

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 142, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 142, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 142, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	998EA6
RGB	153, 142, 166
RGB Percent	60%, 56%, 65%
CMY	0.4000, 0.4431, 0.3490
CMYK	0.08, 0.14, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	268°, 12%, 60%
HSV	268°, 14%, 65%
XYZ	29.6928, 28.8715, 40.0842
YIQ	148.0250, -1.1480, 9.7960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

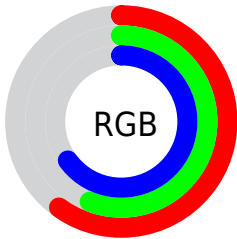
Format	Color
RYB	153, 142, 166
Decimal	10063526
CIELab	60.67, 8.80, -11.15
CIELCh	61, 14.208, 308.275
Yxy	28.8715, 0.3010, 0.2927
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288253606 (0xFF998EA6)
YUV	148.0250, 8.8617, 4.3631
Hunter-Lab	53.7322, 4.6091, -6.6178

Details

The RGB color **153, 142, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **155, 166, 142**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 196, 221**, and **102, 92, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 125, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 159, 166**.

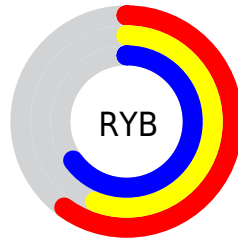
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (56%)

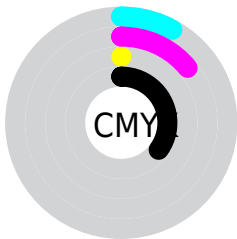
Blue (65%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (65%)

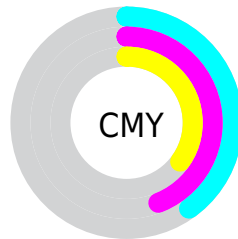


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 142, 166 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, 142, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 142, 166


255, 255, 255

 207, 196, 221

 236, 224, 250

 255, 252, 255

 153, 142, 166

 127, 116, 140

 102, 92, 114

 78, 68, 90


 55, 46, 66

 33, 25, 44

 12, 0, 24

 0, 0, 0


 153, 142, 166


 144, 125, 166


 153, 142, 166

 162, 159, 166

 135, 109, 166


 171, 175, 166

 126, 92, 166

 180, 192, 166

 117, 76, 166

 189, 208, 166

 108, 59, 166


 198, 225, 166

 99, 42, 166


 207, 242, 166

 90, 26, 166

 216, 255, 166

 81, 9, 166

 225, 255, 166

 76, 0, 166

 234, 255, 166

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 146, 171



153, 142, 166



166, 139, 156

Triad

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



153, 142, 166



165, 142, 123



115, 154, 149

Complementary

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



153, 142, 166



155, 166, 142

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.



125, 153, 137



153, 142, 166



153, 147, 122

Square

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



153, 142, 166



172, 139, 131



138, 150, 126



114, 153, 161

Rectangle

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



153, 142, 166



171, 138, 148



138, 150, 126



118, 154, 145

Sweetspot

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



153, 142, 166



212, 208, 217



142, 155, 166



107, 104, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



153, 142, 166



197, 180, 217



165, 142, 166



80, 76, 84



68, 0, 148



9, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 142, 155



217, 180, 200



143, 166, 142



84, 76, 80



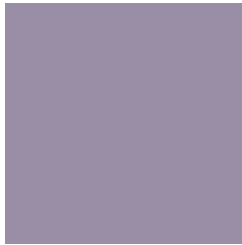
148, 0, 80



20, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 142, 166 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, 142, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

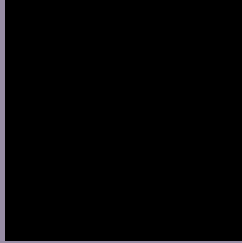
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 142, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 142, 166.

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, 142, 166

Protanopia
142, 145, 168

Deuteranopia
151, 143, 166



Tritanopia
151, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

153, 142, 166

Protanomaly

146, 144, 167

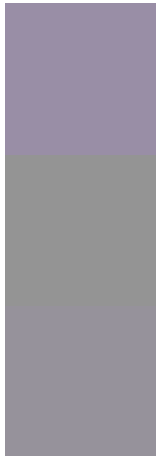
Deuteranomaly

152, 143, 166

Tritanomaly

152, 143, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

153, 142, 166

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

150, 146, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 142, 166 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, 142, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 142, 166)  
}
```

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, 142, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 142, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 142, 166 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, 142, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 142, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 142, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 142, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 142, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 142,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 142, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 142, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
142, 166) }
```

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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