

Converting Colors

RGB(151, 129, 121)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(151, 129, 121) contains.

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Color

RGB(151, 129, 121)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	978179
RGB	151, 129, 121
RGB Percent	59%, 51%, 47%
CMY	0.4078, 0.4941, 0.5255
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.20, 0.41
HSL	16°, 13%, 53%
HSV	16°, 20%, 59%
XYZ	24.0639, 23.6603, 21.3877
YIQ	134.6660, 15.6800, 2.1760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

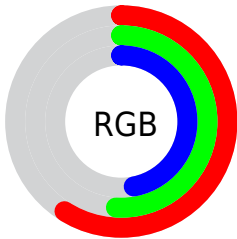
Format	Color
R_{YB}	151, 132, 121
Decimal	9929081
CIE Lab	55.75, 7.06, 7.44
CIE LCh	56, 10.256, 46.502
Yxy	23.6603, 0.3482, 0.3423
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288119161 (0xFF978179)
YUV	134.6660, -6.7373, 14.3249
Hunter-Lab	48.6419, 3.1837, 7.9796

Details

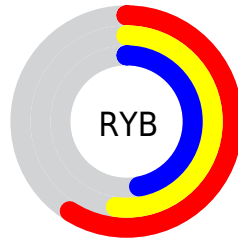
The RGB color **151, 129, 121** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **121, 143, 151**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 182, 173**, and **100, 80, 73** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 118, 106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **151, 140, 136**.

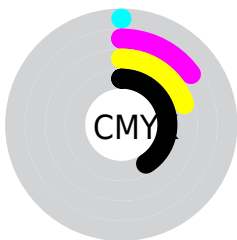
Distribution



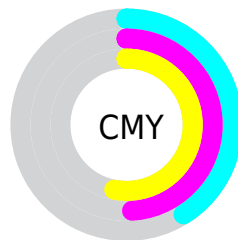
- Red (59%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (41%)




- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 151, 129, 121 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, 129, 121 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 151, 129, 121

255, 255, 255


 206, 182, 173

 234, 209, 201

 255, 238, 229

 151, 129, 121

 125, 104, 96


 100, 80, 73


 75, 57, 50


 52, 35, 29


 32, 14, 3


 0, 0, 0


 151, 129, 121

 151, 118, 106

 151, 107, 91

 151, 129, 121

 151, 140, 136

 151, 151, 151

■ 151, 96, 76

■ 151, 162, 166

■ 151, 85, 61

■ 151, 173, 181

■ 151, 74, 46

■ 151, 184, 196

■ 151, 63, 30

■ 151, 195, 212

■ 151, 51, 15

■ 151, 207, 227

■ 151, 40, 0

■ 151, 218, 242

■ 151, 40, 0

■ 151, 229, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 128, 129



151, 129, 121



145, 132, 116

Triad

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



151, 129, 121



116, 139, 129



130, 133, 150

Complementary

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



151, 129, 121



121, 143, 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.



120, 136, 151



151, 129, 121



111, 139, 138

Square

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



151, 129, 121



125, 137, 121



112, 138, 146



141, 130, 146

Rectangle

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



151, 129, 121



139, 134, 116



112, 138, 146



126, 134, 151

Sweetspot

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



151, 129, 121



196, 188, 185



151, 121, 143



99, 94, 92



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



151, 129, 121



196, 162, 149



151, 144, 121



77, 71, 69



140, 37, 0



13, 3, 0

Inverse Universe

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



121, 143, 151



149, 184, 196



121, 128, 151



69, 74, 77



0, 103, 140



0, 9, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 151, 129, 121 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

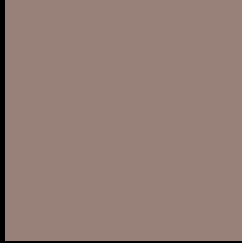
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 129, 121 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

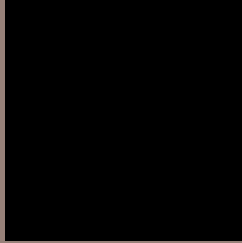
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 129, 121 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 129, 121.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 151, 129, 121.

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, 129, 121

Protanopia

139, 133, 123

Deuteranopia

151, 129, 121



Tritanopia
153, 127, 137

Trichromacy



Original Color

151, 129, 121

Protanomaly

143, 132, 122

Deuteranomaly

151, 129, 121

Tritanomaly

152, 128, 131

Monochromacy



Original Color

151, 129, 121

Achromatopsia

135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly

141, 133, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 151, 129, 121 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, 129, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 129, 121)  
}
```

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, 129, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 129, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 151, 129, 121 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, 129, 121) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 129, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 129, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 129, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 129, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 129,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 151, 129, 121 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 129, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
129, 121) }
```

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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