

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 117, 121)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 117, 121) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 117, 121)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	987579
RGB	152, 117, 121
RGB Percent	60%, 46%, 47%
CMY	0.4039, 0.5412, 0.5255
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.20, 0.40
HSL	353°, 15%, 53%
HSV	353°, 23%, 60%
XYZ	22.7614, 20.7785, 20.9001
YIQ	127.9210, 19.5760, 8.6640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

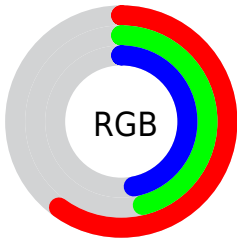
Format	Color
R_{YB}	152, 117, 121
Decimal	9991545
CIE _{Lab}	52.71, 14.35, 3.09
CIE _{LCh}	53, 14.678, 12.148
Yxy	20.7785, 0.3532, 0.3224
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288181625 (0xFF987579)
YUV	127.9210, -3.4121, 21.1173
Hunter-Lab	45.5834, 9.3603, 4.7237

Details

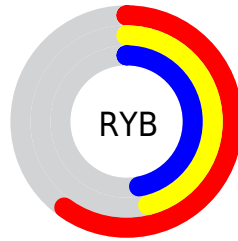
The RGB color **152, 117, 121** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **117, 152, 148**, and the grayscale version is **128, 128, 128**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 169, 173**, and **100, 69, 73** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 102, 108**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 132, 134**.

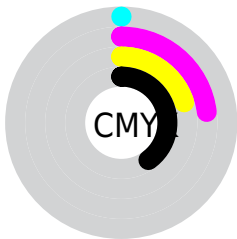
Distribution



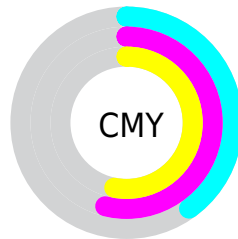
- Red (60%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 117, 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 152, 117, 121 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 152, 117, 121

255, 255, 255

 207, 169, 173

 235, 197, 201

 255, 225, 229

 255, 253, 255

 152, 117, 121

 126, 92, 96

 100, 69, 73

 76, 46, 50

 52, 25, 29

 33, 0, 3


 0, 0, 0

 152, 117, 121

 152, 102, 108


 152, 87, 94

 152, 117, 121


 152, 132, 134

 152, 147, 148

 152, 71, 81

 152, 163, 161

 152, 56, 67

 152, 178, 175

 152, 41, 54

 152, 193, 188

 152, 26, 40

 152, 208, 202

 152, 11, 27

 152, 223, 215

 152, 0, 17

 152, 239, 229

 152, 254, 242

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 118, 134



152, 117, 121



150, 119, 109

Triad

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



152, 117, 121



116, 130, 107



103, 129, 149

Complementary

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



152, 117, 121



117, 152, 148

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.



93, 132, 142



152, 117, 121



102, 132, 118

Square

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



152, 117, 121



130, 127, 101



93, 133, 131



118, 125, 150

Rectangle

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



152, 117, 121



146, 121, 104



93, 133, 131



98, 130, 148

Sweetspot

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



152, 117, 121



196, 183, 184



148, 117, 152



99, 91, 92



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



152, 117, 121



196, 141, 148



152, 130, 117



77, 69, 70



140, 0, 16



13, 0, 1

Inverse Universe

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



152, 117, 121



196, 141, 148



117, 139, 152



77, 69, 70



140, 0, 16



13, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 117, 121 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

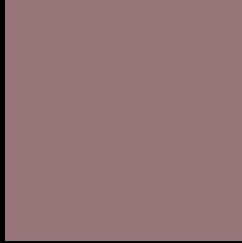
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 152, 117, 121 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

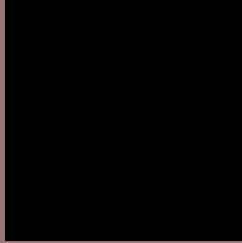
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 152, 117, 121 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 117, 121.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 117, 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
152, 117, 121

Protanopia
128, 125, 126

Deuteranopia
140, 122, 120



Tritanopia
153, 116, 125

Trichromacy



Original Color

152, 117, 121

Protanomaly

137, 122, 124

Deuteranomaly

144, 120, 120

Tritanomaly

153, 116, 124

Monochromacy



Original Color

152, 117, 121

Achromatopsia

128, 128, 128

Achromatomaly

137, 124, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 117, 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(152, 117, 121) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 117, 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(152, 117, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 117, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 117, 121 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

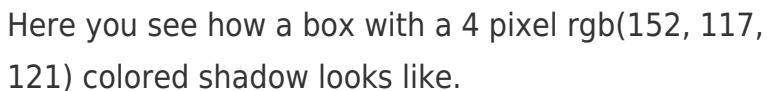
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(152, 117, 121) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 117, 121) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 117, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 117, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 117, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 117,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 117, 121 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 117, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
117, 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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