

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 157, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 157, 172) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 157, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	989DAC
RGB	152, 157, 172
RGB Percent	60%, 62%, 67%
CMY	0.4039, 0.3843, 0.3255
CMYK	0.12, 0.09, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	225°, 11%, 64%
HSV	225°, 12%, 67%
XYZ	32.4523, 33.7679, 43.8372
YIQ	157.2150, -7.7950, 3.6050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

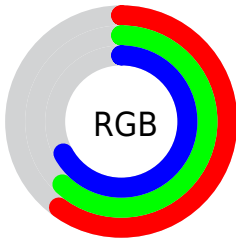
Format	Color
RYB	152, 156, 172
Decimal	10001836
CIELab	64.78, 1.29, -8.41
CIElCh	65, 8.506, 278.694
Yxy	33.7679, 0.2949, 0.3068
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288191916 (0xFF989DAC)
YUV	157.2150, 7.2890, -4.5736
Hunter-Lab	58.1102, -2.0075, -4.0501

Details

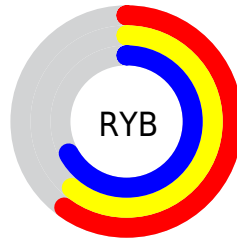
The RGB color **152, 157, 172** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **172, 167, 152**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 212, 227**, and **101, 106, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 144, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 170, 172**.

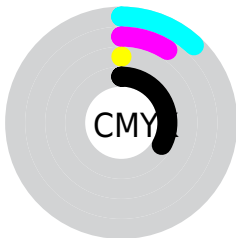
Distribution



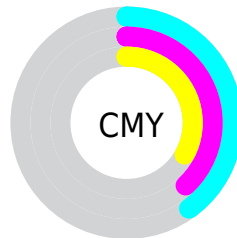
- Red (60%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 157, 172 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, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 152, 157, 172

255, 255, 255

 206, 212, 227


 235, 240, 255

 152, 157, 172


 126, 131, 145

 101, 106, 120


 77, 82, 95

 54, 59, 71


 32, 37, 49

 11, 16, 28

 0, 0, 0

 152, 157, 172

 135, 144, 172

 152, 157, 172

 169, 170, 172

■ 118, 131, 172

■ 186, 183, 172

■ 100, 118, 172

■ 204, 196, 172

■ 83, 105, 172

■ 221, 209, 172

■ 66, 93, 172

■ 238, 221, 172

■ 49, 80, 172

■ 255, 234, 172

■ 32, 67, 172

■ 255, 247, 172

■ 14, 54, 172

■ 255, 255, 172

■ 0, 43, 172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144, 159, 171



152, 157, 172



161, 155, 169

Triad

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



152, 157, 172



173, 153, 148



144, 161, 151

Complementary

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



152, 157, 172



172, 167, 152

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.



152, 160, 145



152, 157, 172



169, 155, 143

Square

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



152, 157, 172



173, 152, 155



161, 157, 142



139, 162, 159

Rectangle

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



152, 157, 172



167, 153, 165



161, 157, 142



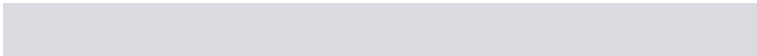
147, 161, 149

Sweetspot

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



152, 157, 172



218, 219, 224



152, 172, 167



108, 109, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



152, 157, 172



193, 201, 224



157, 152, 172



78, 80, 87



0, 38, 150



0, 6, 23

Inverse Universe

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



172, 152, 157



224, 193, 201



167, 172, 152



87, 78, 80



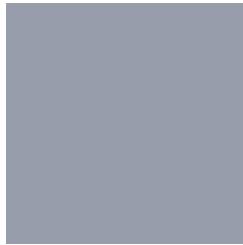
150, 0, 38



23, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 157, 172 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

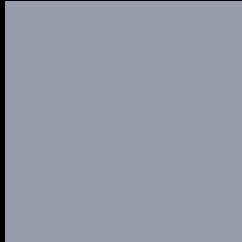
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

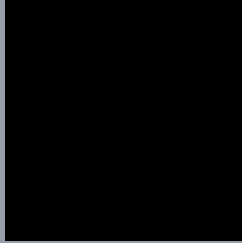
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

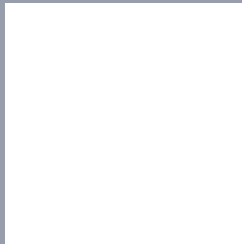
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 152, 157, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 157, 172.

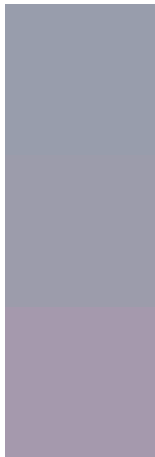


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 157, 172.

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, 172](#)

Protanopia
[156, 156, 171](#)

Deuteranopia
[165, 153, 173](#)



Tritanopia
152, 157, 170

Trichromacy



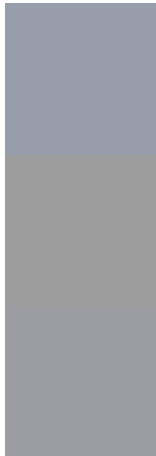
Original Color
152, 157, 172

Protanomaly
155, 156, 171

Deuteranomaly
160, 154, 173

Tritanomaly
152, 157, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
152, 157, 172

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
155, 157, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 157, 172 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, 172) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 157, 172)  
}
```

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, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 157, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 157, 172 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, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 157, 172) }
```

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, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 157, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 157, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 157,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 157, 172 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, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
157, 172) }
```

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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