

Converting Colors

RGB(154, 142, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(154, 142, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(154, 142, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9A8EA1
RGB	154, 142, 161
RGB Percent	60%, 56%, 63%
CMY	0.3961, 0.4431, 0.3686
CMYK	0.04, 0.12, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	278°, 9%, 59%
HSV	278°, 12%, 63%
XYZ	29.4324, 28.7892, 37.7238
YIQ	147.7540, 1.0530, 8.4530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

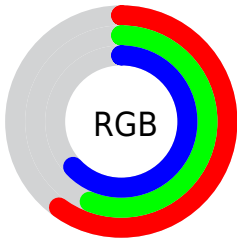
Format	Color
RYB	154, 142, 161
Decimal	10129057
CIELab	60.60, 8.12, -8.41
CIElCh	61, 11.690, 314.000
Yxy	28.7892, 0.3068, 0.3001
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288319137 (0xFF9A8EA1)
YUV	147.7540, 6.5303, 5.4777
Hunter-Lab	53.6556, 4.0178, -4.1263

Details

The RGB color **154, 142, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **149, 161, 142**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 196, 216**, and **103, 92, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 126, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 158, 161**.

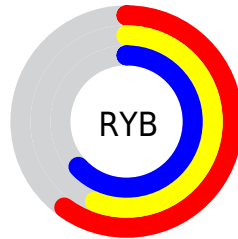
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (56%)

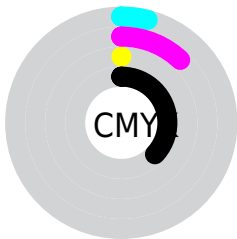
Blue (63%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (63%)

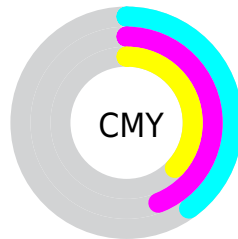


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 154, 142, 161 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, 142, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 154, 142, 161


255, 255, 255

 208, 196, 216

 237, 224, 244

 255, 252, 255

 154, 142, 161

 128, 116, 135

 103, 92, 109

 79, 68, 85

 56, 46, 62

 34, 25, 40


 13, 0, 20

 0, 0, 0

 154, 142, 161

 148, 126, 161

 154, 142, 161

 160, 158, 161

142, 110, 161

166, 174, 161

136, 94, 161

172, 190, 161

130, 78, 161

178, 206, 161

124, 62, 161

184, 223, 161

118, 45, 161

190, 239, 161

112, 29, 161

196, 255, 161

107, 13, 161

201, 255, 161

102, 0, 161

207, 255, 161

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 145, 166



154, 142, 161



164, 140, 152

Triad

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



154, 142, 161



160, 144, 127



120, 152, 151

Complementary

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



154, 142, 161



149, 161, 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.



127, 152, 140



154, 142, 161



149, 147, 126

Square

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



154, 142, 161



167, 141, 132



137, 150, 131



121, 151, 160

Rectangle

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



154, 142, 161



167, 139, 145



137, 150, 131



122, 152, 147

Sweetspot

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



154, 142, 161



206, 201, 209



142, 149, 161



103, 99, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



154, 142, 161



198, 180, 209



161, 142, 159



79, 73, 82



92, 0, 145



11, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



161, 142, 149



209, 180, 191



142, 161, 144



82, 73, 76



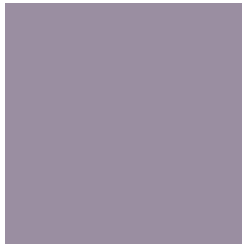
145, 0, 54



18, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 142, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

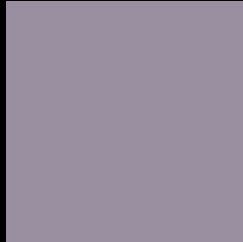
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

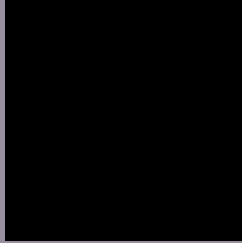
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 142, 161.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 142, 161.

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](#).

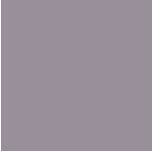
Dichromacy



Original Color
154, 142, 161

Protanopia
144, 145, 163

Deuteranopia
154, 142, 161



Tritanopia
153, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

154, 142, 161

Protanomaly

148, 144, 162

Deuteranomaly

154, 142, 161

Tritanomaly

153, 143, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

154, 142, 161

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

150, 146, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 142, 161 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, 142, 161) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 142, 161)  
}
```

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, 142, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 142, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 154, 142, 161 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, 142, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 142, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 142, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 142, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 142, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 142,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 154, 142, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 142, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
142, 161) }
```

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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