

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 165, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 165, 169) contains.

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Color

RGB(151, 165, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	97A5A9
RGB	151, 165, 169
RGB Percent	59%, 65%, 66%
CMY	0.4078, 0.3529, 0.3373
CMYK	0.11, 0.02, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	193°, 9%, 63%
HSV	193°, 11%, 66%
XYZ	33.3791, 36.3541, 42.7939
YIQ	161.2700, -9.6280, -1.7240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

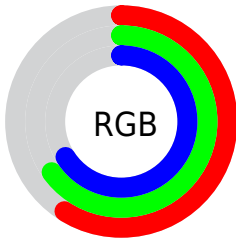
Format	Color
R_{YB}	151, 159, 169
Decimal	9938345
CIE Lab	66.79, -4.09, -3.76
CIE LCh	67, 5.555, 222.588
Yxy	36.3541, 0.2966, 0.3231
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288128425 (0xFF97A5A9)
YUV	161.2700, 3.8109, -9.0068
Hunter-Lab	60.2944, -6.6974, 0.1251

Details

The RGB color **151, 165, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **169, 155, 151**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 220, 224**, and **100, 113, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 161, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 169, 169**.

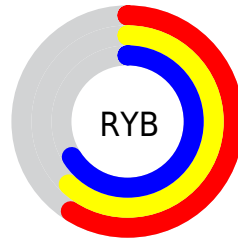
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (65%)

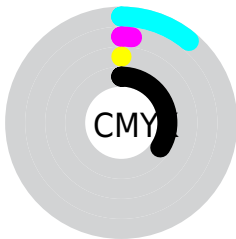
Blue (66%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (66%)

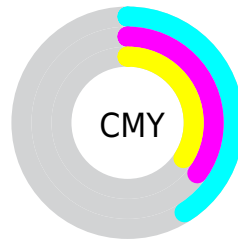


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 165, 169 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, 165, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 151, 165, 169

255, 255, 255

 205, 220, 224

 234, 248, 253

 151, 165, 169

 125, 139, 143

 100, 113, 117


 76, 89, 92


 53, 65, 69

 32, 43, 47

 10, 23, 26

 0, 0, 0

 151, 165, 169

 134, 161, 169

 151, 165, 169

 168, 169, 169

■ 117, 157, 169

■ 185, 173, 169

■ 100, 154, 169

■ 202, 176, 169

■ 83, 150, 169

■ 219, 180, 169

■ 66, 146, 169

■ 235, 184, 169

■ 50, 142, 169

■ 252, 188, 169

■ 33, 139, 169

■ 255, 191, 169

■ 16, 135, 169

■ 255, 195, 169

■ 0, 131, 169

■ 255, 199, 169

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 166, 164



151, 165, 169



154, 164, 172

Triad

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



151, 165, 169



171, 159, 166



165, 163, 153

Complementary

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



151, 165, 169



169, 155, 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.



170, 161, 153



151, 165, 169



173, 159, 160

Square

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



151, 165, 169



166, 161, 170



173, 160, 156



159, 164, 155

Rectangle

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



151, 165, 169



158, 163, 172



173, 160, 156



166, 162, 153

Sweetspot

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



151, 165, 169



213, 218, 219



151, 169, 155



105, 109, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



151, 165, 169



191, 213, 219



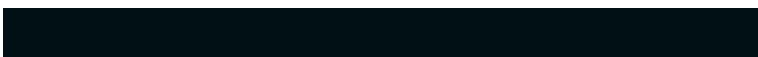
151, 156, 169



76, 82, 84



0, 115, 148



0, 16, 20

Inverse Universe

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



169, 151, 165



219, 191, 213



169, 164, 151



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 115



20, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 165, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

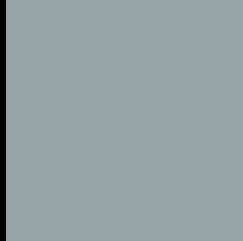
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 165, 169 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

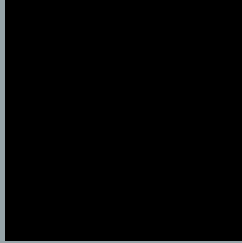
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

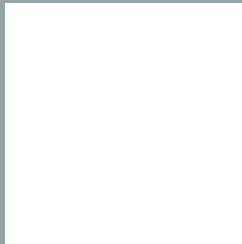
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 151, 165, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 165, 169.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 165, 169.

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, 165, 169

Protanopia
164, 161, 167

Deuteranopia
174, 157, 171



Tritanopia

152, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

151, 165, 169

Protanomaly

159, 162, 168

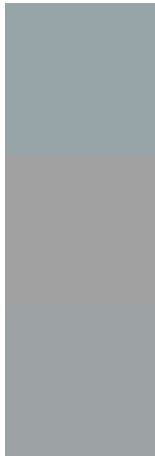
Deuteranomaly

166, 160, 170

Tritanomaly

152, 164, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color

151, 165, 169

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

157, 162, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 165, 169 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, 165, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 165, 169)  
}
```

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, 165, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 165, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 165, 169 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, 165, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 165, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 165, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 165, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 165, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 165,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 165, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 165, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
165, 169) }
```

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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