

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 166, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 166, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 166, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98A6A3
RGB	152, 166, 163
RGB Percent	60%, 65%, 64%
CMY	0.4039, 0.3490, 0.3608
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.02, 0.35
HSL	167°, 7%, 62%
HSV	167°, 8%, 65%
XYZ	33.1960, 36.5922, 39.9637
YIQ	161.4720, -7.3810, -3.9010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

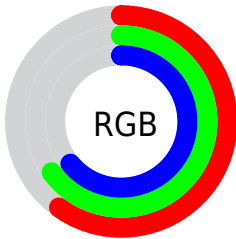
Format	Color
RYB	152, 160, 166
Decimal	10004131
CIELab	66.97, -5.51, -0.14
CIELCh	67, 5.515, 181.504
Yxy	36.5922, 0.3025, 0.3334
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288194211 (0xFF98A6A3)
YUV	161.4720, 0.7533, -8.3069
Hunter-Lab	60.4915, -7.9044, 3.1741

Details

The RGB color **152, 166, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 152, 155**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 221, 218**, and **101, 114, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 166, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 166, 167**.

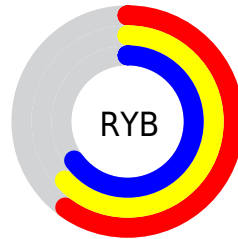
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (65%)

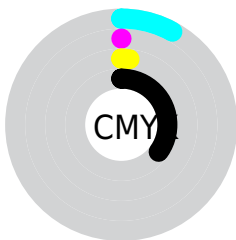
Blue (64%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (65%)

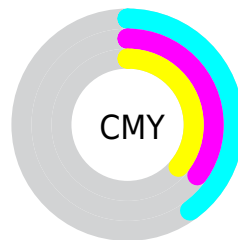


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 166, 163 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, 166, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 152, 166, 163


255, 255, 255

 206, 221, 218

 235, 250, 246

 152, 166, 163


 126, 140, 137

 101, 114, 111

 77, 90, 87

 54, 66, 64


 33, 44, 42

 11, 24, 21

 0, 0, 0

 152, 166, 163


 135, 166, 159


 152, 166, 163


 169, 166, 167

 119, 166, 156


 185, 166, 170

 102, 166, 152


 202, 166, 174

 86, 166, 149

 218, 166, 177

 69, 166, 145


 235, 166, 181

 52, 166, 142

 252, 166, 184

 36, 166, 138

 255, 166, 188

 19, 166, 135

 255, 166, 191

 3, 166, 131

 255, 166, 195

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 165, 158



152, 166, 163



151, 166, 168

Triad

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



152, 166, 163



164, 162, 171



172, 161, 154

Complementary

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



152, 166, 163



166, 152, 155

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.



174, 160, 158



152, 166, 163



170, 160, 168

Square

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



152, 166, 163



158, 163, 173



173, 160, 163



167, 163, 153

Rectangle

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



152, 166, 163



152, 165, 170



173, 160, 163



173, 161, 155

Sweetspot

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



152, 166, 163



210, 217, 215



155, 166, 152



105, 110, 109



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



152, 166, 163



195, 217, 212



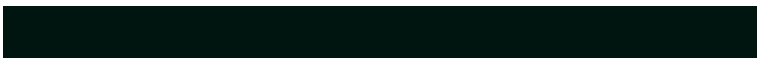
152, 162, 166



76, 84, 82



0, 148, 116



0, 20, 16

Inverse Universe

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



166, 152, 155



217, 195, 200



166, 156, 152



84, 76, 78



148, 0, 32



20, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 166, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

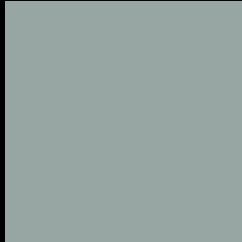
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

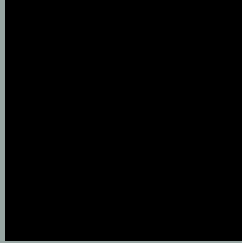
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

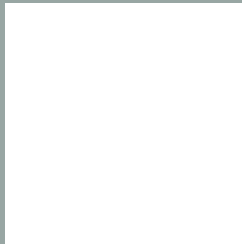
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 152, 166, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 166, 163.



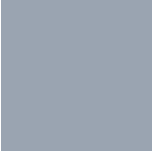
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 166, 163.

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





Tritanopia

154, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

152, 166, 163

Protanomaly

161, 163, 162

Deuteranomaly

168, 161, 164

Tritanomaly

153, 165, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color

152, 166, 163

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

158, 163, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 166, 163 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, 166, 163) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 166, 163)  
}
```

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, 166, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 166, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 166, 163 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, 166, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 166, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 166, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 166, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 166, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 166,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 166, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 166, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
166, 163) }
```

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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