

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 157, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 157, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 157, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	989D8F
RGB	152, 157, 143
RGB Percent	60%, 62%, 56%
CMY	0.4039, 0.3843, 0.4392
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.09, 0.38
HSL	81°, 7%, 59%
HSV	81°, 9%, 62%
XYZ	29.9638, 32.7725, 30.7331
YIQ	153.9090, 1.5140, -5.4140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

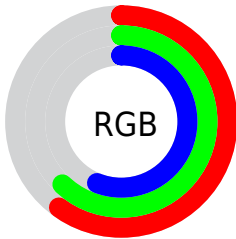
Format	Color
RYB	143, 157, 148
Decimal	10001807
CIELab	63.98, -4.43, 6.70
CIELCh	64, 8.029, 123.485
Yxy	32.7725, 0.3206, 0.3506
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288191887 (0xFF989D8F)
YUV	153.9090, -5.3781, -1.6742
Hunter-Lab	57.2473, -6.7541, 8.2434

Details

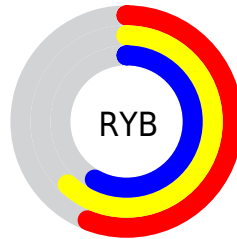
The RGB color **152, 157, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 143, 157**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 212, 197**, and **101, 106, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 157, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 157, 159**.

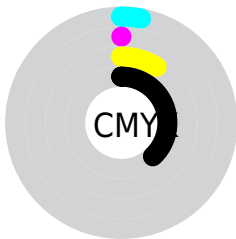
Distribution



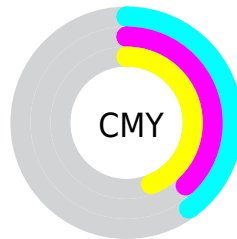
- Red (60%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 157, 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, 157, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 152, 157, 143

255, 255, 255

■ 206, 212, 197

■ 234, 240, 225

255, 255, 253

■ 152, 157, 143

■ 146, 157, 127

■ 152, 157, 143

■ 126, 131, 117

■ 101, 106, 93

■ 77, 82, 69

■ 54, 59, 47


■ 33, 37, 26

■ 11, 16, 0


■ 0, 0, 0

■ 152, 157, 143


■ 158, 157, 159

 141, 157, 112

 163, 157, 174


 135, 157, 96

 169, 157, 190

 130, 157, 80


 174, 157, 206


 124, 157, 65

 180, 157, 222

 118, 157, 49


 186, 157, 237

 113, 157, 33

 191, 157, 253

 107, 157, 17

 197, 157, 255

 102, 157, 2

 202, 157, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 155, 141



152, 157, 143



144, 159, 148

Triad

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



152, 157, 143



141, 157, 168



170, 150, 154

Complementary

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



152, 157, 143



148, 143, 157

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.



165, 151, 162



152, 157, 143



149, 155, 169

Square

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



152, 157, 143



138, 159, 163



158, 153, 167



170, 151, 147

Rectangle

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



152, 157, 143



140, 159, 153



158, 153, 167



169, 150, 157

Sweetspot

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



152, 157, 143



202, 204, 198



157, 148, 143



101, 102, 98



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



152, 157, 143



196, 204, 182



145, 157, 143



76, 79, 71



92, 143, 0



10, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



148, 143, 157



190, 182, 204



155, 143, 157



74, 71, 79



51, 0, 143



5, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 157, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

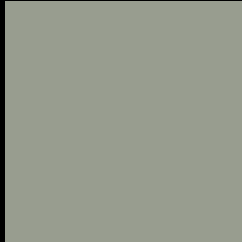
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 157, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

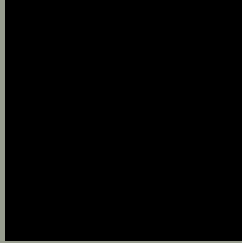
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

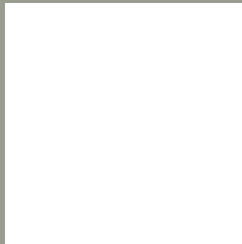
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 152, 157, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 157, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 157, 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, 157, 143

Protanopia
161, 154, 142

Deuteranopia
174, 150, 144



Tritanopia
155, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color

152, 157, 143

Protanomaly

158, 155, 142

Deuteranomaly

166, 153, 144

Tritanomaly

154, 155, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

152, 157, 143

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

153, 155, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 157, 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, 157, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 157, 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, 157, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 157, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 157, 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, 157, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 157, 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, 157, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 157, 143); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 157, 143); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 157, 143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 157, 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, 157, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
157, 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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