

# Converting Colors

RGB(154, 181, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(154, 181, 164) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(154, 181, 164)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9AB5A4
RGB	154, 181, 164
RGB Percent	60%, 71%, 64%
CMY	0.3961, 0.2902, 0.3569
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.09, 0.29
HSL	142°, 15%, 66%
HSV	142°, 15%, 71%
XYZ	36.5511, 42.5981, 41.4178
YIQ	170.9890, -10.6350, -11.0110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

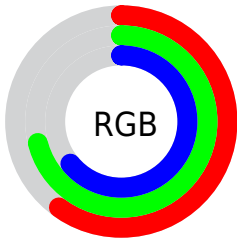
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	154, 174, 181
Decimal	10139044
CIELab	71.28, -12.61, 5.57
CIELCh	71, 13.789, 156.162
Yxy	42.5981, 0.3032, 0.3533
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288329124 (0xFF9AB5A4)
YUV	170.9890, -3.4456, -14.8994
Hunter-Lab	65.2672, -14.2536, 8.0624

# Details

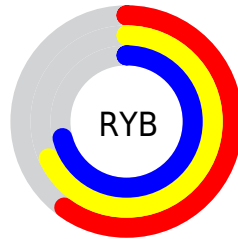
The RGB color **154, 181, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **181, 154, 171**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 237, 219**, and **103, 128, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 181, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 181, 175**.

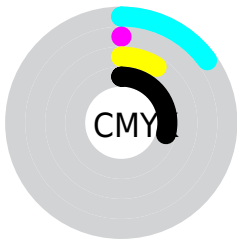
# Distribution



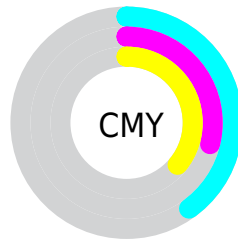
- Red (60%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (29%)




- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 154, 181, 164 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, 181, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 154, 181, 164

255, 255, 255

 209, 237, 219

 237, 255, 247

 154, 181, 164

 128, 154, 138

 103, 128, 112

 78, 103, 88


 55, 79, 65


 33, 56, 43

 12, 34, 22


 0, 9, 0

 0, 0, 0


 154, 181, 164


 154, 181, 164

 136, 181, 153


 172, 181, 175

 118, 181, 141


 190, 181, 187

 100, 181, 130

 208, 181, 198

 82, 181, 118


 226, 181, 210

 63, 181, 107


 244, 181, 221

 45, 181, 96


 255, 181, 232

 27, 181, 84

 255, 181, 244

 9, 181, 73

 255, 181, 255

 0, 181, 67

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



168, 178, 154



154, 181, 164



144, 182, 177

# Triad

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



154, 181, 164



164, 175, 199



201, 167, 160

# Complementary

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



154, 181, 164



181, 154, 171

# 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.



201, 166, 172



154, 181, 164



180, 170, 195

# Square

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



154, 181, 164



150, 179, 197



193, 167, 185



194, 170, 152

# Rectangle

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



154, 181, 164



142, 182, 185



193, 167, 185



201, 166, 164



# Sweetspot

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



154, 181, 164



225, 235, 229



171, 181, 154



111, 117, 114



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117



# Same Dimension

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



154, 181, 164



192, 235, 208



154, 181, 177



80, 89, 84



0, 153, 57



0, 26, 9



# Inverse Universe

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



181, 154, 171



235, 192, 219



181, 154, 158



89, 80, 86



153, 0, 96

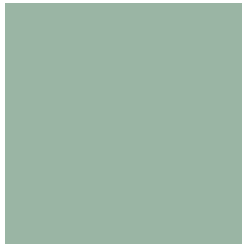


26, 0, 16



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 181, 164 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

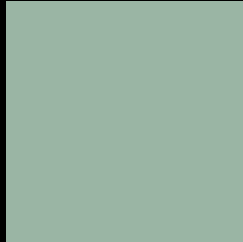
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 181, 164 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

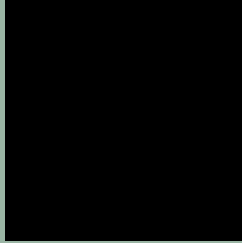
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 154, 181, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 181, 164.

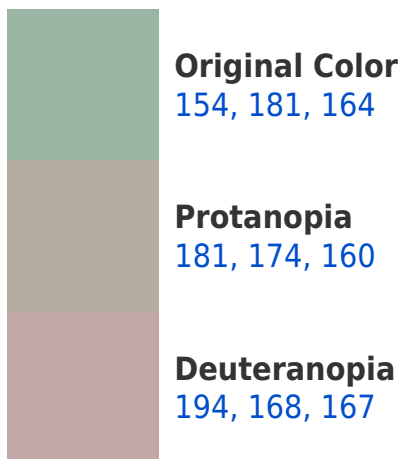


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 181, 164.

# 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](#).

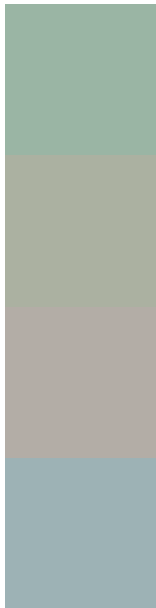
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
159, 177, 191

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

154, 181, 164

**Protanomaly**

171, 177, 161

**Deuteranomaly**

179, 173, 166

**Tritanomaly**

157, 178, 181

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

154, 181, 164

**Achromatopsia**

171, 171, 171

**Achromatomaly**

165, 175, 168

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 181, 164 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, 181, 164) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 181, 164)  
}
```

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, 181, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 181, 164) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 154, 181, 164 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, 181, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 181, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 181, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 181, 164); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 181, 164); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 181, 164) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 154, 181, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 181, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
181, 164) }
```

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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