

Converting Colors

RGB(154, 147, 165)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(154, 147, 165) contains.

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Color

RGB(154, 147, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9A93A5
RGB	154, 147, 165
RGB Percent	60%, 58%, 65%
CMY	0.3961, 0.4235, 0.3529
CMYK	0.07, 0.11, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	263°, 9%, 61%
HSV	263°, 11%, 65%
XYZ	30.5517, 30.4541, 39.8653
YIQ	151.1450, -1.6060, 7.0820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

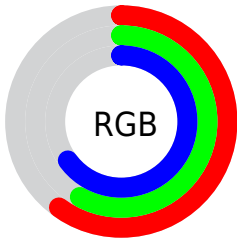
Format	Color
RYB	154, 147, 165
Decimal	10130341
CIELab	62.04, 6.11, -8.52
CIElCh	62, 10.484, 305.645
Yxy	30.4541, 0.3029, 0.3019
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288320421 (0xFF9A93A5)
YUV	151.1450, 6.8305, 2.5038
Hunter-Lab	55.1852, 2.2472, -4.2009

Details

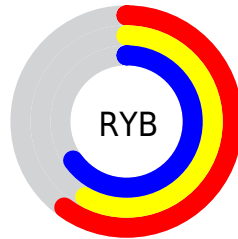
The RGB color **154, 147, 165** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **158, 165, 147**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 201, 220**, and **103, 96, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 130, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 163, 165**.

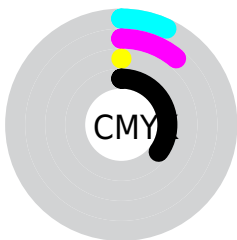
Distribution



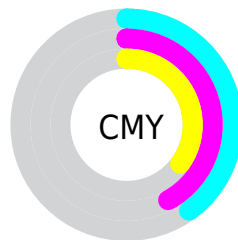
- Red (60%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)




- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 154, 147, 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 154, 147, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 154, 147, 165

255, 255, 255


 208, 201, 220


 237, 229, 249

 154, 147, 165

 128, 121, 139

 103, 96, 113


 79, 73, 89


 56, 50, 65


 34, 29, 43


 13, 4, 23

 0, 0, 0

 154, 147, 165

 144, 130, 165

 154, 147, 165

 164, 163, 165

■ 134, 114, 165

■ 174, 180, 165

■ 124, 97, 165

■ 184, 196, 165

■ 114, 81, 165

■ 194, 213, 165

■ 104, 64, 165

■ 204, 229, 165

■ 93, 48, 165

■ 215, 246, 165

■ 83, 31, 165

■ 225, 255, 165

■ 73, 15, 165

■ 235, 255, 165

■ 64, 0, 165

■ 245, 255, 165

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 150, 168



154, 147, 165



164, 145, 158

Triad

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



154, 147, 165



165, 147, 133



128, 156, 151

Complementary

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



154, 147, 165



158, 165, 147

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.



135, 155, 142



154, 147, 165



156, 150, 132

Square

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



154, 147, 165



169, 144, 139



145, 153, 135



127, 155, 160

Rectangle

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



154, 147, 165



168, 144, 152



145, 153, 135



130, 155, 148

Sweetspot

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



154, 147, 165



210, 208, 214



147, 158, 165



104, 103, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



154, 147, 165



197, 186, 214



163, 147, 165



77, 73, 82



57, 0, 145



7, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



165, 147, 158



214, 186, 203



149, 165, 147



82, 73, 78



145, 0, 89



18, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 147, 165 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

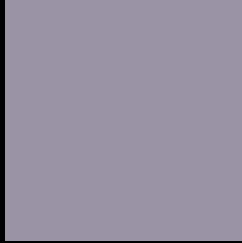
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 154, 147, 165 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

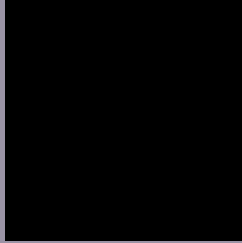
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

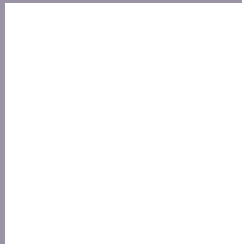
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 154, 147, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 147, 165.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 147, 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
154, 147, 165

Protanopia
148, 149, 166

Deuteranopia
157, 146, 165



Tritanopia
153, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color

154, 147, 165

Protanomaly

150, 148, 166

Deuteranomaly

156, 146, 165

Tritanomaly

153, 148, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color

154, 147, 165

Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly

152, 150, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 147, 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(154, 147, 165) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 147, 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(154, 147, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 147, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 154, 147, 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(154, 147, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 147, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 147, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 147, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 147, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 147,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 154, 147, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 147, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
147, 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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