

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 168, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 168, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 168, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99A899
RGB	153, 168, 153
RGB Percent	60%, 66%, 60%
CMY	0.4000, 0.3412, 0.4000
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.09, 0.34
HSL	120°, 8%, 63%
HSV	120°, 9%, 66%
XYZ	32.8893, 37.0775, 35.5602
YIQ	161.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

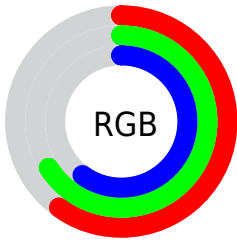
Format	Color
RYB	153, 168, 168
Decimal	10070169
CIELab	67.34, -8.17, 5.95
CIELCh	67, 10.111, 143.950
Yxy	37.0775, 0.3117, 0.3514
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288260249 (0xFF99A899)
YUV	161.8050, -4.3409, -7.7220
Hunter-Lab	60.8913, -10.1463, 7.9988

Details

The RGB color **153, 168, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 153, 168**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 223, 207**, and **102, 116, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 168, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 168, 170**.

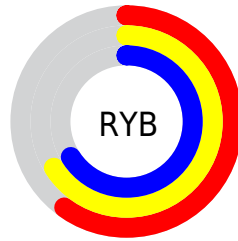
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (66%)

Blue (60%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (66%)

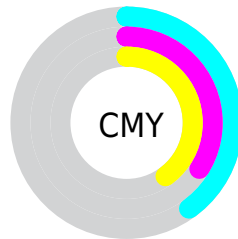


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 168, 153 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, 168, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 153, 168, 153


255, 255, 255

 207, 223, 207

 236, 252, 236

 153, 168, 153

 127, 142, 127

 102, 116, 102

 78, 91, 78

 55, 68, 55

 33, 46, 34

 12, 25, 12

 0, 0, 0

 153, 168, 153

 136, 168, 136

 153, 168, 153


 170, 168, 170


 119, 168, 119

 187, 168, 187

 103, 168, 103


 203, 168, 203


 86, 168, 86

 220, 168, 220

 69, 168, 69

 237, 168, 237


 52, 168, 52

 254, 168, 254

 35, 168, 35

 255, 168, 255

 19, 168, 19

 2, 168, 2

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 166, 147



153, 168, 153



145, 169, 162

Triad

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



153, 168, 153



152, 165, 182



184, 158, 157

Complementary

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



153, 168, 153



168, 153, 168

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.



181, 158, 166



153, 168, 153



164, 162, 180

Square

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



153, 168, 153



144, 168, 178



174, 160, 175



181, 160, 150

Rectangle

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



153, 168, 153



142, 169, 168



174, 160, 175



184, 158, 160

Sweetspot

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



153, 168, 153



213, 219, 213



168, 168, 153



105, 110, 105



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



153, 168, 153



195, 219, 195



153, 168, 160



76, 84, 76



0, 148, 0



0, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



168, 153, 168



219, 195, 219



168, 153, 160



84, 76, 84



148, 0, 148



20, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 168, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

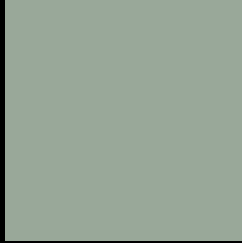
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

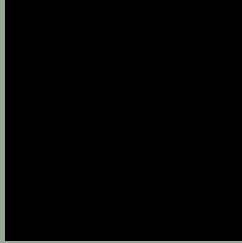
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

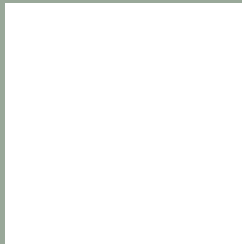
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 153, 168, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 168, 153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 168, 153.

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](#).

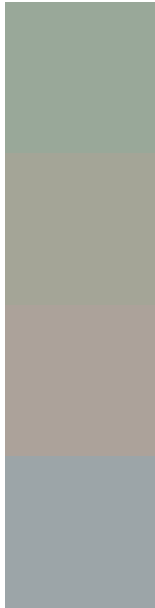
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
157, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

153, 168, 153

Protanomaly

164, 165, 151

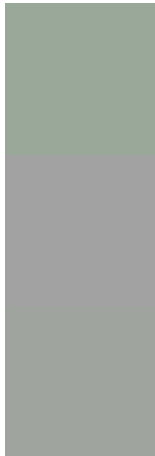
Deuteranomaly

172, 162, 154

Tritanomaly

156, 165, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color

153, 168, 153

Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly

159, 164, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 168, 153 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, 168, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 168, 153)  
}
```

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, 168, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 168, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 168, 153 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, 168, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 168, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 168, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 168, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 168, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 168,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 168, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 168, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
168, 153) }
```

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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