

Converting Colors

RGB(149, 116, 100)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(149, 116, 100) contains.

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Color

RGB(149, 116, 100)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	957464
RGB	149, 116, 100
RGB Percent	58%, 45%, 39%
CMY	0.4157, 0.5451, 0.6078
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.33, 0.42
HSL	20°, 20%, 49%
HSV	20°, 33%, 58%
XYZ	20.9401, 19.8004, 14.7748
YIQ	124.0430, 24.8040, 2.0200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

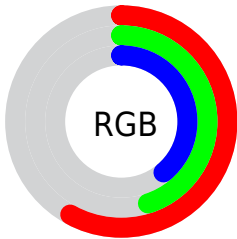
Format	Color
R_{YB}	149, 124, 100
Decimal	9794660
CIE Lab	51.61, 10.56, 13.80
CIE LCh	52, 17.372, 52.575
Yxy	19.8004, 0.3772, 0.3567
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287984740 (0xFF957464)
YUV	124.0430, -11.8532, 21.8873
Hunter-Lab	44.4977, 6.1290, 11.4620

Details

The RGB color **149, 116, 100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **100, 133, 149**, and the grayscale version is **124, 124, 124**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 168, 151**, and **97, 68, 53** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 106, 85**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 126, 115**.

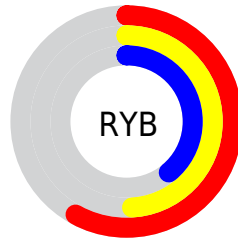
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (45%)

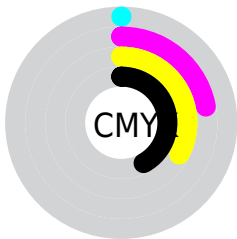
Blue (39%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (39%)

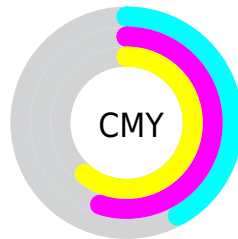


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 149, 116, 100 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 149, 116, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 149, 116, 100

255, 255, 255

 204, 168, 151

 232, 195, 178

 255, 223, 205

 255, 252, 233

 149, 116, 100

 123, 91, 76

 97, 68, 53

 72, 45, 32

 49, 25, 9

 27, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 149, 116, 100

 149, 106, 85

 149, 96, 70

 149, 116, 100

 149, 126, 115

 149, 136, 130

■ 149, 86, 55

■ 149, 146, 145

■ 149, 76, 40

■ 149, 156, 160

■ 149, 66, 26

■ 149, 166, 175

■ 149, 56, 11

■ 149, 176, 189

■ 149, 49, 0

■ 149, 186, 204

■ 149, 196, 219

■ 149, 206, 234

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154, 113, 112



149, 116, 100



138, 121, 94

Triad

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



149, 116, 100



90, 131, 119



121, 120, 150

Complementary

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



149, 116, 100



100, 133, 149

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.



101, 125, 152



149, 116, 100



81, 131, 134

Square

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



149, 116, 100



105, 129, 105



85, 129, 146



139, 116, 141

Rectangle

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



149, 116, 100



128, 124, 94



85, 129, 146



114, 122, 152

Sweetspot

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



149, 116, 100



194, 181, 174



149, 100, 133



97, 89, 85



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



149, 116, 100



194, 143, 118



149, 140, 100



74, 69, 67



138, 45, 0



10, 3, 0

Inverse Universe

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



100, 133, 149



118, 169, 194



100, 109, 149



67, 72, 74



0, 93, 138



0, 7, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 149, 116, 100 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 RGB color 149, 116, 100 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 149, 116, 100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 116, 100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 116, 100.

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


149, 116, 100

Protanopia

130, 123, 103

Deuteranopia

143, 118, 100



Tritanopia
151, 113, 122

Trichromacy



Original Color

149, 116, 100

Protanomaly

137, 120, 102

Deuteranomaly

145, 117, 100

Tritanomaly

150, 114, 114

Monochromacy



Original Color

149, 116, 100

Achromatopsia

124, 124, 124

Achromatomaly

133, 121, 115

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 149, 116, 100 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(149, 116, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 116, 100)  
}
```

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(149, 116, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 116, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 149, 116, 100 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(149, 116, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 116, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 116, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 116, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 116, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 116,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 149, 116, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 116, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
116, 100) }
```

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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