

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 86, 101)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 86, 101) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 86, 101)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	985665
RGB	152, 86, 101
RGB Percent	60%, 34%, 40%
CMY	0.4039, 0.6627, 0.6039
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.34, 0.40
HSL	346°, 28%, 47%
HSV	346°, 43%, 60%
XYZ	18.6256, 14.2706, 14.0847
YIQ	107.4440, 34.5210, 18.6570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

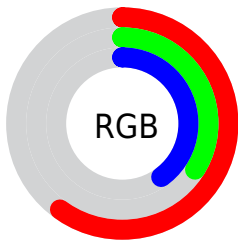
Format	Color
R_{YB}	152, 86, 101
Decimal	9983589
CIE _{Lab}	44.62, 29.13, 3.37
CIE _{LCh}	45, 29.328, 6.591
Yxy	14.2706, 0.3965, 0.3038
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288173669 (0xFF985665)
YUV	107.4440, -3.1769, 39.0756
Hunter-Lab	37.7764, 21.9007, 4.3375

Details

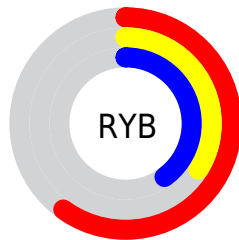
The RGB color **152, 86, 101** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **86, 152, 137**, and the grayscale version is **107, 107, 107**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 137, 152**, and **99, 38, 54** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 71, 89**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 101, 113**.

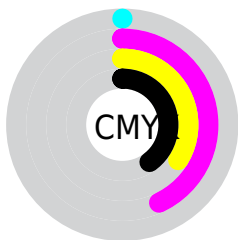
Distribution



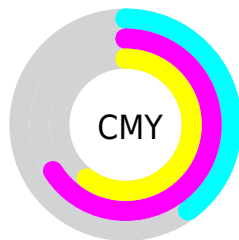
- Red (60%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 86, 101 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, 86, 101 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



152, 86, 101



152, 86, 101

255, 255, 255



125, 62, 77



208, 137, 152



99, 38, 54



237, 164, 179



73, 14, 33



255, 191, 206



49, 0, 10



255, 219, 234



15, 0, 0



255, 248, 255



0, 0, 0



152, 86, 101



152, 86, 101



152, 71, 89



152, 101, 113



152, 56, 78



152, 116, 124

152, 40, 66

152, 132, 136

152, 25, 54

152, 147, 148

152, 10, 42

152, 162, 160

152, 0, 35

152, 177, 171

152, 192, 183

152, 208, 195

152, 223, 207

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 89, 125



152, 86, 101



150, 90, 78

Triad

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



152, 86, 101



90, 113, 65



25, 113, 150

Complementary

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



152, 86, 101



86, 152, 137

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.



0, 117, 134



152, 86, 101



59, 117, 85

Square

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



152, 86, 101



116, 106, 56



12, 118, 110



78, 106, 154

Rectangle

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



152, 86, 101



142, 95, 66



12, 118, 110



0, 115, 146

Sweetspot

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



152, 86, 101



196, 171, 177



137, 86, 152



99, 84, 87



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



152, 86, 101



196, 94, 117



152, 104, 86



77, 69, 71



140, 0, 32



13, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



152, 86, 101



196, 94, 117



86, 134, 152



77, 69, 71



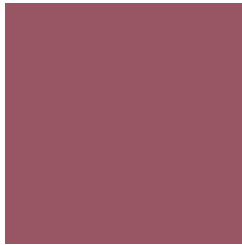
140, 0, 32



13, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 86, 101 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 86, 101 looks on a black 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

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 152, 86, 101 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 86, 101.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 86, 101.

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, 86, 101

Protanopia

106, 105, 112

Deuteranopia

119, 102, 98



Tritanopia
151, 87, 94

Trichromacy



Original Color

152, 86, 101

Protanomaly

123, 98, 108

Deuteranomaly

131, 96, 99

Tritanomaly

151, 87, 97

Monochromacy



Original Color

152, 86, 101

Achromatopsia

107, 107, 107

Achromatomaly

123, 99, 105

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 86, 101 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, 86, 101) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 86, 101)  
}
```

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, 86, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 86, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 86, 101 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, 86, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 86, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 86, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 86, 101); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 86, 101); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 86, 101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 86, 101 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 86, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152, 86,  
101) }
```

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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