

Converting Colors

`RYB(150, 149, 157)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(150, 149, 157) contains.

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Color

R_YB(150, 149, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96959D
RGB	150, 149, 157
RGB Percent	59%, 58%, 62%
CMY	0.4118, 0.4157, 0.3843
CMYK	0.04, 0.05, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	248°, 4%, 60%
HSV	248°, 5%, 62%
XYZ	29.4109, 30.4132, 36.2185
YIQ	150.2110, -1.9720, 2.7000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

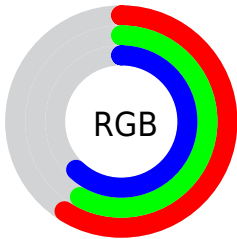
Format	Color
RYB	150, 149, 157
Decimal	9868701
CIELab	62.01, 1.94, -4.08
CIELCh	62, 4.516, 295.482
Yxy	30.4132, 0.3062, 0.3167
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288058781 (0xFF96959D)
YUV	150.2110, 3.3470, -0.1850
Hunter-Lab	55.1482, -1.3140, -0.3349

Details

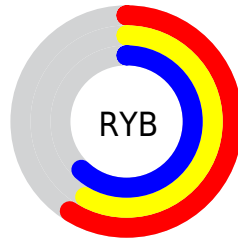
The RYB color **150, 149, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **149, 157, 150**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 203, 212**, and **99, 98, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 133, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 165, 158**.

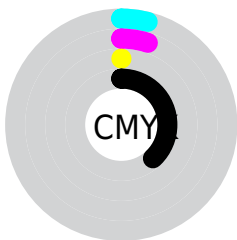
Distribution



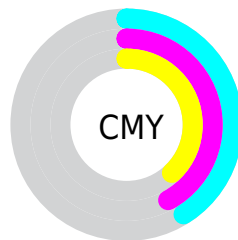
- Red (59%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 150, 149, 157 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, 149, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 150, 149, 157

255, 255, 255

■ 204, 203, 212

■ 232, 231, 240

■ 150, 149, 157

■ 124, 123, 131

■ 99, 98, 106

■ 75, 75, 82

■ 53, 52, 59

■ 32, 31, 37

■ 8, 6, 16

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 150, 149, 157

■ 136, 133, 157

■ 150, 149, 157

■ 157, 165, 158

■ 123, 118, 157

■ 157, 180, 160

■ 109, 102, 157

■ 157, 196, 162

■ 95, 86, 157

■ 157, 212, 164

■ 81, 71, 157

■ 157, 228, 166

■ 68, 55, 157

■ 157, 243, 168

■ 54, 39, 157

■ 157, 255, 166

■ 40, 23, 157

■ 157, 255, 157

■ 26, 8, 157

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 149, 158



150, 149, 157



155, 148, 154

Triad

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



150, 149, 157



157, 151, 143



141, 147, 152

Complementary

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



150, 149, 157



149, 157, 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.



145, 152, 152



150, 149, 157



151, 154, 142

Square

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



150, 149, 157



159, 147, 147



143, 151, 145



140, 146, 153

Rectangle

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



150, 149, 157



157, 147, 152



143, 151, 145



142, 148, 152

Sweetspot

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



150, 149, 157



200, 200, 204



149, 153, 157



100, 100, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



150, 149, 157



193, 192, 204



154, 149, 157



74, 74, 79



18, 0, 143



2, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



157, 149, 156



204, 192, 202



149, 157, 154



79, 74, 78



143, 0, 125



15, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 150, 149, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 149, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

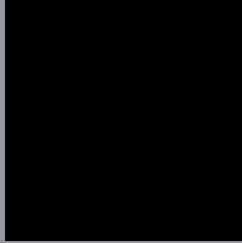
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

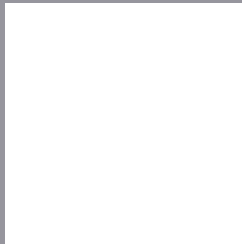
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 150, 149, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 150, 149, 157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 150, 149, 157.

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, 149, 157

Protanopia
150, 149, 157

Deuteranopia
161, 145, 158



Tritanopia
151, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 149, 157

Protanomaly

150, 149, 157

Deuteranomaly

157, 146, 158

Tritanomaly

151, 148, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 149, 157

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

150, 150, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 150, 149, 157 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, 149, 157) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 149, 157)  
}
```

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, 149, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 149, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 150, 149, 157 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, 149, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 149, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 149, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 149, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 149, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 149,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 150, 149, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 149, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
149, 157) }
```

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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