

# Converting Colors

`RYB(149, 144, 156)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(149, 144, 156) contains.

<b>RYB(149, 144, 156)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(149, 144, 156)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	95909C
RGB	149, 144, 156
RGB Percent	58%, 56%, 61%
CMY	0.4157, 0.4353, 0.3882
CMYK	0.04, 0.08, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	265°, 6%, 59%
HSV	265°, 8%, 61%
XYZ	28.3684, 28.7364, 35.5040
YIQ	146.8630, -0.8720, 4.7920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

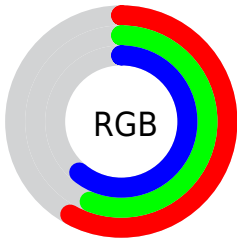
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	149, 144, 156
Decimal	9801884
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.55, 4.20, -5.68
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	61, 7.061, 306.462
Yxy	28.7364, 0.3063, 0.3103
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287991964 (0xFF95909C)
YUV	146.8630, 4.5045, 1.8741
Hunter-Lab	53.6063, 0.6510, -1.7439

# Details

The RYB color **149, 144, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **144, 156, 149**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **203, 198, 210**, and **98, 94, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 128, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 160, 158**.

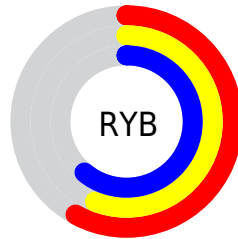
# Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (56%)

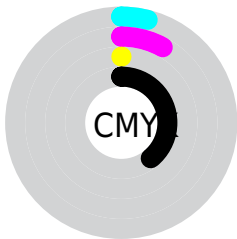
Blue (61%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (61%)

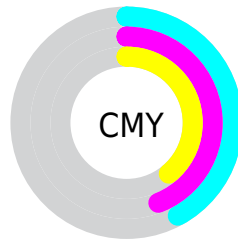


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 149, 144, 156 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 149, 144, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 149, 144, 156

255, 255, 255

 203, 198, 210


 231, 226, 239

255, 254, 255


 149, 144, 156

 123, 118, 130

 98, 94, 105

 74, 70, 81

 52, 48, 58


 31, 27, 36

 6, 0, 15

 0, 0, 0

 149, 144, 156

 140, 128, 156

 149, 144, 156

 156, 160, 158

■ 131, 113, 156

■ 156, 175, 164

■ 122, 97, 156

■ 156, 191, 171

■ 113, 82, 156

■ 156, 206, 177

■ 104, 66, 156

■ 156, 222, 183

■ 94, 50, 156

■ 156, 238, 190

■ 85, 35, 156

■ 156, 253, 196

■ 76, 19, 156

■ 156, 255, 189

■ 67, 4, 156

■ 156, 255, 180

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



141, 145, 158



149, 144, 156



156, 142, 151

# Triad

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



149, 144, 156



156, 151, 135



132, 142, 150

# Complementary

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



149, 144, 156



144, 156, 149

# 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.



136, 145, 149



149, 144, 156



139, 150, 134

# Square

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



149, 144, 156



159, 143, 139



136, 148, 141



131, 141, 153

# Rectangle

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



149, 144, 156



158, 142, 147



136, 148, 141



133, 143, 150



# Sweetspot

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



149, 144, 156



202, 200, 204



144, 148, 156



101, 100, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102



# Same Dimension

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



149, 144, 156



193, 186, 204



155, 144, 156



74, 71, 79



60, 0, 143



6, 0, 15



# Inverse Universe

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



156, 144, 151



204, 186, 196



144, 156, 155



79, 71, 76



143, 0, 83



15, 0, 9



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 149, 144, 156 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

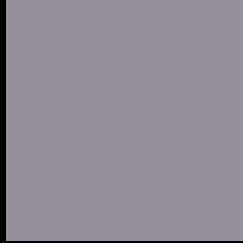
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 149, 144, 156 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

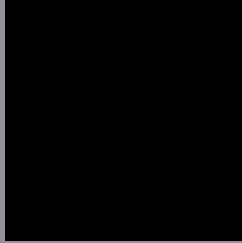
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## **RYB 149, 144, 156 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 149, 144, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 149, 144, 156.

# 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**  
[149](#), [144](#), [156](#)

**Protanopia**  
[145](#), [145](#), [157](#)

**Deuteranopia**  
[155](#), [142](#), [156](#)



**Tritanopia**  
149, 144, 155

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

149, 144, 156

## Protanomaly

146, 145, 157

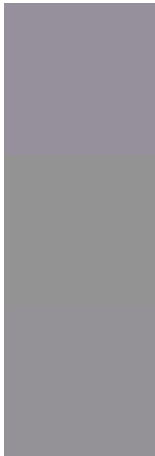
## Deuteranomaly

153, 143, 156

## Tritanomaly

149, 144, 155

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

149, 144, 156

## Achromatopsia

147, 147, 147

## Achromatomaly

148, 146, 150

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 149, 144, 156 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(149, 144, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 144, 156)  
}
```

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(149, 144, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 144, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 149, 144, 156 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(149, 144, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 144, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 144, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 144, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 144, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 144,  
156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 149, 144, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 144, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
144, 156) }
```

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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