

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 136, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 136, 159) contains.

RGB(153, 136, 159)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(153, 136, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99889F
RGB	153, 136, 159
RGB Percent	60%, 53%, 62%
CMY	0.4000, 0.4667, 0.3765
CMYK	0.04, 0.14, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	284°, 11%, 58%
HSV	284°, 14%, 62%
XYZ	28.1990, 26.8838, 36.5037
YIQ	143.7050, 2.7490, 10.7570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

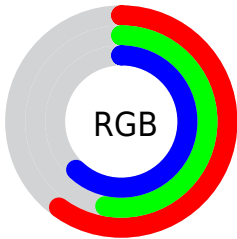
Format	Color
R _Y B	153, 136, 159
Decimal	10061983
CIE Lab	58.87, 10.78, -9.86
CIE LCh	59, 14.606, 317.553
Yxy	26.8838, 0.3079, 0.2935
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288252063 (0xFF99889F)
YUV	143.7050, 7.5404, 8.1517
Hunter-Lab	51.8496, 6.3425, -5.4473




Details

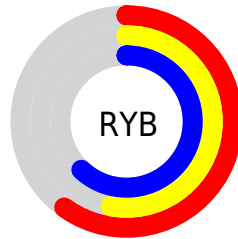
The RGB color **153, 136, 159** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **142, 159, 136**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.




A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 189, 214**, and **102, 86, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 120, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 152, 159**.

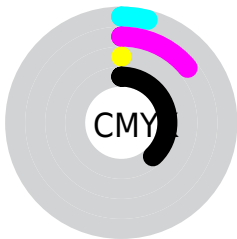
Distribution







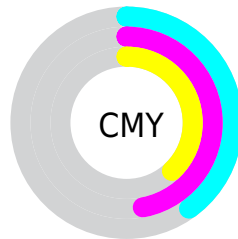
-  Red (60%)
-  Green (53%)
-  Blue (62%)






-  Red (60%)
-  Yellow (53%)
-  Blue (62%)



-  Cyan (4%)
-  Magenta (14%)
-  Yellow (0%)
-  Black (38%)



-  Cyan (40%)
-  Magenta (47%)
-  Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 136, 159 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, 136, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 136, 159


255, 255, 255

 207, 189, 214

 236, 217, 242

 255, 246, 255

 153, 136, 159

 127, 111, 133

 102, 86, 108

 78, 63, 83

 55, 41, 60


 33, 20, 38


 6, 0, 18

 0, 0, 0


 153, 136, 159


 149, 120, 159

 153, 136, 159


 157, 152, 159

 145, 104, 159

 161, 168, 159

 141, 88, 159

 165, 184, 159

 136, 72, 159


 170, 200, 159

 132, 57, 159

 174, 216, 159

 128, 41, 159

 178, 231, 159

 124, 25, 159

 182, 247, 159

 120, 9, 159

 186, 255, 159

 118, 0, 159

 190, 255, 159

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 140, 166



153, 136, 159



164, 133, 148

Triad

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



153, 136, 159



157, 139, 117



108, 149, 149

Complementary

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



153, 136, 159



142, 159, 136

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.



116, 149, 136



153, 136, 159



144, 143, 117

Square

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



153, 136, 159



166, 135, 123



129, 147, 124



110, 148, 160

Rectangle

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



153, 136, 159



168, 133, 139



129, 147, 124



110, 149, 144

Sweetspot

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



153, 136, 159



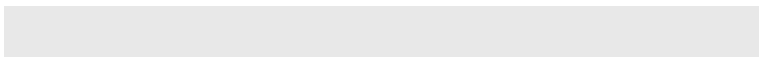
204, 198, 207



136, 142, 159



103, 99, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



153, 136, 159



197, 171, 207



159, 136, 154



77, 71, 79



106, 0, 143



11, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



159, 136, 142



207, 171, 181



136, 159, 141



79, 71, 73



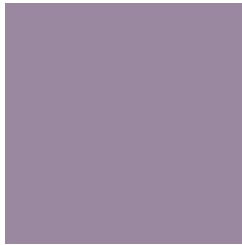
143, 0, 37



15, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 136, 159 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

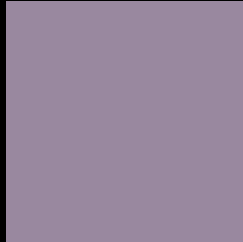
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

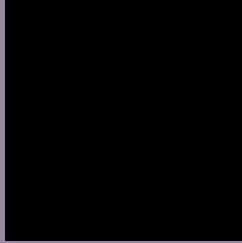
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 136, 159.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 136, 159.

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, 136, 159

Protanopia
138, 141, 162

Deuteranopia
148, 138, 159



Tritanopia
151, 138, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color

153, 136, 159

Protanomaly

143, 139, 161

Deuteranomaly

150, 137, 159

Tritanomaly

152, 137, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color

153, 136, 159

Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly

147, 141, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 136, 159 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, 136, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 136, 159)  
}
```

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, 136, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 136, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 136, 159 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, 136, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 136, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 136, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 136, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 136, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 136,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 136, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 136, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
136, 159) }
```

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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