

# Converting Colors

`RYB(150, 133, 140)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(150, 133, 140) contains.

<b>RYB(150, 133, 140)</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(150, 133, 140)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	96858C
RGB	150, 133, 140
RGB Percent	59%, 52%, 55%
CMY	0.4118, 0.4784, 0.4510
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.07, 0.41
HSL	335°, 7%, 55%
HSV	335°, 11%, 59%
XYZ	25.6988, 25.1525, 28.3114
YIQ	138.8810, 7.8850, 5.7810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

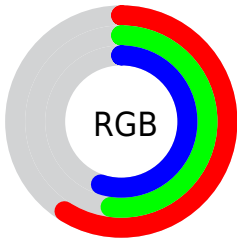
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	150, 133, 140
Decimal	9864588
CIE Lab	57.22, 7.70, -1.40
CIE LCh	57, 7.824, 349.656
Yxy	25.1525, 0.3246, 0.3177
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288054668 (0xFF96858C)
YUV	138.8810, 0.5517, 9.7514
Hunter-Lab	50.1523, 3.6997, 1.6369

# Details

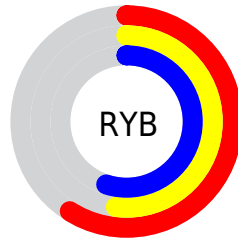
The RYB color **150, 133, 140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **133, 144, 150**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 186, 193**, and **99, 83, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 118, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 148, 149**.

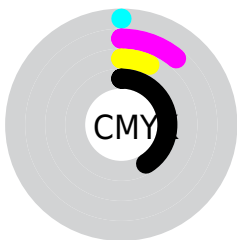
# Distribution



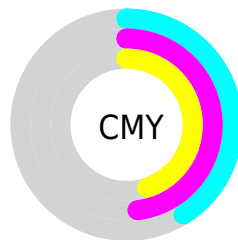
- Red (59%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (41%)




- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (45%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 150, 133, 140 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 150, 133, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 150, 133, 140


255, 255, 255

 204, 186, 193

 232, 214, 221

 255, 242, 250


 150, 133, 140

 124, 108, 115

 99, 83, 90

 75, 60, 67

 52, 39, 45


 31, 18, 24


 0, 0, 0


 150, 133, 140

 150, 118, 131

 150, 103, 122

 150, 133, 140

 150, 148, 149

 150, 158, 163

■ 150, 88, 114

■ 150, 168, 178

■ 150, 73, 105

■ 150, 177, 193

■ 150, 58, 96

■ 150, 187, 208

■ 150, 43, 87

■ 150, 196, 223

■ 150, 28, 78

■ 150, 205, 238

■ 150, 13, 69

■ 150, 215, 253

■ 150, 0, 62

■ 150, 213, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



144, 134, 146



150, 133, 140



152, 133, 133

# Triad

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



150, 133, 140



125, 138, 125



122, 132, 147

# Complementary

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



150, 133, 140



133, 144, 150

# 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.



121, 131, 142



150, 133, 140



128, 140, 138

# Square

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



150, 133, 140



142, 146, 124



124, 134, 141



128, 135, 151

# Rectangle

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



150, 133, 140



152, 135, 129



124, 134, 141



121, 132, 146



# Sweetspot

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



150, 133, 140



194, 188, 190



143, 133, 150



97, 93, 95



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97



# Same Dimension

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



150, 133, 140



194, 167, 178



150, 134, 133



74, 67, 70



138, 0, 57



10, 0, 4



# Inverse Universe

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



150, 133, 140



194, 167, 178



133, 141, 150



74, 67, 70



138, 0, 57



10, 0, 4



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 150, 133, 140 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

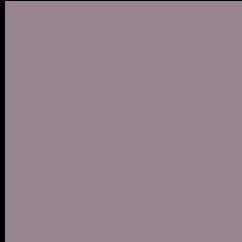
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 150, 133, 140 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

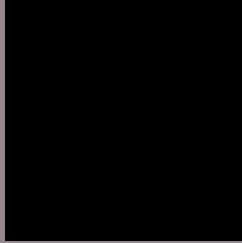
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

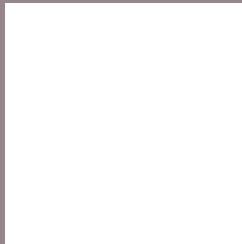
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RYB 150, 133, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 150, 133, 140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 150, 133, 140.

# 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**


150, 133, 140

**Protanopia**

138, 137, 142

**Deuteranopia**

150, 133, 140



**Tritanopia**  
150, 133, 143

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

150, 133, 140

## Protanomaly

142, 136, 141

## Deuteranomaly

150, 133, 140

## Tritanomaly

150, 133, 142

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

150, 133, 140

## Achromatopsia

139, 139, 139

## Achromatomaly

143, 137, 139

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 150, 133, 140 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(150, 133, 140) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 133, 140)  
}
```

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(150, 133, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 133, 140) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 150, 133, 140 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(150, 133, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 133, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 133, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 133, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 133, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 133,  
140) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 150, 133, 140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 133, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
133, 140) }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor