

# Converting Colors

RGB(154, 137, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(154, 137, 152) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(154, 137, 152)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9A8998
RGB	154, 137, 152
RGB Percent	60%, 54%, 60%
CMY	0.3961, 0.4627, 0.4039
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.01, 0.40
HSL	307°, 8%, 57%
HSV	307°, 11%, 60%
XYZ	27.9396, 27.0283, 33.4502
YIQ	143.7930, 5.3170, 8.2690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

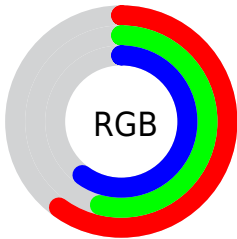
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	154, 137, 152
Decimal	10127768
CIELab	59.00, 9.17, -5.64
CIElCh	59, 10.770, 328.422
Yxy	27.0283, 0.3160, 0.3057
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288317848 (0xFF9A8998)
YUV	143.7930, 4.0461, 8.9515
Hunter-Lab	51.9888, 4.9483, -1.7557

# Details

The RGB color **154, 137, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **137, 154, 139**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 190, 206**, and **103, 87, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 122, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 152, 154**.

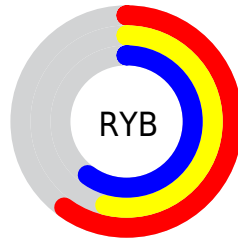
# Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (54%)

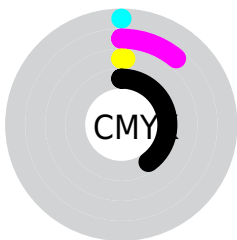
Blue (60%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (60%)

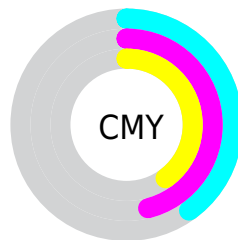


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (46%)


Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 154, 137, 152 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 154, 137, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 154, 137, 152

255, 255, 255

 208, 190, 206

 237, 218, 234

 255, 247, 255

 154, 137, 152

 128, 112, 126

 103, 87, 101


 79, 64, 77


 56, 42, 54


 34, 21, 33

 8, 0, 10


 0, 0, 0

 154, 137, 152

 154, 122, 150


 154, 137, 152


 154, 152, 154

 154, 106, 148


 154, 168, 156

 154, 91, 147

 154, 183, 157

 154, 75, 145


 154, 199, 159

 154, 60, 143


 154, 214, 161

 154, 45, 141

 154, 229, 163

 154, 29, 139

 154, 245, 165

 154, 14, 138

 154, 255, 166

 154, 0, 136

 154, 255, 168

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



143, 140, 159



154, 137, 152



161, 136, 143

# Triad

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



154, 137, 152



150, 141, 123



118, 147, 151

# Complementary

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



154, 137, 152



137, 154, 139

# 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.



121, 148, 141



154, 137, 152



140, 144, 125

# Square

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



154, 137, 152



158, 138, 126



129, 146, 132



122, 146, 158

# Rectangle

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



154, 137, 152



162, 136, 136



129, 146, 132



118, 148, 148



# Sweetspot

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



154, 137, 152



201, 195, 201



139, 137, 154



102, 98, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102



# Same Dimension

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



154, 137, 152



201, 175, 198



154, 137, 144



77, 69, 76



140, 0, 124



13, 0, 11



# Inverse Universe

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



154, 137, 152



201, 175, 198



137, 154, 147



77, 69, 76



140, 0, 124



13, 0, 11



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 137, 152 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

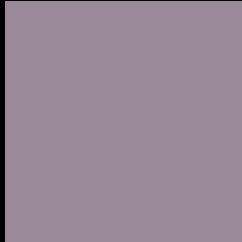
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 154, 137, 152 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

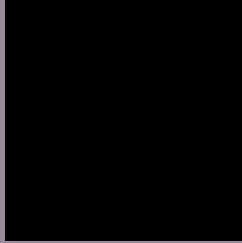
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RGB 154, 137, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 137, 152.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 137, 152.

# 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


154, 137, 152

### Protanopia

141, 141, 155

### Deuteranopia

151, 138, 152



**Tritanopia**  
153, 138, 148

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

154, 137, 152

## Protanomaly

146, 140, 154

## Deuteranomaly

152, 138, 152

## Tritanomaly

153, 138, 149

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

154, 137, 152

## Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

## Achromatomaly

148, 141, 147

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 137, 152 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(154, 137, 152) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 137, 152)  
}
```

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(154, 137, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 137, 152) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 154, 137, 152 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(154, 137, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 137, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 137, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 137, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 137, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 137,  
152) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 154, 137, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 137, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
137, 152) }
```

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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