

Converting Colors

RGB(149, 116, 113)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(149, 116, 113) contains.

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Color

RGB(149, 116, 113)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	957471
RGB	149, 116, 113
RGB Percent	58%, 45%, 44%
CMY	0.4157, 0.5451, 0.5569
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.24, 0.42
HSL	5°, 15%, 51%
HSV	5°, 24%, 58%
XYZ	21.6205, 20.0726, 18.3577
YIQ	125.5250, 20.6310, 6.0630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

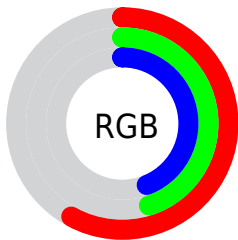
Format	Color
R_{YB}	149, 116, 113
Decimal	9794673
CIE _{Lab}	51.92, 12.46, 6.61
CIE _{LCh}	52, 14.110, 27.952
Yxy	20.0726, 0.3600, 0.3343
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287984753 (0xFF957471)
YUV	125.5250, -6.1748, 20.5876
Hunter-Lab	44.8025, 7.7350, 7.0678

Details

The RGB color **149, 116, 113** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **113, 146, 149**, and the grayscale version is **126, 126, 126**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 168, 165**, and **97, 68, 65** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 102, 98**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 130, 128**.

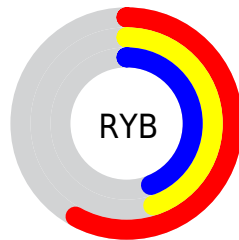
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (45%)

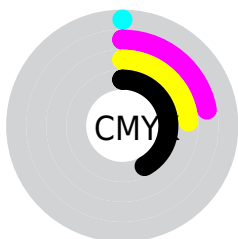
Blue (44%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (44%)

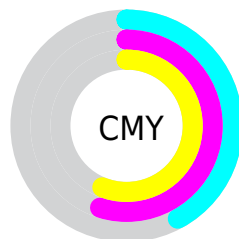


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (56%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 149, 116, 113 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, 113 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 149, 116, 113

255, 255, 255

 204, 168, 165

 232, 195, 192

 255, 223, 220

 255, 252, 248

 149, 116, 113

 149, 102, 98


 149, 89, 83

 149, 116, 113

 123, 91, 89

 97, 68, 65

 73, 45, 43

 50, 24, 23

 30, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 149, 116, 113


 149, 130, 128

 149, 143, 143

 149, 75, 68

 149, 157, 158

 149, 61, 53

 149, 171, 173

 149, 48, 38

 149, 184, 187

 149, 34, 24

 149, 198, 202

 149, 20, 9

 149, 212, 217

 149, 12, 0

 149, 225, 232

 149, 239, 247

Harmonies

Analogous

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



147, 115, 125



149, 116, 113



144, 119, 104

Triad

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



149, 116, 113



107, 129, 111



109, 125, 148

Complementary

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



149, 116, 113



113, 146, 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.



96, 128, 144



149, 116, 113



96, 131, 122

Square

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



149, 116, 113



121, 126, 102



91, 130, 135



125, 121, 145

Rectangle

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



149, 116, 113



138, 121, 100



91, 130, 135



104, 126, 147

Sweetspot

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



149, 116, 113



194, 181, 180



149, 113, 146



97, 90, 89



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



149, 116, 113



194, 142, 138



149, 134, 113



74, 67, 67



138, 11, 0



10, 1, 0

Inverse Universe

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



113, 146, 149



138, 189, 194



113, 128, 149



67, 73, 74



0, 126, 138



0, 9, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 149, 116, 113 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, 113 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, 113 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 116, 113.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 116, 113.

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, 113

Protanopia

128, 124, 117

Deuteranopia

140, 120, 112



Tritanopia
150, 114, 123

Trichromacy



Original Color

149, 116, 113

Protanomaly

136, 121, 116

Deuteranomaly

143, 119, 112

Tritanomaly

150, 115, 119

Monochromacy



Original Color

149, 116, 113

Achromatopsia

126, 126, 126

Achromatomaly

134, 122, 121

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 149, 116, 113 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, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 116, 113)  
}
```

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, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 116, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 149, 116, 113 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, 113) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 116, 113) }
```

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, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 116, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 116, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 116,  
113) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 149, 116, 113 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, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
116, 113) }
```

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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