

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 153, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 153, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 153, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9999A4
RGB	153, 153, 164
RGB Percent	60%, 60%, 64%
CMY	0.4000, 0.4000, 0.3569
CMYK	0.07, 0.07, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	240°, 6%, 62%
HSV	240°, 7%, 64%
XYZ	31.2289, 32.2351, 39.6980
YIQ	154.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

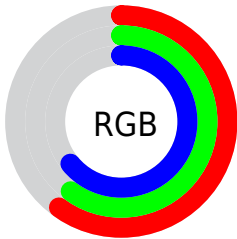
Format	Color
RYB	153, 153, 164
Decimal	10066340
CIELab	63.54, 2.19, -5.75
CIELCh	64, 6.149, 290.848
Yxy	32.2351, 0.3027, 0.3125
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288256420 (0xFF9999A4)
YUV	154.2540, 4.8048, -1.0998
Hunter-Lab	56.7760, -1.1762, -1.7127

Details

The RGB color **153, 153, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **164, 164, 153**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 207, 219**, and **102, 102, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 137, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 169, 164**.

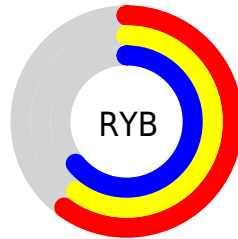
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (60%)

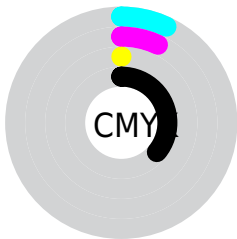
Blue (64%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (64%)

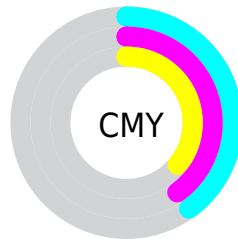


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 153, 164 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, 153, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 153, 164


255, 255, 255


 207, 207, 219

 236, 236, 247

 153, 153, 164

 127, 127, 138

 102, 102, 112

 78, 78, 88

 55, 55, 65

 34, 34, 43

 12, 12, 22

 0, 0, 0

 153, 153, 164

 137, 137, 164

 153, 153, 164

 169, 169, 164

■ 120, 120, 164

■ 186, 186, 164

■ 104, 104, 164

■ 202, 202, 164

■ 87, 87, 164

■ 219, 219, 164

■ 71, 71, 164

■ 235, 235, 164

■ 55, 55, 164

■ 251, 251, 164

■ 38, 38, 164

■ 255, 255, 164

■ 22, 22, 164

■ 5, 5, 164

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 155, 164



153, 153, 164



159, 151, 161

Triad

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



153, 153, 164



165, 151, 146



143, 157, 152

Complementary

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



153, 153, 164



164, 164, 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.



148, 156, 147



153, 153, 164



160, 153, 143

Square

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



153, 153, 164



166, 150, 150



154, 155, 144



141, 157, 157

Rectangle

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



153, 153, 164



163, 151, 158



154, 155, 144



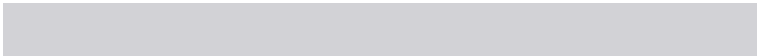
144, 157, 150

Sweetspot

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



153, 153, 164



210, 210, 214



153, 164, 164



105, 105, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



153, 153, 164



197, 197, 214



158, 153, 164



73, 73, 82



0, 0, 145



0, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



164, 153, 164



214, 197, 214



158, 164, 153



82, 73, 82



145, 0, 145



18, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 153, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 153, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

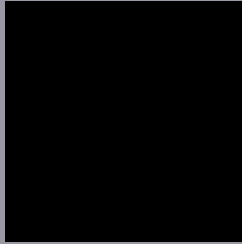
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

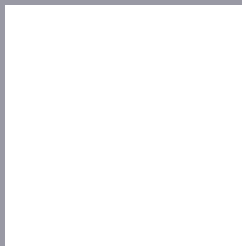
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 153, 153, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 153, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 153, 164.

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, 153, 164

Protanopia

154, 153, 164

Deuteranopia

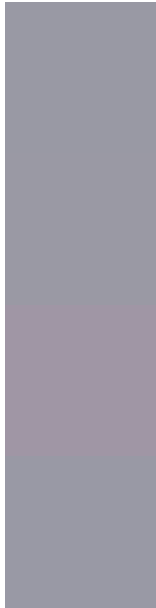
164, 149, 165



Tritanopia

153, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

153, 153, 164

Protanomaly

154, 153, 164

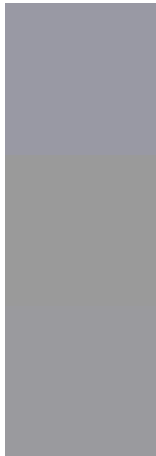
Deuteranomaly

160, 150, 165

Tritanomaly

153, 153, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color

153, 153, 164

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

154, 154, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 153, 164 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, 153, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 153, 164)  
}
```

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, 153, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 153, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 153, 164 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, 153, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 153, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 153, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 153, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 153, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 153,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 153, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 153, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
153, 164) }
```

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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