

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 142, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 142, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 142, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	988E94
RGB	152, 142, 148
RGB Percent	60%, 56%, 58%
CMY	0.4039, 0.4431, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.03, 0.40
HSL	324°, 5%, 58%
HSV	324°, 7%, 60%
XYZ	27.9672, 28.1595, 31.9783
YIQ	145.6740, 4.0340, 3.9860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

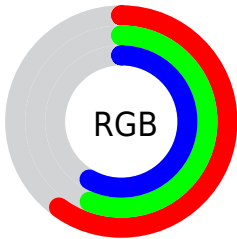
Format	Color
R_{YB}	152, 142, 148
Decimal	9997972
CIE Lab	60.03, 4.84, -1.85
CIE LCh	60, 5.178, 339.054
Yxy	28.1595, 0.3174, 0.3196
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288188052 (0xFF988E94)
YUV	145.6740, 1.1467, 5.5479
Hunter-Lab	53.0655, 1.2103, 1.4166

Details

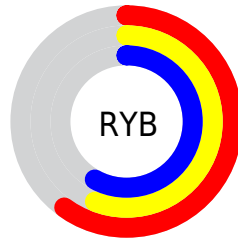
The RGB color **152, 142, 148** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **142, 152, 146**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 196, 202**, and **101, 92, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 127, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 157, 154**.

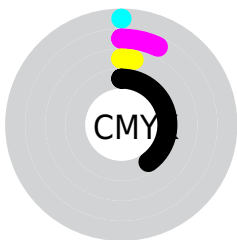
Distribution



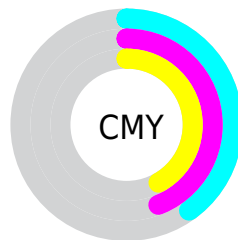
- Red (60%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 142, 148 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, 142, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 152, 142, 148

255, 255, 255


 206, 196, 202

 234, 224, 230

 255, 252, 255

 152, 142, 148

 126, 116, 122

 101, 92, 97

 77, 68, 74

 54, 46, 51


 33, 25, 30


 11, 0, 5

 0, 0, 0

 152, 142, 148

 152, 127, 142

 152, 142, 148

 152, 157, 154

152, 112, 136

152, 172, 160

152, 96, 130

152, 188, 166

152, 81, 124

152, 203, 172

152, 66, 118

152, 218, 178

152, 51, 112

152, 233, 184

152, 36, 105

152, 248, 191

152, 20, 99

152, 255, 197

152, 5, 93

152, 255, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

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



147, 143, 152



152, 142, 148



155, 142, 143

Triad

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



152, 142, 148



147, 145, 136



134, 147, 150

Complementary

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



152, 142, 148



142, 152, 146

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.



134, 147, 146



152, 142, 148



142, 146, 138

Square

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



152, 142, 148



152, 143, 136



137, 147, 141



137, 146, 153

Rectangle

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



152, 142, 148



155, 142, 140



137, 147, 141



134, 147, 149

Sweetspot

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



152, 142, 148



196, 192, 195



146, 142, 152



99, 97, 99



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



152, 142, 148



196, 181, 190



152, 142, 143



77, 69, 73



140, 0, 84



13, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



152, 142, 148



196, 181, 190



142, 152, 151



77, 69, 73



140, 0, 84



13, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 142, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

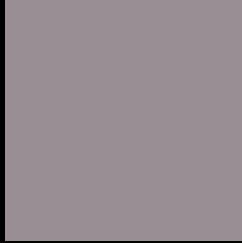
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

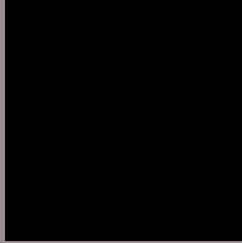
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 142, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 142, 148.

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, 142, 148

Protanopia

146, 144, 149

Deuteranopia

157, 140, 148



Tritanopia
153, 141, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color

152, 142, 148

Protanomaly

148, 143, 149

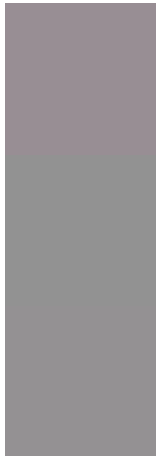
Deuteranomaly

155, 141, 148

Tritanomaly

153, 141, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color

152, 142, 148

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

148, 145, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 142, 148 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, 142, 148) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 142, 148)  
}
```

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, 142, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 142, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 142, 148 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

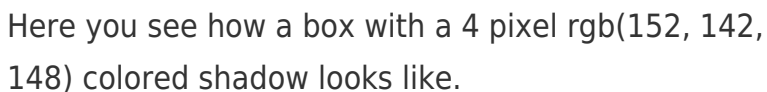
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(152, 142, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 142, 148) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 142, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 142, 148); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 142, 148); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 142, 148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 142, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 142, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
142, 148) }
```

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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