

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 137, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 137, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 137, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9989A0
RGB	153, 137, 160
RGB Percent	60%, 54%, 63%
CMY	0.4000, 0.4627, 0.3725
CMYK	0.04, 0.14, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	282°, 11%, 58%
HSV	282°, 14%, 63%
XYZ	28.4277, 27.2017, 37.0099
YIQ	144.4060, 2.1530, 10.5450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

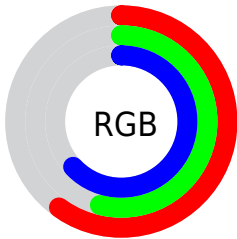
Format	Color
RYB	153, 137, 160
Decimal	10062240
CIELab	59.16, 10.41, -9.99
CIELCh	59, 14.428, 316.179
Yxy	27.2017, 0.3069, 0.2936
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288252320 (0xFF9989A0)
YUV	144.4060, 7.6878, 7.5369
Hunter-Lab	52.1552, 6.0214, -5.5641

Details

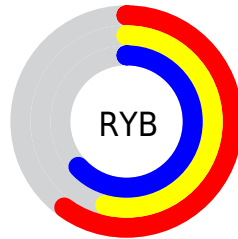
The RGB color **153, 137, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **144, 160, 137**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 190, 215**, and **102, 87, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 121, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 153, 160**.

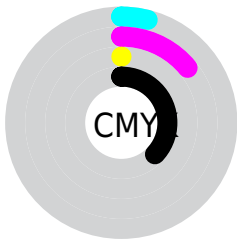
Distribution



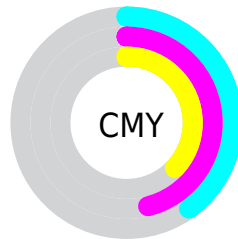
- Red (60%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 137, 160 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, 137, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 137, 160


255, 255, 255

 207, 190, 215

 236, 218, 243

 255, 247, 255

 153, 137, 160

 127, 112, 134

 102, 87, 109

 78, 64, 84

 55, 42, 61

 33, 21, 39

 8, 0, 19

 0, 0, 0

 153, 137, 160

 148, 121, 160


 153, 137, 160

 158, 153, 160

 143, 105, 160


 163, 169, 160

 138, 89, 160

 168, 185, 160

 134, 73, 160

 172, 201, 160

 129, 57, 160


 177, 217, 160

 124, 41, 160


 182, 233, 160

 119, 25, 160

 187, 249, 160

 114, 9, 160

 192, 255, 160

 111, 0, 160

 197, 255, 160

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 141, 167



153, 137, 160



164, 134, 149

Triad

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



153, 137, 160



158, 140, 118



110, 150, 149

Complementary

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



153, 137, 160



144, 160, 137

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.



117, 149, 136



153, 137, 160



145, 144, 118

Square

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



153, 137, 160



167, 136, 125



131, 147, 125



111, 148, 160

Rectangle

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



153, 137, 160



168, 134, 140



131, 147, 125



111, 150, 145

Sweetspot

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



153, 137, 160



207, 201, 209



137, 144, 160



103, 99, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



153, 137, 160



198, 174, 209



160, 137, 156



77, 71, 79



99, 0, 143



11, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



160, 137, 144



209, 174, 184



137, 160, 141



79, 71, 74



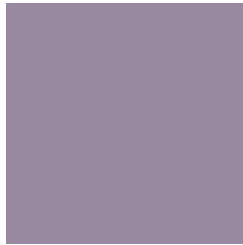
143, 0, 43



15, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 137, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

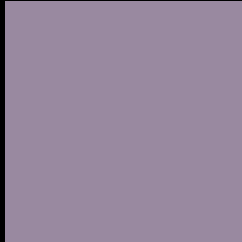
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 137, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

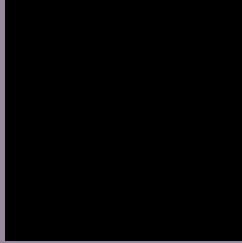
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 137, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 137, 160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 137, 160.

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, 137, 160

Protanopia
139, 141, 163

Deuteranopia
148, 139, 160



Tritanopia
151, 139, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color

153, 137, 160

Protanomaly

144, 140, 162

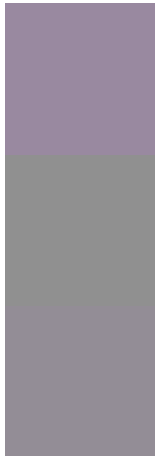
Deuteranomaly

150, 138, 160

Tritanomaly

152, 138, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color

153, 137, 160

Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly

147, 141, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 137, 160 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, 137, 160) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 137, 160)  
}
```

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, 137, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 137, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 137, 160 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

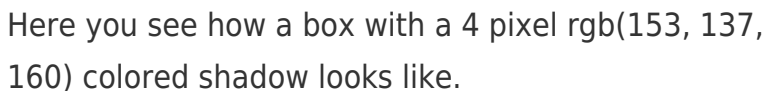
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(153, 137, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 137, 160) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 137, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 137, 160); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 137, 160); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 137, 160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 137, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 137, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
137, 160) }
```

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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