 128



123, 153, 162



166, 142, 154

# Complementary

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



151, 149, 128



128, 130, 151

# 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.



156, 144, 163



151, 149, 128



131, 151, 168

# Square

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



151, 149, 128



122, 154, 153



143, 147, 168



170, 141, 143

# Rectangle

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



151, 149, 128



132, 153, 139



143, 147, 168



163, 142, 157



# Sweetspot

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



151, 149, 128



196, 195, 187



151, 128, 130



99, 99, 93



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99



# Same Dimension

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



151, 149, 128



196, 193, 161



142, 151, 128



77, 76, 69



140, 128, 0



13, 12, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



128, 130, 151



161, 164, 196



137, 128, 151



69, 70, 77



0, 12, 140



0, 1, 13



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 149, 128 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

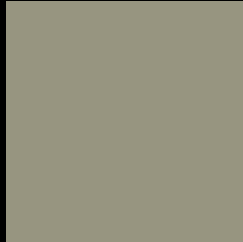
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 149, 128 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

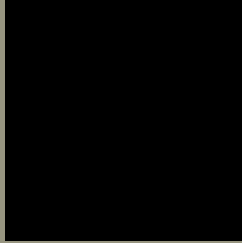
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

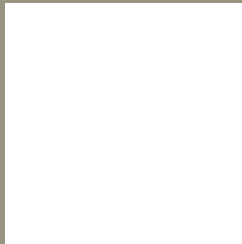
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 151, 149, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 149, 128.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 149, 128.

# 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](#).

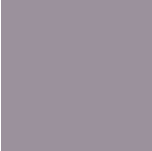
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
151, 149, 128

**Protanopia**  
155, 148, 127

**Deuteranopia**  
169, 143, 129



**Tritanopia**  
155, 145, 156

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

151, 149, 128

**Protanomaly**

154, 148, 127

**Deuteranomaly**

162, 145, 129

**Tritanomaly**

154, 146, 146

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

151, 149, 128

**Achromatopsia**

147, 147, 147

**Achromatomaly**

148, 148, 140

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 149, 128 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, 149, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 149, 128)  
}
```

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, 149, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 149, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 149, 128 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, 149, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 149, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 149, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 149, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 149, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 149,  
128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 149, 128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 149, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
149, 128) }
```

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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