

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 126, 115)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 126, 115) contains.

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Color

RGB(151, 126, 115)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	977E73
RGB	151, 126, 115
RGB Percent	59%, 49%, 45%
CMY	0.4078, 0.5059, 0.5490
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.24, 0.41
HSL	18°, 15%, 52%
HSV	18°, 24%, 59%
XYZ	23.3179, 22.7388, 19.3797
YIQ	132.2210, 18.4310, 1.8790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

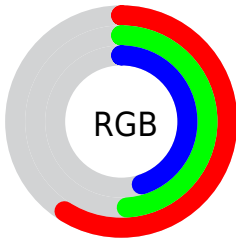
Format	Color
R_{YB}	151, 131, 115
Decimal	9928307
CIE Lab	54.80, 7.82, 9.57
CIE LCh	55, 12.362, 50.735
Yxy	22.7388, 0.3563, 0.3475
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288118387 (0xFF977E73)
YUV	132.2210, -8.4900, 16.4692
Hunter-Lab	47.6852, 3.8365, 9.2837

Details

The RGB color **151, 126, 115** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **115, 140, 151**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 179, 167**, and **100, 77, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 116, 100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 136, 130**.

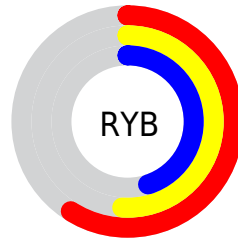
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (49%)

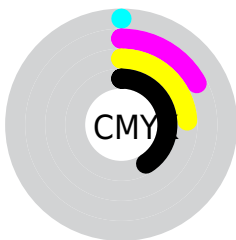
Blue (45%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (45%)

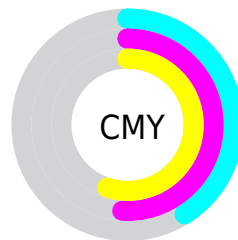


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 126, 115 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, 126, 115 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 151, 126, 115

255, 255, 255


 206, 179, 167

 234, 206, 194

 255, 234, 222

 255, 255, 251

 151, 126, 115

 125, 101, 90

 100, 77, 67


 75, 54, 45


 52, 33, 24

 32, 11, 0


 0, 0, 0

 151, 126, 115

 151, 116, 100

 151, 105, 85

 151, 126, 115

 151, 136, 130

 151, 147, 145

■ 151, 95, 70

■ 151, 157, 160

■ 151, 84, 55

■ 151, 168, 175

■ 151, 74, 40

■ 151, 178, 191

■ 151, 63, 24

■ 151, 189, 206

■ 151, 53, 9

■ 151, 199, 221

■ 151, 46, 0

■ 151, 210, 236

■ 151, 220, 251

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154, 124, 124



151, 126, 115



143, 129, 110

Triad

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



151, 126, 115



109, 137, 127



129, 130, 151

Complementary

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



151, 126, 115



115, 140, 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.



115, 133, 152



151, 126, 115



103, 137, 138

Square

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



151, 126, 115



119, 136, 117



106, 136, 147



142, 126, 145

Rectangle

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



151, 126, 115



136, 132, 110



106, 136, 147



124, 131, 152

Sweetspot

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



151, 126, 115



196, 187, 183



151, 115, 140



99, 94, 91



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



151, 126, 115



196, 157, 139



151, 144, 115



77, 71, 69



140, 43, 0



13, 4, 0

Inverse Universe

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



115, 140, 151



139, 179, 196



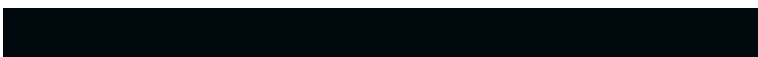
115, 122, 151



69, 74, 77



0, 97, 140



0, 9, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 126, 115 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

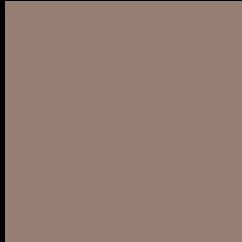
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 126, 115 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, 126, 115 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 126, 115.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 126, 115.

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, 126, 115

Protanopia

137, 131, 118

Deuteranopia

150, 126, 115



Tritanopia
153, 123, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color

151, 126, 115

Protanomaly

142, 129, 117

Deuteranomaly

150, 126, 115

Tritanomaly

152, 124, 126

Monochromacy



Original Color

151, 126, 115

Achromatopsia

132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly

139, 130, 126

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 126, 115 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, 126, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 126, 115)  
}
```

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, 126, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 126, 115) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 126, 115 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, 126, 115) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 126, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 126, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 126, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 126, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 126,  
115) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 126, 115 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 126, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
126, 115) }
```

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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