

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 139, 144)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 139, 144) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 139, 144)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	988B90
RGB	152, 139, 144
RGB Percent	60%, 55%, 56%
CMY	0.4039, 0.4549, 0.4353
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.05, 0.40
HSL	337°, 6%, 57%
HSV	337°, 9%, 60%
XYZ	27.2156, 27.1543, 30.1924
YIQ	143.4570, 6.1430, 4.3110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

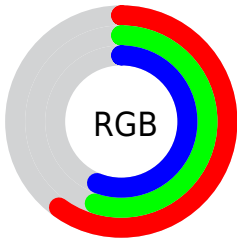
Format	Color
RYB	152, 139, 144
Decimal	9997200
CIELab	59.12, 5.78, -0.91
CIELCh	59, 5.848, 351.070
Yxy	27.1543, 0.3218, 0.3211
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288187280 (0xFF988B90)
YUV	143.4570, 0.2677, 7.4922
Hunter-Lab	52.1097, 2.0338, 2.1241

Details

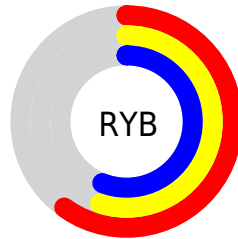
The RGB color **152, 139, 144** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **139, 152, 147**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 192, 198**, and **101, 89, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 124, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 154, 153**.

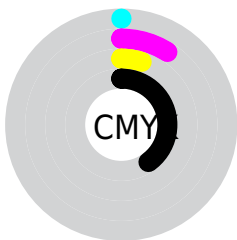
Distribution



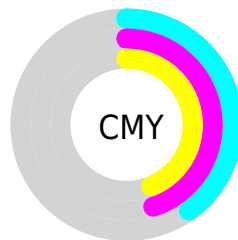
- Red (60%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 139, 144 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, 139, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 152, 139, 144

255, 255, 255

 206, 192, 198

 235, 220, 226

 255, 249, 254

 152, 139, 144

 126, 114, 118

 101, 89, 94


 77, 66, 70

 54, 44, 48


 33, 23, 27

 5, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 152, 139, 144

 152, 124, 135


 152, 139, 144

 152, 154, 153

 152, 109, 125

 152, 169, 163

 152, 93, 116

 152, 185, 172

 152, 78, 107

 152, 200, 181

 152, 63, 97

 152, 215, 191

 152, 48, 88

 152, 230, 200

 152, 33, 79

 152, 245, 209

 152, 17, 69

 152, 255, 219

 152, 2, 60

 152, 255, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 140, 149



152, 139, 144



154, 139, 139

Triad

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



152, 139, 144



143, 143, 133



131, 145, 150

Complementary

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



152, 139, 144



139, 152, 147

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.



130, 145, 146



152, 139, 144



137, 144, 136

Square

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



152, 139, 144



148, 141, 132



132, 145, 140



135, 143, 152

Rectangle

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



152, 139, 144



153, 139, 136



132, 145, 140



130, 145, 149

Sweetspot

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



152, 139, 144



196, 190, 193



147, 139, 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, 139, 144



196, 177, 184



152, 140, 139



77, 69, 72



140, 0, 54



13, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



152, 139, 144



196, 177, 184



139, 151, 152



77, 69, 72



140, 0, 54



13, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 139, 144 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

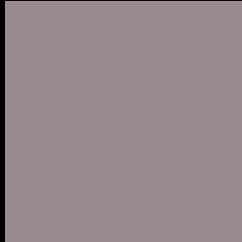
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 139, 144 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

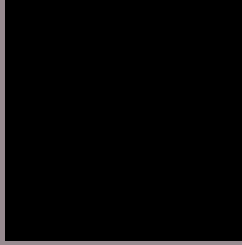
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 139, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 139, 144.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 139, 144.

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, 139, 144

Protanopia
144, 142, 145

Deuteranopia
155, 138, 144



Tritanopia

153, 138, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color

152, 139, 144

Protanomaly

147, 141, 145

Deuteranomaly

154, 138, 144

Tritanomaly

153, 138, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color

152, 139, 144

Achromatopsia

143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly

146, 142, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 139, 144 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, 139, 144) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 139, 144)  
}
```

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, 139, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 139, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 139, 144 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

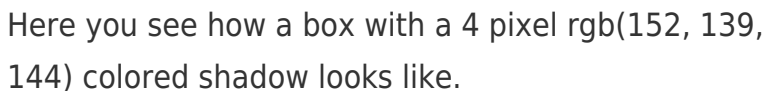
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(152, 139, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 139, 144) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 139, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 139, 144); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 139, 144); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 139, 144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 139, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 139, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
139, 144) }
```

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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