

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 136, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 136, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 136, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98888F
RGB	152, 136, 143
RGB Percent	60%, 53%, 56%
CMY	0.4039, 0.4667, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.06, 0.40
HSL	334°, 7%, 56%
HSV	334°, 11%, 60%
XYZ	26.7110, 26.2669, 29.6488
YIQ	141.5820, 7.2890, 5.5690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

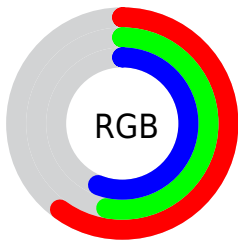
Format	Color
R_{YB}	152, 136, 143
Decimal	9996431
CIE Lab	58.29, 7.29, -1.55
CIE LCh	58, 7.456, 348.027
Yxy	26.2669, 0.3233, 0.3179
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288186511 (0xFF98888F)
YUV	141.5820, 0.6991, 9.1366
Hunter-Lab	51.2512, 3.3405, 1.5766

Details

The RGB color **152, 136, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **136, 152, 145**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 189, 197**, and **101, 86, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 121, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 151, 152**.

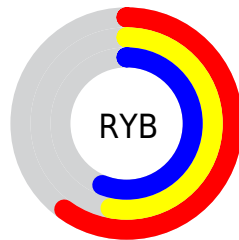
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (53%)

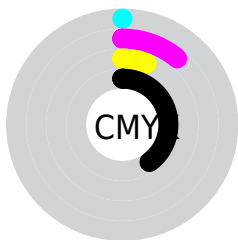
Blue (56%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (56%)

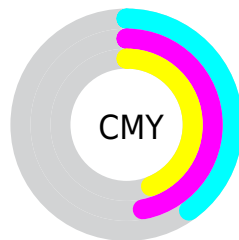


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 136, 143 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, 136, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 152, 136, 143

255, 255, 255


 206, 189, 197

 235, 217, 225

 255, 246, 253

 152, 136, 143

 126, 111, 117

 101, 86, 93

 77, 63, 69

 54, 41, 47


 33, 21, 26


 0, 0, 0


 152, 136, 143

 152, 121, 134

 152, 106, 126

 152, 136, 143

 152, 151, 152

 152, 166, 160

■ 152, 90, 117

■ 152, 182, 169

■ 152, 75, 109

■ 152, 197, 177

■ 152, 60, 100

■ 152, 212, 186

■ 152, 45, 92

■ 152, 227, 194

■ 152, 30, 83

■ 152, 242, 203

■ 152, 14, 75

■ 152, 255, 211

■ 152, 0, 67

■ 152, 255, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 137, 149



152, 136, 143



154, 136, 136

Triad

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



152, 136, 143



141, 141, 128



125, 143, 150

Complementary

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



152, 136, 143



136, 152, 145

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.



124, 144, 144



152, 136, 143



134, 143, 131

Square

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



152, 136, 143



148, 139, 128



127, 144, 137



131, 141, 153

Rectangle

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



152, 136, 143



154, 136, 132



127, 144, 137



124, 144, 148

Sweetspot

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



152, 136, 143



196, 190, 193



145, 136, 152



99, 95, 97



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



152, 136, 143



196, 171, 182



152, 137, 136



77, 69, 72



140, 0, 61



13, 0, 6

Inverse Universe

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



152, 136, 143



196, 171, 182



136, 151, 152



77, 69, 72



140, 0, 61



13, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 136, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

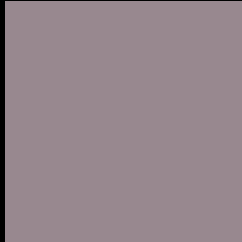
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

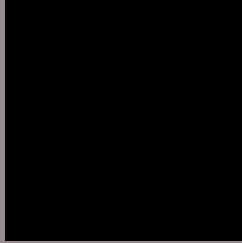
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 136, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 136, 143.

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, 136, 143

Protanopia
141, 139, 145

Deuteranopia
152, 136, 143



Tritanopia

152, 136, 146

Trichromacy



Original Color

152, 136, 143

Protanomaly

145, 138, 144

Deuteranomaly

152, 136, 143

Tritanomaly

152, 136, 145

Monochromacy



Original Color

152, 136, 143

Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly

146, 140, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 136, 143 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, 136, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 136, 143)  
}
```

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, 136, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 136, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 136, 143 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, 136, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 136, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 136, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 136, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 136, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 136,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 136, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 136, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
136, 143) }
```

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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