

Converting Colors

`RYB(150, 143, 156)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(150, 143, 156) contains.

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Color

R_YB(150, 143, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	968F9C
RGB	150, 143, 156
RGB Percent	59%, 56%, 61%
CMY	0.4118, 0.4392, 0.3882
CMYK	0.04, 0.08, 0.00, 0.39
HSL	272°, 6%, 59%
HSV	272°, 8%, 61%
XYZ	28.4009, 28.5293, 35.4623
YIQ	146.5750, -0.0010, 5.5270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

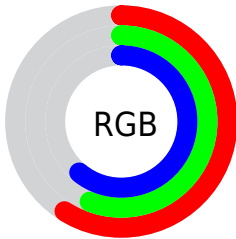
Format	Color
R _Y B	150, 143, 156
Decimal	9867164
CIE Lab	60.36, 5.12, -5.94
CIE LCh	60, 7.843, 310.738
Yxy	28.5293, 0.3074, 0.3088
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288057244 (0xFF968F9C)
YUV	146.5750, 4.6465, 3.0037
Hunter-Lab	53.4128, 1.4405, -1.9754

Details

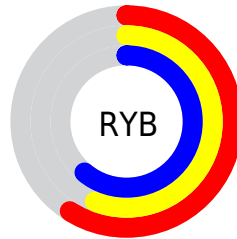
The RYB color **150, 143, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **143, 156, 150**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 197, 210**, and **99, 93, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 127, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 159, 158**.

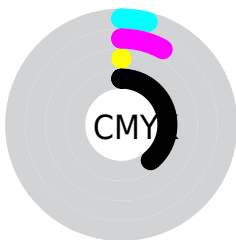
Distribution



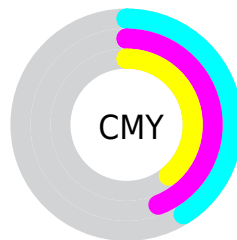
- Red (59%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (61%)



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



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (39%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 150, 143, 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 150, 143, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 150, 143, 156

255, 255, 255

■ 204, 197, 210

■ 232, 225, 239

■ 255, 253, 255

■ 150, 143, 156

■ 124, 117, 130

■ 99, 93, 105

■ 75, 69, 81

■ 53, 47, 58

■ 31, 26, 36

■ 8, 0, 15

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 150, 143, 156

■ 143, 127, 156

■ 150, 143, 156

■ 156, 159, 158

136, 112, 156

156, 174, 166

128, 96, 156

156, 190, 174

121, 81, 156

156, 205, 182

114, 65, 156

156, 221, 191

107, 49, 156

156, 237, 200

100, 34, 156

156, 252, 208

92, 18, 156

156, 255, 203

85, 3, 156

156, 255, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 144, 159



150, 143, 156



157, 141, 150

Triad

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



150, 143, 156



156, 154, 133



129, 140, 150

Complementary

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



150, 143, 156



143, 156, 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.



133, 144, 149



150, 143, 156



136, 149, 132

Square

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



150, 143, 156



160, 143, 137



135, 148, 142



129, 140, 154

Rectangle

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



150, 143, 156



160, 141, 146



135, 148, 142



130, 141, 150

Sweetspot

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



150, 143, 156



201, 198, 204



143, 147, 156



100, 98, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



150, 143, 156



195, 184, 204



156, 143, 156



75, 71, 79



77, 0, 143



8, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



156, 143, 149



204, 184, 193



143, 156, 156



79, 71, 75



143, 0, 66



15, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 150, 143, 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 150, 143, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

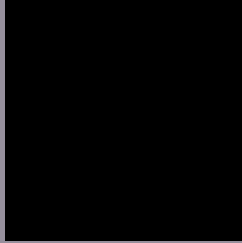
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 150, 143, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 143, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 150, 143, 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


[150](#), [143](#), [156](#)

Protanopia

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

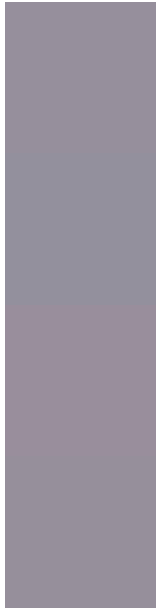
Deuteranopia

[155](#), [141](#), [156](#)



Tritanopia
150, 143, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 143, 156

Protanomaly

147, 144, 157

Deuteranomaly

153, 142, 156

Tritanomaly

150, 143, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 143, 156

Achromatopsia

147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly

148, 146, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 150, 143, 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(150, 143, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 143, 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(150, 143, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 143, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 150, 143, 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(150, 143, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 143, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 143, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 143, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 143, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 143,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 150, 143, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 143, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
143, 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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