

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 129, 130)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 129, 130) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 129, 130)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	988182
RGB	152, 129, 130
RGB Percent	60%, 51%, 51%
CMY	0.4039, 0.4941, 0.4902
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.14, 0.40
HSL	357°, 10%, 55%
HSV	357°, 15%, 60%
XYZ	24.8284, 23.9876, 24.4406
YIQ	135.9910, 13.3870, 5.1870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

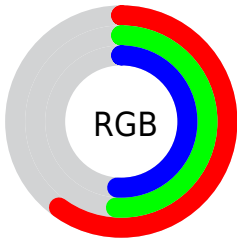
Format	Color
R_{YB}	152, 129, 130
Decimal	9994626
CIE _{Lab}	56.08, 8.95, 2.72
CIE _{LCh}	56, 9.359, 16.897
Yxy	23.9876, 0.3389, 0.3274
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288184706 (0xFF988182)
YUV	135.9910, -2.9536, 14.0399
Hunter-Lab	48.9772, 4.7785, 4.6971

Details

The RGB color **152, 129, 130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **129, 152, 151**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 182, 183**, and **101, 80, 81** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 114, 115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 144, 145**.

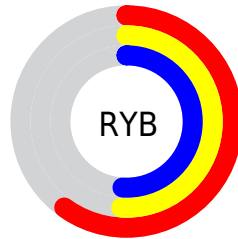
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (51%)

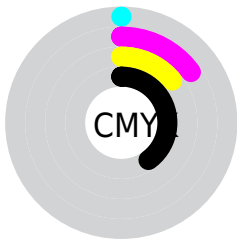
Blue (51%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (51%)

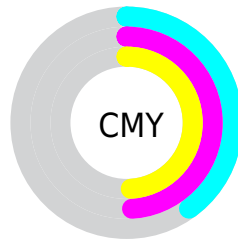


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 129, 130 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, 129, 130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 152, 129, 130

255, 255, 255


 206, 182, 183

 235, 209, 210

 255, 238, 239


 152, 129, 130

 126, 104, 105

 101, 80, 81


 77, 57, 58

 54, 35, 36

 32, 14, 15

 0, 0, 0

 152, 129, 130

 152, 114, 115

 152, 99, 101

 152, 129, 130

 152, 144, 145

 152, 159, 159

■ 152, 83, 86

■ 152, 175, 174

■ 152, 68, 72

■ 152, 190, 188

■ 152, 53, 57

■ 152, 205, 203

■ 152, 38, 43

■ 152, 220, 217

■ 152, 23, 28

■ 152, 235, 232

■ 152, 7, 14

■ 152, 251, 246

■ 152, 0, 7

■ 152, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149, 129, 138



152, 129, 130



150, 130, 123

Triad

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



152, 129, 130



127, 138, 123



122, 136, 150

Complementary

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



152, 129, 130



129, 152, 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.



115, 138, 146



152, 129, 130



119, 139, 130

Square

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



152, 129, 130



136, 135, 119



114, 139, 139



132, 134, 150

Rectangle

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



152, 129, 130



147, 132, 120



114, 139, 139



119, 137, 149

Sweetspot

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



152, 129, 130



196, 187, 187



151, 129, 152



99, 93, 94



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



152, 129, 130



196, 161, 163



152, 139, 129



77, 69, 69



140, 0, 6



13, 0, 1

Inverse Universe

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



152, 129, 130



196, 161, 163



129, 142, 152



77, 69, 69



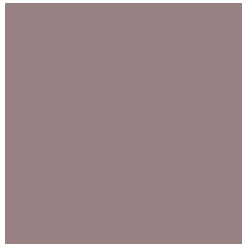
140, 0, 6



13, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 129, 130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

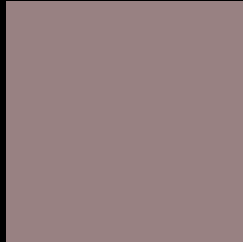
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 129, 130 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, 129, 130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 129, 130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 129, 130.

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, 129, 130

Protanopia

137, 134, 133

Deuteranopia

149, 130, 130



Tritanopia
153, 128, 138

Trichromacy



Original Color

152, 129, 130

Protanomaly

142, 132, 132

Deuteranomaly

150, 130, 130

Tritanomaly

153, 128, 135

Monochromacy



Original Color

152, 129, 130

Achromatopsia

136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly

142, 133, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 129, 130 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, 129, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 129, 130)  
}
```

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, 129, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 129, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 129, 130 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, 129, 130) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 129, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 129, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 129, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 129, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 129,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 129, 130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 129, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
129, 130) }
```

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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