

Converting Colors

RGB(149, 128, 104)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(149, 128, 104) contains.

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Color

RGB(149, 128, 104)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	958068
RGB	149, 128, 104
RGB Percent	58%, 50%, 41%
CMY	0.4157, 0.4980, 0.5922
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.30, 0.42
HSL	32°, 18%, 50%
HSV	32°, 30%, 58%
XYZ	22.6123, 22.8274, 16.3110
YIQ	131.5430, 20.2200, -3.0120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

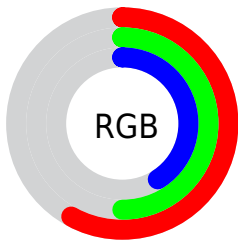
Format	Color
RYB	143, 149, 104
Decimal	9797736
CIELab	54.89, 4.24, 16.01
CIELCh	55, 16.563, 75.171
Yxy	22.8274, 0.3662, 0.3697
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287987816 (0xFF958068)
YUV	131.5430, -13.5787, 15.3098
Hunter-Lab	47.7780, 0.8686, 13.2035

Details

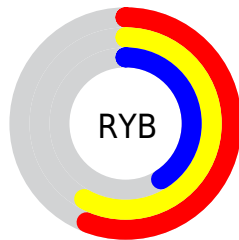
The RGB color **149, 128, 104** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **104, 125, 149**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 181, 155**, and **97, 79, 57** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 121, 89**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 135, 119**.

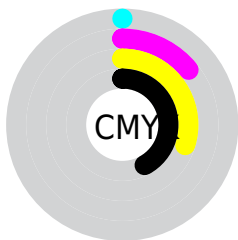
Distribution



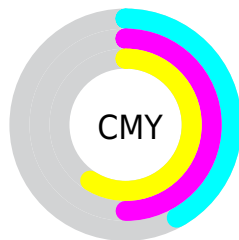
- Red (58%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (42%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (59%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 149, 128, 104 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, 128, 104 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 149, 128, 104

255, 255, 255

 204, 181, 155

 232, 208, 182


 255, 237, 210

 255, 255, 238

 149, 128, 104

 123, 103, 80

 97, 79, 57

 73, 56, 35

 50, 35, 14

 28, 13, 0

 0, 0, 0

 149, 128, 104

 149, 121, 89

 149, 114, 74

 149, 128, 104

 149, 135, 119

 149, 142, 134

■ 149, 107, 59

■ 149, 149, 149

■ 149, 100, 44

■ 149, 156, 164

■ 149, 93, 30

■ 149, 163, 179

■ 149, 86, 15

■ 149, 170, 193

■ 149, 79, 0

■ 149, 177, 208

■ 149, 184, 223

■ 149, 191, 238

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 124, 112



149, 128, 104



135, 133, 104

Triad

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



149, 128, 104



93, 140, 138



143, 125, 152

Complementary

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



149, 128, 104



104, 125, 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.



125, 130, 159



149, 128, 104



94, 138, 151

Square

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



149, 128, 104



103, 139, 124



106, 135, 159



156, 122, 139

Rectangle

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



149, 128, 104



124, 136, 108



106, 135, 159



137, 127, 155

Sweetspot

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



149, 128, 104



194, 186, 176



149, 104, 125



97, 92, 86



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



149, 128, 104



194, 161, 124



148, 149, 104



74, 70, 67



138, 73, 0



10, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



104, 125, 149



124, 157, 194



106, 104, 149



67, 70, 74



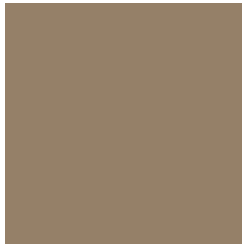
0, 64, 138



0, 5, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 149, 128, 104 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, 128, 104 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

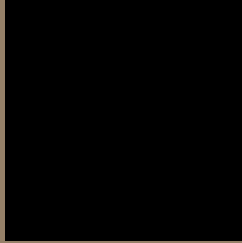
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 104 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 128, 104.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 128, 104.

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, 128, 104

Protanopia
140, 131, 106

Deuteranopia
153, 126, 104



Tritanopia
152, 124, 134

Trichromacy



Original Color

149, 128, 104

Protanomaly

143, 130, 105

Deuteranomaly

152, 127, 104

Tritanomaly

151, 125, 123

Monochromacy



Original Color

149, 128, 104

Achromatopsia

132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly

138, 131, 122

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 149, 128, 104 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, 128, 104) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 128, 104)  
}
```

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, 128, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 128, 104) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 149, 128, 104 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, 128, 104) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 128, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 128, 104)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 128, 104); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 128, 104); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 128, 104) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 149, 128, 104 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 128, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
128, 104) }
```

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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