

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 164, 107)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 164, 107) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 164, 107)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98A46B
RGB	152, 164, 107
RGB Percent	60%, 64%, 42%
CMY	0.4039, 0.3569, 0.5804
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.35, 0.36
HSL	73°, 24%, 53%
HSV	73°, 35%, 64%
XYZ	28.8782, 34.2879, 19.0061
YIQ	153.9140, 11.1450, -20.2710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

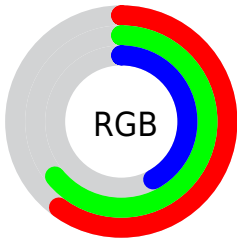
Format	Color
RYB	107, 164, 119
Decimal	10003563
CIELab	65.19, -13.82, 28.21
CIELCh	65, 31.414, 116.106
Yxy	34.2879, 0.3514, 0.4173
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288193643 (0xFF98A46B)
YUV	153.9140, -23.1286, -1.6786
Hunter-Lab	58.5558, -14.4412, 21.7447

Details

The RGB color **152, 164, 107** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **119, 107, 164**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 219, 159**, and **100, 112, 59** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 164, 91**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 164, 123**.

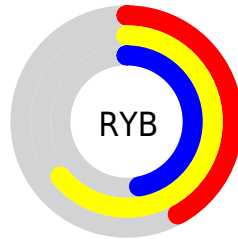
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (64%)

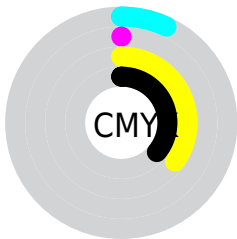
Blue (42%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (47%)

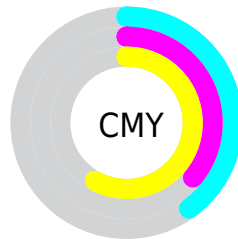


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 164, 107 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, 164, 107 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 152, 164, 107


255, 255, 255

 207, 219, 159


 235, 247, 186

 255, 255, 214

 255, 255, 243


 152, 164, 107

 126, 138, 82

 100, 112, 59

 75, 88, 36

 52, 65, 13


 31, 42, 0


 0, 23, 0

 0, 0, 0

 152, 164, 107

 149, 164, 91

 152, 164, 107

 155, 164, 123

■ 145, 164, 74

■ 159, 164, 140

■ 142, 164, 58

■ 162, 164, 156

■ 138, 164, 41

■ 166, 164, 173

■ 135, 164, 25

■ 169, 164, 189

■ 131, 164, 9

■ 173, 164, 205

■ 129, 164, 0

■ 176, 164, 222

■ 180, 164, 238

■ 183, 164, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 155, 102



152, 164, 107



119, 170, 126

Triad

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



152, 164, 107



73, 169, 204



210, 137, 163

Complementary

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



152, 164, 107



119, 107, 164

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.



191, 143, 190



152, 164, 107



114, 162, 214

Square

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



152, 164, 107



61, 173, 182



157, 152, 209



214, 138, 135

Rectangle

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



152, 164, 107



97, 173, 144



157, 152, 209



205, 138, 173

Sweetspot

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



152, 164, 107



210, 214, 193



164, 118, 107



104, 107, 94



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



152, 164, 107



195, 214, 124



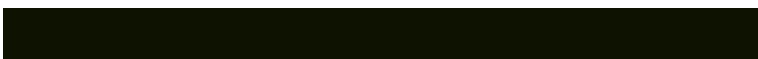
124, 164, 107



80, 82, 73



115, 145, 0



14, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



119, 107, 164



143, 124, 214



147, 107, 164



75, 73, 82



31, 0, 145



4, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 164, 107 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

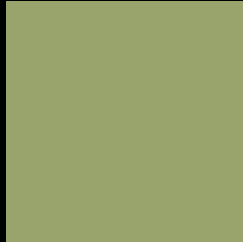
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 164, 107 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

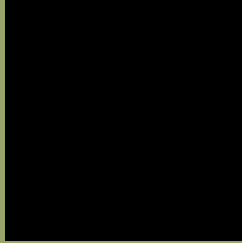
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 164, 107 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 164, 107.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 164, 107.

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, 164, 107

Protanopia
172, 158, 105

Deuteranopia
188, 151, 110



Tritanopia
160, 156, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color
152, 164, 107

Protanomaly
165, 160, 106

Deuteranomaly
175, 156, 109

Tritanomaly
157, 159, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color
152, 164, 107

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
153, 158, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 164, 107 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, 164, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 164, 107)  
}
```

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, 164, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 164, 107) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 164, 107 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, 164, 107) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 164, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 164, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 164, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 164, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 164,  
107) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 164, 107 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 164, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
164, 107) }
```

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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