

Converting Colors

RGB(155, 150, 144)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(155, 150, 144) contains.

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Color

RGB(155, 150, 144)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9B9690
RGB	155, 150, 144
RGB Percent	61%, 59%, 56%
CMY	0.3922, 0.4118, 0.4353
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.07, 0.39
HSL	33°, 5%, 59%
HSV	33°, 7%, 61%
XYZ	29.4580, 30.7949, 30.7770
YIQ	150.8110, 4.9060, -0.8060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

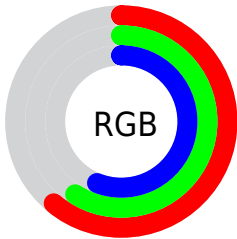
Format	Color
RYB	153, 155, 144
Decimal	10196624
CIELab	62.33, 0.72, 3.80
CIELCh	62, 3.871, 79.240
Yxy	30.7949, 0.3236, 0.3383
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288386704 (0xFF9B9690)
YUV	150.8110, -3.3578, 3.6738
Hunter-Lab	55.4931, -2.3581, 5.9625

Details

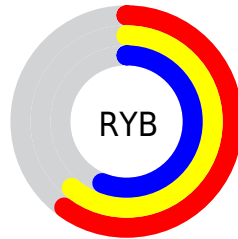
The RGB color **155, 150, 144** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **144, 149, 155**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 204, 198**, and **104, 99, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155, 143, 129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 157, 160**.

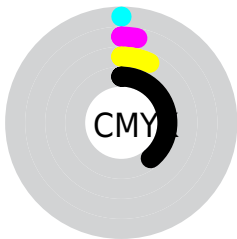
Distribution



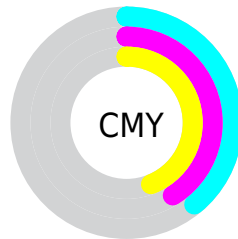
- Red (61%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 155, 150, 144 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 155, 150, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 155, 150, 144

255, 255, 255

 209, 204, 198


 238, 232, 226

255, 255, 254

 155, 150, 144

 129, 124, 118

 104, 99, 94

 80, 75, 70

 57, 53, 48


 35, 32, 27

 14, 8, 0

 0, 0, 0

 155, 150, 144

 155, 143, 129

 155, 150, 144

 155, 157, 160

■ 155, 136, 113

■ 155, 164, 175

■ 155, 129, 98

■ 155, 171, 190

■ 155, 122, 82

■ 155, 178, 206

■ 155, 115, 67

■ 155, 185, 222

■ 155, 108, 51

■ 155, 192, 237

■ 155, 101, 35

■ 155, 199, 253

■ 155, 94, 20

■ 155, 206, 255

■ 155, 87, 5

■ 155, 213, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 149, 146



155, 150, 144



151, 151, 144

Triad

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



155, 150, 144



143, 153, 153



154, 149, 155

Complementary

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



155, 150, 144



144, 149, 155

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.



150, 150, 157



155, 150, 144



143, 152, 156

Square

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



155, 150, 144



144, 153, 149



146, 151, 157



157, 149, 152

Rectangle

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



155, 150, 144



149, 152, 145



146, 151, 157



153, 149, 156

Sweetspot

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



155, 150, 144



201, 200, 197



155, 144, 149



102, 101, 100



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



155, 150, 144



201, 193, 183



155, 155, 144



77, 73, 69



140, 77, 0



13, 7, 0

Inverse Universe

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



144, 149, 155



183, 192, 201



144, 144, 155



69, 72, 77



0, 64, 140



0, 6, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 155, 150, 144 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 155, 150, 144 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

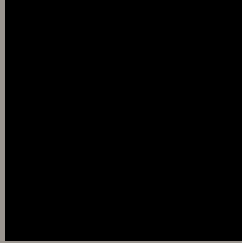
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

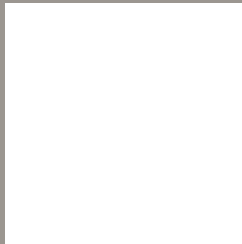
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 155, 150, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 150, 144.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 150, 144.

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

155, 150, 144

Protanopia

155, 150, 144

Deuteranopia

167, 146, 145



Tritanopia
157, 148, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color

155, 150, 144

Protanomaly

155, 150, 144

Deuteranomaly

163, 147, 145

Tritanomaly

156, 149, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color

155, 150, 144

Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly

152, 151, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 155, 150, 144 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(155, 150, 144) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 150, 144)  
}
```

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(155, 150, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 150, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 155, 150, 144 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(155, 150, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 150, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 150, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 150, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 150, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 150,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 155, 150, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 150, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
150, 144) }
```

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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