

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 176, 165)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 176, 165) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 176, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99B0A5
RGB	153, 176, 165
RGB Percent	60%, 69%, 65%
CMY	0.4000, 0.3098, 0.3529
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.06, 0.31
HSL	151°, 13%, 65%
HSV	151°, 13%, 69%
XYZ	35.4537, 40.5396, 41.5536
YIQ	167.8690, -10.1770, -8.2970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

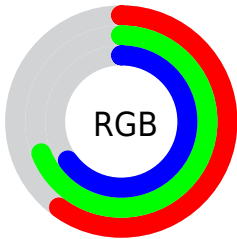
Format	Color
RYB	153, 168, 176
Decimal	10072229
CIELab	69.85, -10.13, 2.95
CIELCh	70, 10.549, 163.759
Yxy	40.5396, 0.3016, 0.3449
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288262309 (0xFF99B0A5)
YUV	167.8690, -1.4144, -13.0401
Hunter-Lab	63.6707, -12.0296, 5.8749

Details

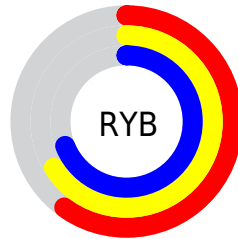
The RGB color **153, 176, 165** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **176, 153, 164**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 232, 220**, and **102, 123, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 176, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 176, 173**.

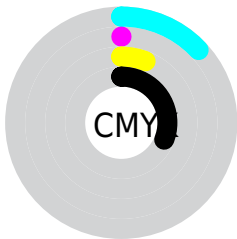
Distribution



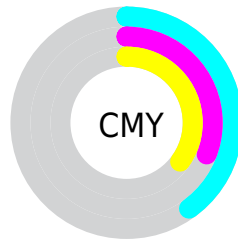
- Red (60%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 176, 165 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, 176, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 153, 176, 165


255, 255, 255

 207, 232, 220

 236, 255, 248

 153, 176, 165

 127, 149, 139

 102, 123, 113

 78, 99, 89

 55, 75, 65

 33, 52, 43


 12, 31, 23

 0, 0, 0

 153, 176, 165

 135, 176, 157

 153, 176, 165

 171, 176, 173

■ 118, 176, 148

■ 188, 176, 182

■ 100, 176, 140

■ 206, 176, 190

■ 83, 176, 131

■ 223, 176, 199

■ 65, 176, 123

■ 241, 176, 207

■ 47, 176, 114

■ 255, 176, 216

■ 30, 176, 106

■ 255, 176, 224

■ 12, 176, 98

■ 255, 176, 232

■ 0, 176, 92

■ 255, 176, 241

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 174, 157



153, 176, 165



147, 176, 175

Triad

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



153, 176, 165



166, 170, 189



190, 166, 158

Complementary

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



153, 176, 165



176, 153, 164

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.



191, 164, 166



153, 176, 165



178, 167, 185

Square

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



153, 176, 165



155, 173, 189



187, 165, 176



184, 168, 153

Rectangle

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



153, 176, 165



147, 176, 181



187, 165, 176



191, 165, 160

Sweetspot

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



153, 176, 165



220, 230, 225



164, 176, 153



109, 115, 112



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



153, 176, 165



193, 230, 212



153, 176, 176



80, 89, 85



0, 153, 80



0, 26, 13

Inverse Universe

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



176, 153, 164



230, 193, 210



176, 153, 153



89, 80, 85



153, 0, 73



26, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 176, 165 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

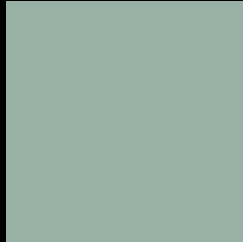
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 176, 165 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

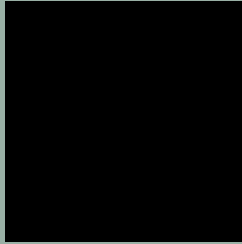
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 176, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 176, 165.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 176, 165.

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, 176, 165

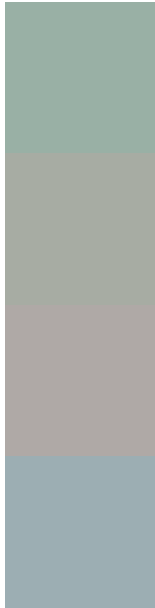
Protanopia
175, 170, 162

Deuteranopia
188, 165, 167



Tritanopia
157, 173, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color
153, 176, 165

Protanomaly
167, 172, 163

Deuteranomaly
175, 169, 166

Tritanomaly
156, 174, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color
153, 176, 165

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
163, 171, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 176, 165 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, 176, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 176, 165)  
}
```

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, 176, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 176, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 176, 165 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, 176, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 176, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 176, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 176, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 176, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 176,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 176, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 176, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
176, 165) }
```

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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