

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 132, 134)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 132, 134) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 132, 134)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	998486
RGB	153, 132, 134
RGB Percent	60%, 52%, 53%
CMY	0.4000, 0.4824, 0.4745
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.12, 0.40
HSL	354°, 9%, 56%
HSV	354°, 14%, 60%
XYZ	25.6912, 24.9961, 26.0249
YIQ	138.5070, 11.8740, 5.0740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

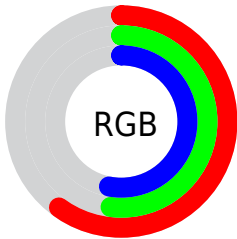
Format	Color
R_{YB}	153, 132, 134
Decimal	10060934
CIE _{Lab}	57.07, 8.32, 1.87
CIE _{LCh}	57, 8.528, 12.640
Yxy	24.9961, 0.3349, 0.3258
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288251014 (0xFF998486)
YUV	138.5070, -2.2220, 12.7104
Hunter-Lab	49.9961, 4.2317, 4.1345

Details

The RGB color **153, 132, 134** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **132, 153, 151**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 185, 187**, and **102, 83, 84** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 117, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 147, 148**.

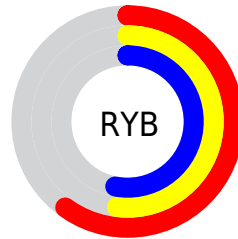
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (52%)

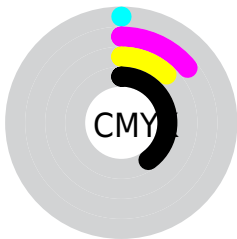
Blue (53%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (53%)

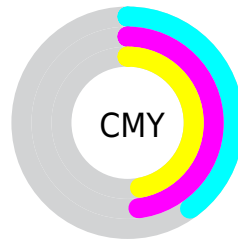


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 132, 134 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 153, 132, 134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 132, 134

255, 255, 255

 207, 185, 187

 236, 213, 215

 255, 241, 243

 153, 132, 134

 127, 107, 109

 102, 83, 84

 78, 59, 61

 55, 38, 40

 33, 17, 19

 0, 0, 0

 153, 132, 134

 153, 117, 120

 153, 101, 106

 153, 132, 134

 153, 147, 148

 153, 163, 162

■ 153, 86, 92

■ 153, 178, 176

■ 153, 71, 79

■ 153, 193, 189

■ 153, 56, 65

■ 153, 209, 203

■ 153, 40, 51

■ 153, 224, 217

■ 153, 25, 37

■ 153, 239, 231

■ 153, 10, 23

■ 153, 254, 245

■ 153, 0, 15

■ 153, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 132, 142



153, 132, 134



152, 133, 127

Triad

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



153, 132, 134



131, 140, 126



125, 139, 151

Complementary

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



153, 132, 134



132, 153, 151

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.



119, 141, 147



153, 132, 134



124, 141, 132

Square

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



153, 132, 134



140, 137, 123



119, 141, 140



133, 137, 151

Rectangle

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



153, 132, 134



149, 134, 124



119, 141, 140



122, 140, 150

Sweetspot

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



153, 132, 134



199, 191, 192



151, 132, 153



99, 94, 95



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



153, 132, 134



199, 167, 170



153, 140, 132



77, 69, 70



140, 0, 13



13, 0, 1

Inverse Universe

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



153, 132, 134



199, 167, 170



132, 145, 153



77, 69, 70



140, 0, 13



13, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 132, 134 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 153, 132, 134 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

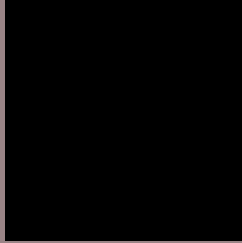
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 153, 132, 134 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 132, 134.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 132, 134.

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


153, 132, 134

Protanopia

140, 136, 137

Deuteranopia

151, 133, 134



Tritanopia
154, 131, 141

Trichromacy



Original Color

153, 132, 134

Protanomaly

145, 135, 136

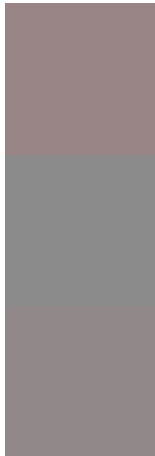
Deuteranomaly

152, 133, 134

Tritanomaly

154, 131, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color

153, 132, 134

Achromatopsia

139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly

144, 136, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 132, 134 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(153, 132, 134) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 132, 134)  
}
```

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(153, 132, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 132, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 132, 134 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(153, 132, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 132, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 132, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 132, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 132, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 132,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 132, 134 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 132, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
132, 134) }
```

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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