

Converting Colors

`RYB(147, 147, 150)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(147, 147, 150) contains.

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Color

RYB(147, 147, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	939396
RGB	147, 147, 150
RGB Percent	58%, 58%, 59%
CMY	0.4235, 0.4235, 0.4118
CMYK	0.02, 0.02, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	240°, 1%, 58%
HSV	240°, 2%, 59%
XYZ	27.9714, 29.2725, 33.0301
YIQ	147.3420, -0.9630, 0.9330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

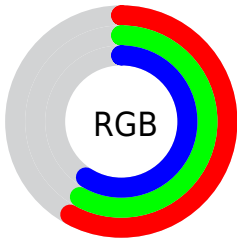
Format	Color
R_{YB}	147, 147, 150
Decimal	9671574
CIE Lab	61.02, 0.59, -1.59
CIE LCh	61, 1.694, 290.397
Yxy	29.2725, 0.3098, 0.3243
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287861654 (0xFF939396)
YUV	147.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999
Hunter-Lab	54.1041, -2.3990, 1.6768

Details

The RYB color **147, 147, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 150, 147**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 201, 204**, and **96, 97, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 132, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 162, 150**.

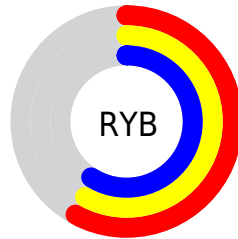
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (58%)

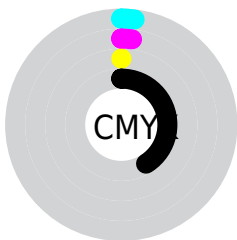
Blue (59%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (59%)

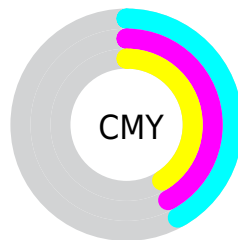


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 147, 147, 150 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 RYB color 147, 147, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 147, 147, 150

255, 255, 255

 201, 201, 204

 229, 229, 232

 147, 147, 150

 121, 121, 124

 96, 97, 99


 73, 73, 75


 50, 50, 53


 29, 29, 32

 3, 3, 8

 0, 0, 0

 147, 147, 150

 132, 132, 150

 147, 147, 150

 150, 162, 150

■ 117, 117, 150

■ 150, 177, 150

■ 102, 102, 150

■ 150, 192, 150

■ 87, 87, 150

■ 150, 207, 150

■ 72, 72, 150

■ 150, 222, 150

■ 57, 57, 150

■ 150, 237, 150

■ 42, 42, 150

■ 150, 252, 150

■ 27, 27, 150

■ 150, 255, 150

■ 12, 12, 150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 146, 150



147, 147, 150



149, 147, 149

Triad

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



147, 147, 150



150, 148, 145



144, 146, 148

Complementary

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



147, 147, 150



147, 150, 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.



145, 148, 147



147, 147, 150



147, 149, 144

Square

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



147, 147, 150



151, 146, 146



144, 147, 144



144, 146, 148

Rectangle

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



147, 147, 150



150, 146, 148



144, 147, 144



145, 147, 148

Sweetspot

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



147, 147, 150



192, 192, 194



147, 149, 150



96, 96, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



147, 147, 150



190, 190, 194



149, 147, 150



72, 72, 74



0, 0, 138



0, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



150, 147, 150



194, 190, 194



147, 150, 148



74, 72, 74



138, 0, 138



10, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 147, 147, 150 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 RYB color 147, 147, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

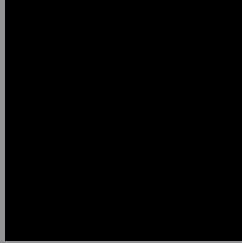
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

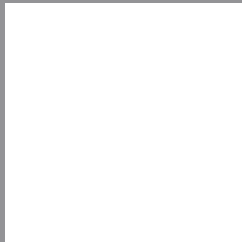
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 147, 147, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 147, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 147, 147, 150.

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
147, 147, 150

Protanopia
149, 146, 150

Deuteranopia
160, 143, 151



Tritanopia

148, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

147, 147, 150

Protanomaly

148, 146, 150

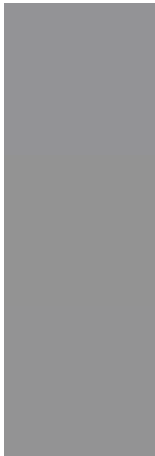
Deuteranomaly

155, 144, 151

Tritanomaly

148, 146, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color

147, 147, 150

Achromatopsia

147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly

147, 147, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 147, 150 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(147, 147, 150) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 147, 150)  
}
```

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(147, 147, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 147, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 147, 147, 150 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(147, 147, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 147, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 147, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 147, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 147, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 147,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 147, 147, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 147, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
147, 150) }
```

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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