

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 141, 141)

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

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Color

RGB(153, 141, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	998D8D
RGB	153, 141, 141
RGB Percent	60%, 55%, 55%
CMY	0.4000, 0.4471, 0.4471
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.08, 0.40
HSL	0°, 6%, 58%
HSV	0°, 8%, 60%
XYZ	27.4695, 27.7451, 29.1069
YIQ	144.5880, 7.1520, 2.5440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

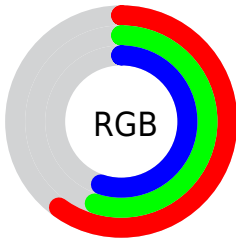
Format	Color
R_{YB}	153, 141, 141
Decimal	10063245
CIE _{Lab}	59.66, 4.47, 1.61
CIE _{LCh}	60, 4.747, 19.788
Yxy	27.7451, 0.3258, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288253325 (0xFF998D8D)
YUV	144.5880, -1.7689, 7.3773
Hunter-Lab	52.6737, 0.9094, 4.1086

Details

The RGB color **153, 141, 141** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **141, 153, 153**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 195, 195**, and **102, 91, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 126, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 156, 156**.

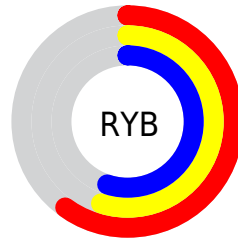
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (55%)

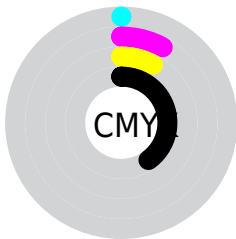
Blue (55%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (55%)

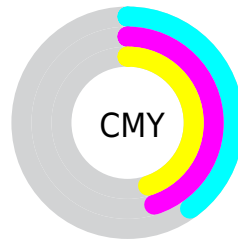


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (45%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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


 153, 141, 141


255, 255, 255

 207, 195, 195

 236, 222, 222

 255, 251, 251

 153, 141, 141

 127, 115, 115

 102, 91, 91

 78, 67, 68

 55, 45, 45

 34, 25, 25


 8, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 153, 141, 141

 153, 126, 126


 153, 141, 141

 153, 156, 156

 153, 110, 110

 153, 172, 172

 153, 95, 95

 153, 187, 187

 153, 80, 80

 153, 202, 202

 153, 65, 65

 153, 218, 218

 153, 49, 49

 153, 233, 233

 153, 34, 34

 153, 248, 248

 153, 19, 19

 153, 255, 255

 153, 3, 3

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 141, 145



153, 141, 141



152, 142, 137

Triad

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



153, 141, 141



139, 145, 138



138, 144, 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, 141



141, 153, 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.



135, 146, 150



153, 141, 141



135, 146, 142

Square

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



153, 141, 141



144, 144, 136



134, 146, 146



143, 143, 151

Rectangle

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



153, 141, 141



150, 142, 136



134, 146, 146



137, 145, 151

Sweetspot

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



153, 141, 141



199, 195, 195



153, 141, 153



99, 97, 97



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



153, 141, 141



199, 181, 181



153, 147, 141



77, 69, 69



140, 0, 0



13, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



141, 153, 153



181, 199, 199



141, 147, 153



69, 77, 77



0, 140, 140



0, 13, 13

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

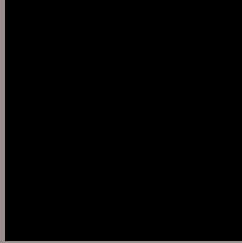
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

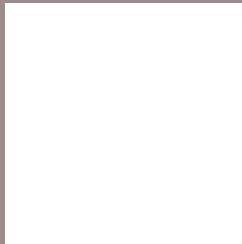
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 153, 141, 141 Background



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



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

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, 141

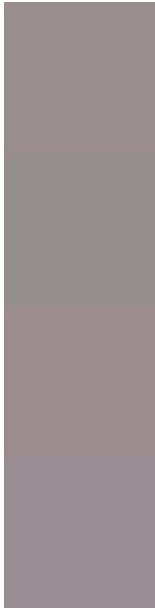
Protanopia
147, 143, 142

Deuteranopia
158, 139, 141



Tritanopia
154, 140, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color

153, 141, 141

Protanomaly

149, 142, 142

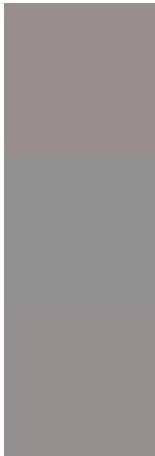
Deuteranomaly

156, 140, 141

Tritanomaly

154, 140, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color

153, 141, 141

Achromatopsia

145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly

148, 144, 144

CSS Examples

Text

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

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

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, 141) colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

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

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, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

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

Background

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

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

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

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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