

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 128, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 128, 141) contains.

RGB(152, 128, 141)	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(152, 128, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98808D
RGB	152, 128, 141
RGB Percent	60%, 50%, 55%
CMY	0.4039, 0.4980, 0.4471
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.07, 0.40
HSL	328°, 10%, 55%
HSV	328°, 16%, 60%
XYZ	25.4758, 24.0368, 28.4962
YIQ	136.6580, 10.1310, 9.1310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

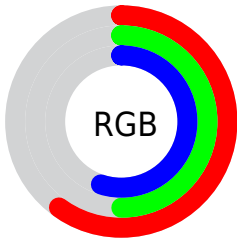
Format	Color
R_{YB}	152, 128, 141
Decimal	9994381
CIE _{Lab}	56.12, 11.50, -3.58
CIE _{LCh}	56, 12.040, 342.717
Yxy	24.0368, 0.3266, 0.3081
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288184461 (0xFF98808D)
YUV	136.6580, 2.1406, 13.4549
Hunter-Lab	49.0274, 6.9549, -0.1419

Details

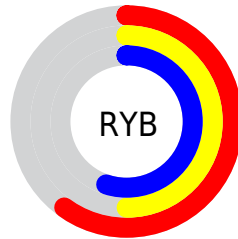
The RGB color **152, 128, 141** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **128, 152, 139**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 181, 195**, and **101, 79, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 113, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 143, 148**.

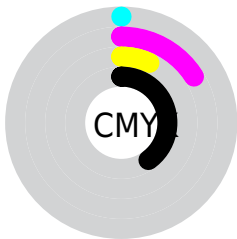
Distribution



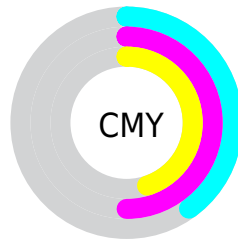
- Red (60%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 128, 141 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 152, 128, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 152, 128, 141


255, 255, 255


 206, 181, 195

 235, 208, 222

 255, 237, 251

 152, 128, 141

 126, 103, 115

 101, 79, 91

 77, 56, 67

 54, 34, 45


 32, 13, 25


 0, 0, 0


 152, 128, 141

 152, 113, 134

 152, 98, 127

 152, 128, 141

 152, 143, 148

 152, 158, 155

152, 82, 120

152, 174, 162

152, 67, 113

152, 189, 169

152, 52, 106

152, 204, 176

152, 37, 99

152, 219, 183

152, 22, 92

152, 234, 190

152, 6, 85

152, 250, 197

152, 0, 82

152, 255, 204

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 130, 150



152, 128, 141



157, 127, 130

Triad

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



152, 128, 141



138, 135, 114



109, 140, 148

Complementary

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



152, 128, 141



128, 152, 139

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.



108, 141, 139



152, 128, 141



126, 138, 119

Square

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



152, 128, 141



149, 132, 115



115, 140, 128



116, 137, 154

Rectangle

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



152, 128, 141



156, 128, 124



115, 140, 128



108, 140, 145

Sweetspot

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



152, 128, 141



196, 187, 192



139, 128, 152



99, 93, 97



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



152, 128, 141



196, 159, 179



152, 128, 129



77, 69, 73



140, 0, 76



13, 0, 7

Inverse Universe

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



152, 128, 141



196, 159, 179



128, 152, 151



77, 69, 73



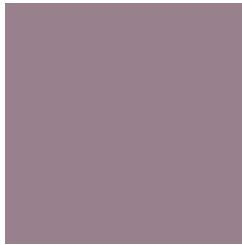
140, 0, 76



13, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 128, 141 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

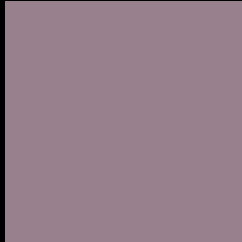
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 152, 128, 141 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

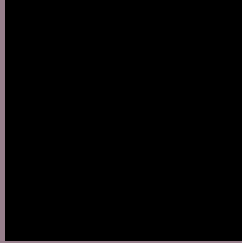
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 152, 128, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 128, 141.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 128, 141.

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

152, 128, 141

Protanopia

134, 134, 145

Deuteranopia

145, 131, 140



Tritanopia

152, 128, 138

Trichromacy



Original Color

152, 128, 141

Protanomaly

141, 132, 144

Deuteranomaly

148, 130, 140

Tritanomaly

152, 128, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color

152, 128, 141

Achromatopsia

137, 137, 137

Achromatomaly

142, 134, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 128, 141 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(152, 128, 141) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 128, 141)  
}
```

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(152, 128, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 128, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 128, 141 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(152, 128, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 128, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 128, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 128, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 128, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 128,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 128, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 128, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
128, 141) }
```

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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