

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 113, 114)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 113, 114) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 113, 114)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	987172
RGB	152, 113, 114
RGB Percent	60%, 44%, 45%
CMY	0.4039, 0.5569, 0.5529
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.25, 0.40
HSL	358°, 16%, 52%
HSV	358°, 26%, 60%
XYZ	21.8913, 19.7006, 18.5684
YIQ	124.7750, 22.9230, 8.5790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

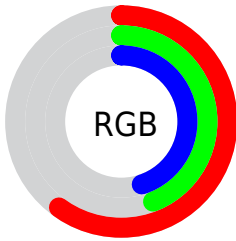
Format	Color
R_{YB}	152, 113, 114
Decimal	9990514
CIE Lab	51.50, 15.55, 5.46
CIE LCh	51, 16.486, 19.359
Yxy	19.7006, 0.3639, 0.3275
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288180594 (0xFF987172)
YUV	124.7750, -5.3121, 23.8763
Hunter-Lab	44.3853, 10.3637, 6.2660

Details

The RGB color **152, 113, 114** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **113, 152, 151**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 165, 166**, and **100, 65, 66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 98, 99**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 128, 129**.

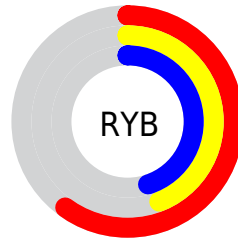
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (44%)

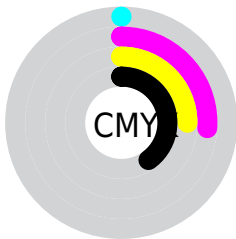
Blue (45%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (45%)

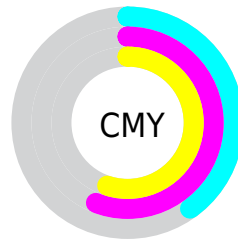


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 113, 114 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 152, 113, 114 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 152, 113, 114

255, 255, 255

 207, 165, 166

 236, 192, 193


 255, 220, 221

 255, 249, 249


 152, 113, 114

 152, 98, 99

 152, 83, 84

 152, 113, 114

 126, 88, 90


 100, 65, 66


 75, 42, 44


 52, 21, 24

 33, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 152, 113, 114

 152, 128, 129

 152, 143, 144

■ 152, 67, 70

■ 152, 159, 158

■ 152, 52, 55

■ 152, 174, 173

■ 152, 37, 40

■ 152, 189, 188

■ 152, 22, 25

■ 152, 204, 203

■ 152, 7, 10

■ 152, 219, 218

■ 152, 0, 4

■ 152, 235, 232

■ 152, 250, 247

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 113, 128



152, 113, 114



148, 116, 102

Triad

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



152, 113, 114



108, 128, 104



100, 126, 150

Complementary

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



152, 113, 114



113, 152, 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.



86, 129, 144



152, 113, 114



93, 130, 117

Square

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



152, 113, 114



124, 125, 96



84, 131, 132



119, 121, 149

Rectangle

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



152, 113, 114



142, 119, 97



84, 131, 132



94, 127, 149

Sweetspot

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



152, 113, 114



196, 181, 181



151, 113, 152



99, 90, 90



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



152, 113, 114



196, 135, 137



152, 131, 113



77, 69, 69



140, 0, 4



13, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



152, 113, 114



196, 135, 137



113, 134, 152



77, 69, 69



140, 0, 4



13, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 113, 114 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

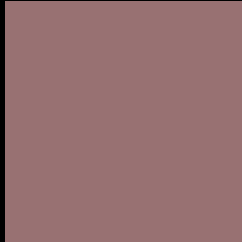
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 152, 113, 114 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 152, 113, 114 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 113, 114.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 113, 114.

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
152, 113, 114

Protanopia
126, 122, 119

Deuteranopia
139, 119, 113



Tritanopia
153, 112, 121

Trichromacy



Original Color

152, 113, 114

Protanomaly

135, 119, 117

Deuteranomaly

144, 117, 113

Tritanomaly

153, 112, 118

Monochromacy



Original Color

152, 113, 114

Achromatopsia

125, 125, 125

Achromatomaly

135, 121, 121

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 113, 114 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(152, 113, 114) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 113, 114)  
}
```

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(152, 113, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 113, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 113, 114 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(152, 113, 114) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 113, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 113, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 113, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 113, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 113,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 113, 114 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 113, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
113, 114) }
```

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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