

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 113, 103)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 113, 103) contains.

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Color

RGB(151, 113, 103)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	977167
RGB	151, 113, 103
RGB Percent	59%, 44%, 40%
CMY	0.4078, 0.5569, 0.5961
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.32, 0.41
HSL	12°, 19%, 50%
HSV	12°, 32%, 59%
XYZ	21.1158, 19.3688, 15.4576
YIQ	123.2220, 25.8580, 4.9460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

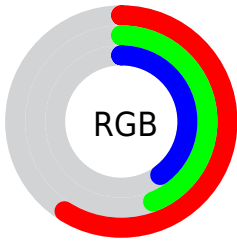
Format	Color
R_{YB}	151, 116, 103
Decimal	9924967
CIE Lab	51.12, 13.53, 11.38
CIE LCh	51, 17.684, 40.070
Yxy	19.3688, 0.3775, 0.3462
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288115047 (0xFF977167)
YUV	123.2220, -9.9694, 24.3613
Hunter-Lab	44.0100, 8.6259, 9.9827

Details

The RGB color **151, 113, 103** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **103, 141, 151**, and the grayscale version is **123, 123, 123**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 165, 154**, and **99, 65, 56** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 101, 88**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 125, 118**.

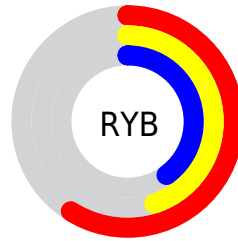
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (44%)

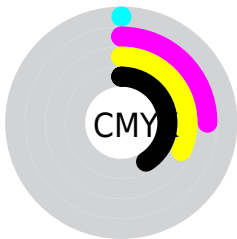
Blue (40%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (40%)

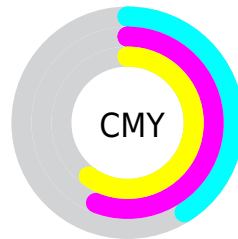


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (41%)


Magenta (56%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 113, 103 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 151, 113, 103 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 151, 113, 103


255, 255, 255

 206, 165, 154

 235, 192, 181

 255, 220, 208

 255, 249, 237

 151, 113, 103

 125, 88, 79


 99, 65, 56


 74, 43, 35

 50, 22, 13


 29, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 151, 113, 103

 151, 101, 88

 151, 89, 73

 151, 113, 103

 151, 125, 118

 151, 137, 133

■ 151, 77, 58

■ 151, 149, 148

■ 151, 65, 43

■ 151, 161, 163

■ 151, 53, 27

■ 151, 173, 179

■ 151, 41, 12

■ 151, 185, 194

■ 151, 31, 0

■ 151, 197, 209

■ 151, 209, 224

■ 151, 221, 239

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 111, 117



151, 113, 103



142, 117, 94

Triad

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



151, 113, 103



94, 130, 111



111, 121, 151

Complementary

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



151, 113, 103



103, 141, 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.



91, 126, 150



151, 113, 103



82, 130, 126

Square

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



151, 113, 103



111, 127, 98



80, 129, 141



131, 116, 145

Rectangle

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



151, 113, 103



133, 121, 92



80, 129, 141



104, 123, 152

Sweetspot

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



151, 113, 103



196, 181, 177



151, 103, 141



99, 90, 88



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



151, 113, 103



196, 137, 122



151, 137, 103



77, 70, 69



140, 29, 0



13, 3, 0

Inverse Universe

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



103, 141, 151



122, 181, 196



103, 117, 151



69, 75, 77



0, 111, 140



0, 10, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 113, 103 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

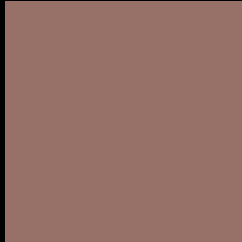
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 151, 113, 103 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 151, 113, 103 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 113, 103.

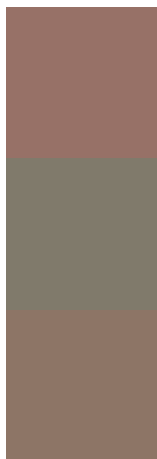


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 113, 103.

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, 113, 103

Protanopia

128, 122, 107

Deuteranopia

141, 117, 102



Tritanopia
153, 111, 119

Trichromacy



Original Color

151, 113, 103

Protanomaly

136, 119, 106

Deuteranomaly

145, 116, 102

Tritanomaly

152, 112, 113

Monochromacy



Original Color

151, 113, 103

Achromatopsia

123, 123, 123

Achromatomaly

133, 119, 116

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 113, 103 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, 113, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 113, 103)  
}
```

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, 113, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 113, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 113, 103 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, 113, 103) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 113, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 113, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 113, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 113, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 113,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 113, 103 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 113, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
113, 103) }
```

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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