

Converting Colors

`RYB(150, 146, 147)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(150, 146, 147) contains.

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Color

R_YB(150, 146, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	969293
RGB	150, 146, 147
RGB Percent	59%, 57%, 58%
CMY	0.4118, 0.4275, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.02, 0.41
HSL	345°, 2%, 58%
HSV	345°, 3%, 59%
XYZ	28.1230, 29.1484, 31.7477
YIQ	147.3100, 2.0630, 1.1590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

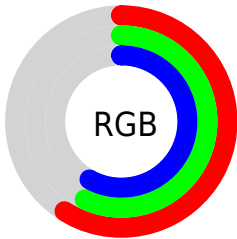
Format	Color
R _Y B	150, 146, 147
Decimal	9867923
CIE Lab	60.91, 1.66, -0.01
CIE LCh	61, 1.660, 359.515
Yxy	29.1484, 0.3159, 0.3274
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288058003 (0xFF969293)
YUV	147.3100, -0.1528, 2.3591
Hunter-Lab	53.9892, -1.5004, 2.9277

Details

The RYB color **150, 146, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 148, 150**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 200, 201**, and **99, 96, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 131, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 156, 161**.

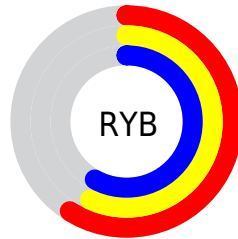
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (57%)

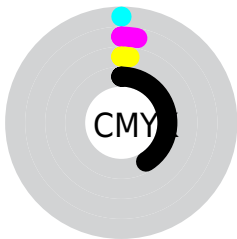
Blue (58%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (58%)

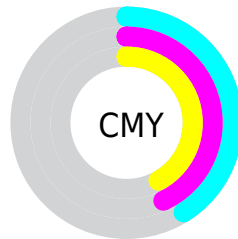


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 150, 146, 147 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, 146, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 150, 146, 147

255, 255, 255

■ 204, 200, 201

■ 232, 228, 229

■ 150, 146, 147

■ 124, 120, 121

■ 99, 96, 97

■ 75, 72, 73

■ 53, 49, 50

■ 32, 29, 29

■ 8, 2, 3

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 150, 146, 147

■ 150, 131, 136

■ 150, 146, 147

■ 150, 156, 161

■ 150, 116, 124

■ 150, 165, 176

■ 150, 101, 113

■ 150, 173, 191

■ 150, 86, 102

■ 150, 182, 206

■ 150, 71, 91

■ 150, 191, 221

■ 150, 56, 79

■ 150, 199, 236

■ 150, 41, 68

■ 150, 208, 251

■ 150, 26, 57

■ 150, 207, 255

■ 150, 11, 46

■ 150, 204, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149, 146, 148



150, 146, 147



150, 146, 146

Triad

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



150, 146, 147



144, 147, 144



144, 146, 149

Complementary

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



150, 146, 147



146, 148, 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.



144, 146, 148



150, 146, 147



145, 148, 148

Square

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



150, 146, 147



145, 148, 144



144, 146, 148



146, 147, 150

Rectangle

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



150, 146, 147



150, 146, 145



144, 146, 148



144, 146, 149

Sweetspot

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



150, 146, 147



194, 192, 192



149, 146, 150



97, 96, 96



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



150, 146, 147



194, 188, 189



150, 147, 146



74, 71, 72



138, 0, 34



10, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



150, 146, 147



194, 188, 189



146, 148, 150



74, 71, 72



138, 0, 34



10, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 150, 146, 147 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, 146, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

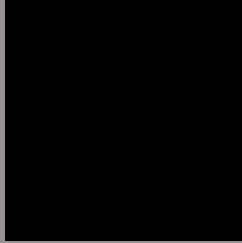
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

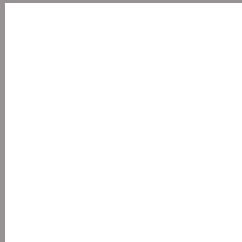
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 150, 146, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 150, 146, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 150, 146, 147.

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, 146, 147

Protanopia

149, 146, 147

Deuteranopia

161, 142, 148



Tritanopia

151, 145, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 146, 147

Protanomaly

149, 146, 147

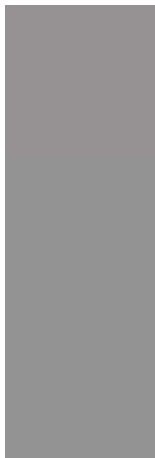
Deuteranomaly

157, 143, 148

Tritanomaly

151, 145, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 146, 147

Achromatopsia

147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly

148, 147, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 150, 146, 147 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, 146, 147) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 146, 147)  
}
```

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, 146, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 146, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 150, 146, 147 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, 146, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 146, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 146, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 146, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 146, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 146,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 150, 146, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 146, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
146, 147) }
```

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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