

# Converting Colors

`RYB(151, 147, 147)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(151, 147, 147) contains.

<b>RYB(151, 147, 147)</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**

**$\text{RYB}(151, 147, 147)$**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	979393
RGB	151, 147, 147
RGB Percent	59%, 58%, 58%
CMY	0.4078, 0.4235, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.03, 0.41
HSL	0°, 2%, 58%
HSV	0°, 3%, 59%
XYZ	28.4627, 29.5533, 31.8080
YIQ	148.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

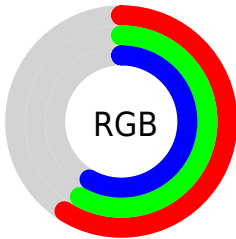
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	151, 147, 147
Decimal	9933715
CIE Lab	61.27, 1.47, 0.51
CIE LCh	61, 1.555, 19.273
Yxy	29.5533, 0.3169, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288123795 (0xFF979393)
YUV	148.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591
Hunter-Lab	54.3630, -1.6784, 3.3633

# Details

The RYB color **151, 147, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 149, 151**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 201, 201**, and **100, 97, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 132, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 157, 162**.

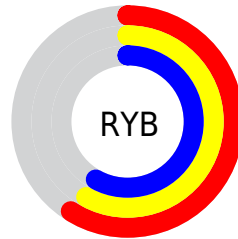
# Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (58%)

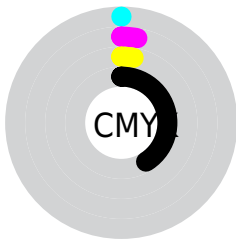
Blue (58%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (58%)

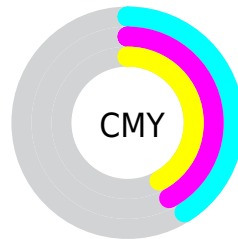


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (42%)


Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 151, 147, 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 151, 147, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 151, 147, 147


255, 255, 255


 205, 201, 201

 233, 229, 229

 151, 147, 147

 125, 121, 121

 100, 97, 97


 76, 73, 73

 54, 50, 50


 32, 29, 29


 9, 3, 3


 0, 0, 0


 151, 147, 147


 151, 132, 132


 151, 147, 147

 151, 157, 162


 151, 117, 117

 151, 164, 177


 151, 102, 102

 151, 172, 192


 151, 87, 87

 151, 179, 207

 151, 71, 71

 151, 187, 222

 151, 56, 56

 151, 195, 238

 151, 41, 41

 151, 202, 253

 151, 26, 26

 151, 203, 255

 151, 11, 11

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



150, 147, 148



151, 147, 147



151, 147, 146

# Triad

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



151, 147, 147



146, 148, 148



146, 147, 151

# Complementary

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



151, 147, 147



147, 149, 151

# 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, 147, 150



151, 147, 147



145, 148, 149

# Square

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



151, 147, 147



145, 148, 145



145, 147, 149



148, 148, 150

# Rectangle

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



151, 147, 147



150, 148, 145



145, 147, 149



146, 147, 150



# Sweetspot

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



151, 147, 147



196, 194, 194



151, 147, 151



99, 98, 98



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99



# Same Dimension

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



151, 147, 147



196, 190, 190



151, 151, 147



77, 73, 73



140, 0, 0



13, 0, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



147, 149, 151



190, 193, 196



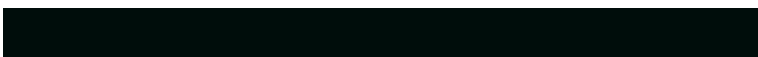
147, 148, 151



73, 75, 77



0, 70, 140



0, 7, 13



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 151, 147, 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 151, 147, 147 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

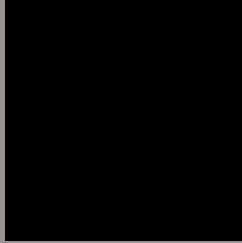
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

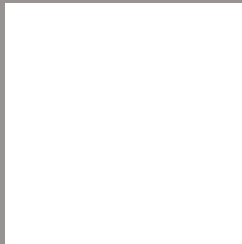
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 151, 147, 147 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 151, 147, 147.

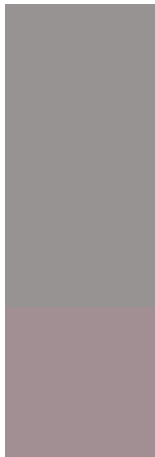


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 151, 147, 147.

# 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


151, 147, 147

### Protanopia

151, 147, 147

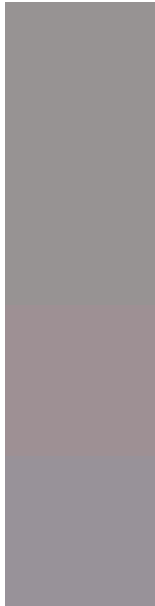
### Deuteranopia

162, 143, 148



**Tritanopia**  
152, 145, 157

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

151, 147, 147

## Protanomaly

151, 147, 147

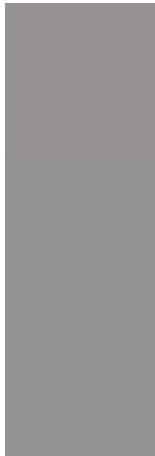
## Deuteranomaly

158, 144, 148

## Tritanomaly

152, 146, 153

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

151, 147, 147

## Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

## Achromatomaly

149, 148, 148

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 151, 147, 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(151, 147, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 147, 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(151, 147, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 147, 147) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 151, 147, 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(151, 147, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 147, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 147, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 147, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 147, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 147,  
147) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 151, 147, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 147, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
147, 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](#).



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