

Converting Colors

RGB(141, 99, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(141, 99, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(141, 99, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8D6374
RGB	141, 99, 116
RGB Percent	55%, 39%, 45%
CMY	0.4471, 0.6118, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.18, 0.45
HSL	336°, 18%, 47%
HSV	336°, 30%, 55%
XYZ	18.5987, 15.8474, 18.6016
YIQ	113.4960, 19.5750, 14.1910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

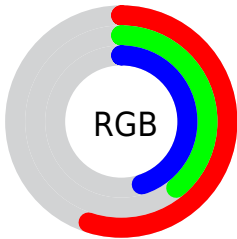
Format	Color
R_{YB}	141, 99, 116
Decimal	9266036
CIE _{Lab}	46.77, 19.71, -2.75
CIE _{LCh}	47, 19.895, 352.069
Yxy	15.8474, 0.3506, 0.2987
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287456116 (0xFF8D6374)
YUV	113.4960, 1.2345, 24.1210
Hunter-Lab	39.8087, 13.7303, 0.1614

Details

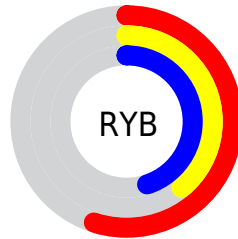
The RGB color **141, 99, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **99, 141, 124**, and the grayscale version is **113, 113, 113**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195, 150, 168**, and **90, 52, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 85, 108**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **141, 113, 124**.

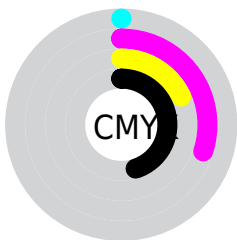
Distribution



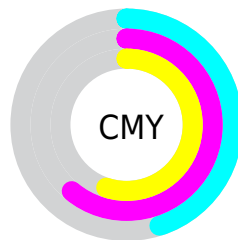
- Red (55%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (45%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 141, 99, 116 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 RGB color 141, 99, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



141, 99, 116



141, 99, 116

255, 255, 255



115, 75, 91



195, 150, 168



90, 52, 68



223, 177, 195



66, 30, 46



252, 205, 223



43, 8, 25



255, 233, 252



15, 0, 0



0, 0, 0



141, 99, 116



141, 99, 116



141, 85, 108



141, 113, 124



141, 71, 99



141, 127, 133

■ 141, 57, 91

■ 141, 141, 141

■ 141, 43, 82

■ 141, 155, 150

■ 141, 29, 74

■ 141, 170, 158

■ 141, 14, 66

■ 141, 184, 166

■ 141, 0, 57

■ 141, 198, 175

■ 141, 0, 57

■ 141, 212, 183

■ 141, 226, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128, 103, 132



141, 99, 116



145, 99, 99

Triad

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



141, 99, 116



110, 114, 80



65, 118, 137

Complementary

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



141, 99, 116



99, 141, 124

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.



61, 120, 123



141, 99, 116



91, 118, 90

Square

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



141, 99, 116



127, 108, 78



73, 120, 106



84, 114, 144

Rectangle

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



141, 99, 116



142, 101, 89



73, 120, 106



61, 119, 133

Sweetspot

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



141, 99, 116



184, 167, 174



123, 99, 141



92, 82, 86



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



141, 99, 116



184, 118, 144



141, 103, 99



71, 64, 67



135, 0, 55



8, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



141, 99, 116



184, 118, 144



99, 138, 141



71, 64, 67



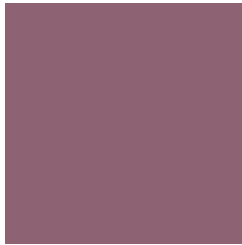
135, 0, 55



8, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 99, 116 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

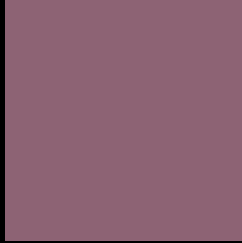
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 141, 99, 116 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

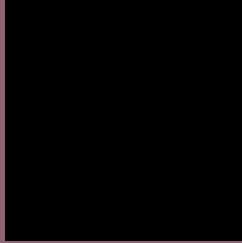
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 141, 99, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 99, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 141, 99, 116.

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

141, 99, 116

Protanopia

110, 110, 123

Deuteranopia

120, 108, 114



Tritanopia
140, 100, 108

Trichromacy



Original Color

141, 99, 116

Protanomaly

121, 106, 120

Deuteranomaly

128, 105, 115

Tritanomaly

140, 100, 111

Monochromacy



Original Color

141, 99, 116

Achromatopsia

113, 113, 113

Achromatomaly

123, 108, 114

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 141, 99, 116 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(141, 99, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(141, 99, 116)  
}
```

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(141, 99, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(141, 99, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 141, 99, 116 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(141, 99, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(141, 99, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(141, 99, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 99, 116); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 99, 116); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(141, 99, 116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 141, 99, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(141, 99, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(141, 99,  
116) }
```

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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