

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 162, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 162, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(151, 162, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	97A288
RGB	151, 162, 136
RGB Percent	59%, 64%, 53%
CMY	0.4078, 0.3647, 0.4667
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.16, 0.36
HSL	85°, 12%, 58%
HSV	85°, 16%, 64%
XYZ	30.1268, 34.1975, 28.3055
YIQ	155.7470, 1.7900, -10.4180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

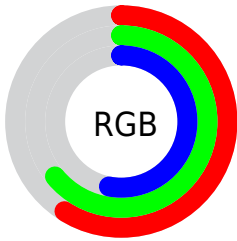
Format	Color
RYB	136, 162, 147
Decimal	9937544
CIELab	65.12, -8.74, 12.22
CIELCh	65, 15.021, 125.581
Yxy	34.1975, 0.3252, 0.3692
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288127624 (0xFF97A288)
YUV	155.7470, -9.7353, -4.1631
Hunter-Lab	58.4787, -10.3789, 12.2369

Details

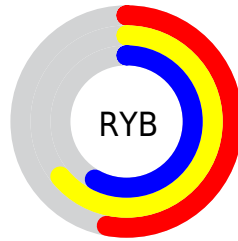
The RGB color **151, 162, 136** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **147, 136, 162**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 217, 189**, and **100, 110, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 162, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 162, 152**.

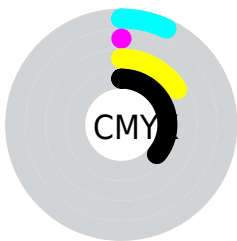
Distribution



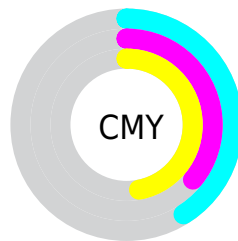
- Red (59%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 162, 136 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, 162, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 151, 162, 136

255, 255, 255


 205, 217, 189

 234, 245, 217

 255, 255, 246

 151, 162, 136

 125, 136, 111

 100, 110, 86

 76, 86, 63

 53, 63, 41

 32, 41, 20

 6, 21, 0


 0, 0, 0

 151, 162, 136


 144, 162, 120

 151, 162, 136

 158, 162, 152


 137, 162, 104

 165, 162, 168

 130, 162, 87


 172, 162, 185


 124, 162, 71


 178, 162, 201

 117, 162, 55


 185, 162, 217

 110, 162, 39


 192, 162, 233

 103, 162, 23

 199, 162, 249

 96, 162, 6

 206, 162, 255

 93, 162, 0

 213, 162, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166, 158, 131



151, 162, 136



136, 165, 147

Triad

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



151, 162, 136



131, 162, 182



186, 149, 156

Complementary

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



151, 162, 136



147, 136, 162

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.



178, 150, 169



151, 162, 136



146, 158, 185

Square

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



151, 162, 136



123, 165, 173



164, 154, 180



186, 150, 143

Rectangle

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



151, 162, 136



128, 166, 155



164, 154, 180



184, 149, 161

Sweetspot

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



151, 162, 136



207, 212, 201



162, 147, 136



104, 107, 101



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



151, 162, 136



195, 212, 171



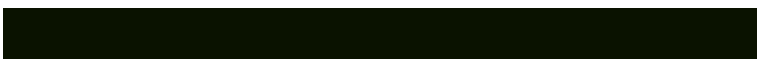
138, 162, 136



78, 82, 73



84, 145, 0



10, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



147, 136, 162



188, 171, 212



160, 136, 162



77, 73, 82



61, 0, 145



8, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 162, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

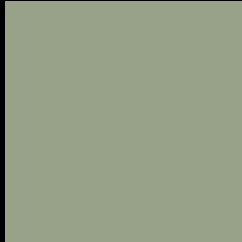
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 151, 162, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

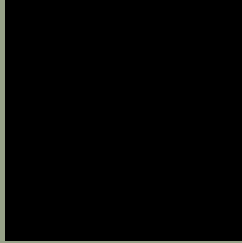
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 151, 162, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 162, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 162, 136.

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, 157, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color
151, 162, 136

Protanomaly
161, 159, 135

Deuteranomaly
169, 156, 137

Tritanomaly
154, 159, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color
151, 162, 136

Achromatopsia
156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly
154, 158, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 162, 136 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, 162, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 162, 136)  
}
```

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, 162, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 162, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 162, 136 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, 162, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 162, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 162, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 162, 136); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 162, 136); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 162, 136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 162, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 162, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
162, 136) }
```

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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