

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 141, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 141, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 141, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	998D8A
RGB	153, 141, 138
RGB Percent	60%, 55%, 54%
CMY	0.4000, 0.4471, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.10, 0.40
HSL	12°, 7%, 57%
HSV	12°, 10%, 60%
XYZ	27.2492, 27.6570, 27.9469
YIQ	144.2460, 8.1150, 1.6110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

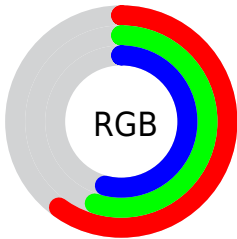
Format	Color
R_{YB}	153, 142, 138
Decimal	10063242
CIE Lab	59.58, 3.93, 3.20
CIE LCh	60, 5.068, 39.211
Yxy	27.6570, 0.3289, 0.3338
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288253322 (0xFF998D8A)
YUV	144.2460, -3.0793, 7.6773
Hunter-Lab	52.5900, 0.4563, 5.3056

Details

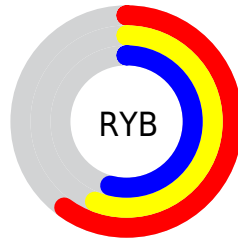
The RGB color **153, 141, 138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **138, 150, 153**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 195, 191**, and **102, 91, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 129, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 153, 153**.

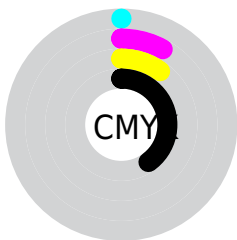
Distribution



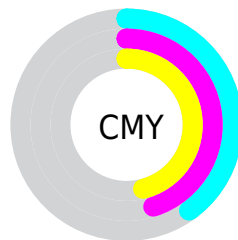
- Red (60%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (46%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 141, 138 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, 141, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 141, 138


255, 255, 255

 207, 195, 191


 236, 222, 219

 255, 251, 248

 153, 141, 138

 127, 115, 113

 102, 91, 88

 78, 67, 65

 55, 45, 43

 33, 25, 22

 5, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 153, 141, 138


 153, 129, 123


 153, 141, 138

 153, 153, 153

 153, 117, 107

 153, 165, 169

 153, 104, 92

 153, 178, 184

 153, 92, 77

 153, 190, 199

 153, 80, 62

 153, 202, 214

 153, 68, 46

 153, 214, 230

 153, 55, 31

 153, 227, 245

 153, 43, 16

 153, 239, 255

 153, 31, 0

 153, 251, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 141, 142



153, 141, 138



150, 142, 135

Triad

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



153, 141, 138



136, 146, 140



141, 143, 152

Complementary

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



153, 141, 138



138, 150, 153

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.



136, 145, 152



153, 141, 138



133, 146, 145

Square

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



153, 141, 138



141, 145, 137



133, 146, 149



146, 142, 150

Rectangle

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



153, 141, 138



148, 143, 135



133, 146, 149



139, 144, 152

Sweetspot

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



153, 141, 138



199, 194, 193



153, 138, 150



99, 96, 95



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



153, 141, 138



199, 180, 175



153, 148, 138



77, 70, 69



140, 28, 0



13, 3, 0

Inverse Universe

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



138, 150, 153



175, 194, 199



138, 143, 153



69, 75, 77



0, 112, 140



0, 10, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 141, 138 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

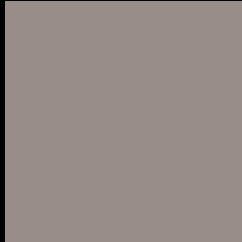
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 141, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

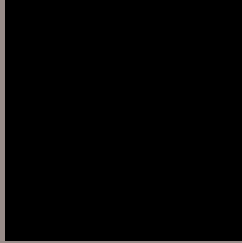
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 141, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 141, 138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 141, 138.

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, 141, 138

Protanopia

147, 143, 139

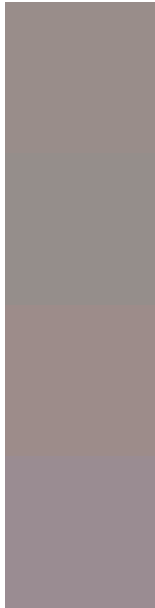
Deuteranopia

159, 139, 138



Tritanopia
155, 139, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color

153, 141, 138

Protanomaly

149, 142, 139

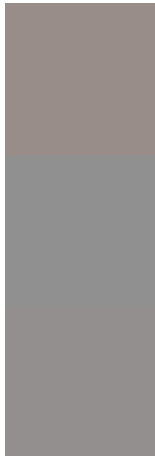
Deuteranomaly

157, 140, 138

Tritanomaly

154, 140, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color

153, 141, 138

Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly

147, 143, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 141, 138 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, 141, 138) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 141, 138)  
}
```

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, 141, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 141, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 141, 138 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, 141, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 141, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 141, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 141, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 141, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 141,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 141, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 141, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
141, 138) }
```

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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