

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 141, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 141, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 141, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	998D8F
RGB	153, 141, 143
RGB Percent	60%, 55%, 56%
CMY	0.4000, 0.4471, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.07, 0.40
HSL	350°, 6%, 58%
HSV	350°, 8%, 60%
XYZ	27.6197, 27.8052, 29.8978
YIQ	144.8160, 6.5100, 3.1660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

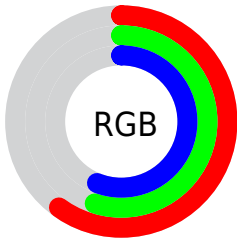
Format	Color
RYB	153, 141, 143
Decimal	10063247
CIELab	59.71, 4.83, 0.54
CIELCh	60, 4.864, 6.429
Yxy	27.8052, 0.3237, 0.3259
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288253327 (0xFF998D8F)
YUV	144.8160, -0.8953, 7.1774
Hunter-Lab	52.7307, 1.2174, 3.2945

Details

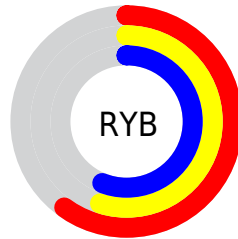
The RGB color **153, 141, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **141, 153, 151**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 195, 197**, and **102, 91, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 126, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 156, 156**.

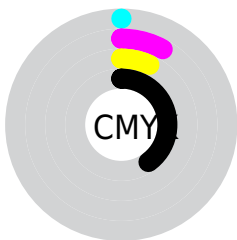
Distribution



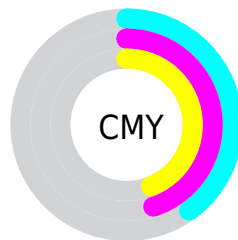
- Red (60%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 141, 143 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, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 141, 143


255, 255, 255

 207, 195, 197

 236, 222, 225

 255, 251, 253

 153, 141, 143

 127, 115, 117

 102, 91, 93

 78, 67, 69

 55, 45, 47

 34, 25, 26

 9, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 153, 141, 143

 153, 126, 130

 153, 141, 143

 153, 156, 156

■ 153, 110, 118

■ 153, 172, 169

■ 153, 95, 105

■ 153, 187, 181

■ 153, 80, 92

■ 153, 202, 194

■ 153, 65, 79

■ 153, 218, 207

■ 153, 49, 67

■ 153, 233, 219

■ 153, 34, 54

■ 153, 248, 232

■ 153, 19, 41

■ 153, 255, 245

■ 153, 3, 28

■ 153, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 141, 147



153, 141, 143



153, 141, 139

Triad

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



153, 141, 143



142, 145, 137



136, 145, 151

Complementary

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



153, 141, 143



141, 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.



134, 146, 149



153, 141, 143



137, 146, 140

Square

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



153, 141, 143



147, 144, 135



134, 146, 145



141, 144, 152

Rectangle

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



153, 141, 143



152, 142, 137



134, 146, 145



135, 146, 151

Sweetspot

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



153, 141, 143



199, 195, 196



151, 141, 153



99, 97, 98



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



153, 141, 143



199, 181, 184



153, 145, 141



77, 69, 70



140, 0, 23



13, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



153, 141, 143



199, 181, 184



141, 149, 153



77, 69, 70



140, 0, 23



13, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 141, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

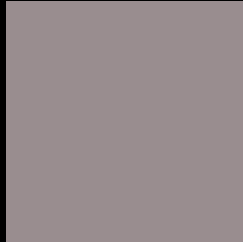
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

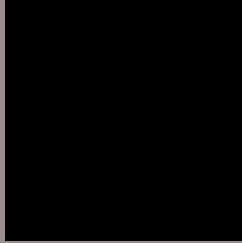
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 141, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 141, 143.

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, 143

Protanopia

146, 143, 144

Deuteranopia

158, 139, 143



Tritanopia
154, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color

153, 141, 143

Protanomaly

149, 142, 144

Deuteranomaly

156, 140, 143

Tritanomaly

154, 140, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color

153, 141, 143

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, 143 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, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 141, 143)  
}
```

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, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 141, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 141, 143 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, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 141, 143) }
```

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, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 141, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 141, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 141,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 141, 143 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, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
141, 143) }
```

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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