

Converting Colors

RGB(152, 96, 112)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(152, 96, 112) contains.

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Color

RGB(152, 96, 112)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	986070
RGB	152, 96, 112
RGB Percent	60%, 38%, 44%
CMY	0.4039, 0.6235, 0.5608
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.26, 0.40
HSL	343°, 23%, 49%
HSV	343°, 37%, 60%
XYZ	20.0564, 16.2110, 17.4012
YIQ	114.5680, 28.2400, 16.8480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

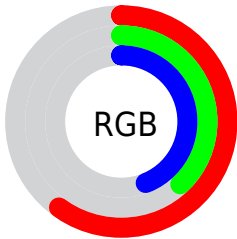
Format	Color
R_{YB}	152, 96, 112
Decimal	9986160
CIE _{Lab}	47.25, 25.04, 0.52
CIE _{LCh}	47, 25.050, 1.183
Yxy	16.2110, 0.3737, 0.3021
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288176240 (0xFF986070)
YUV	114.5680, -1.2660, 32.8279
Hunter-Lab	40.2629, 18.4573, 2.5595

Details

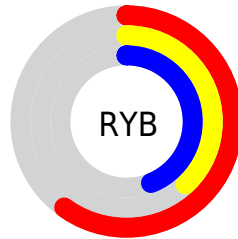
The RGB color **152, 96, 112** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **96, 152, 136**, and the grayscale version is **115, 115, 115**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 147, 164**, and **99, 48, 64** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 81, 101**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **152, 111, 123**.

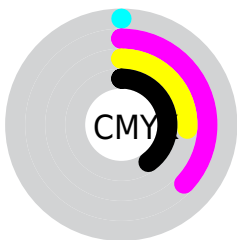
Distribution



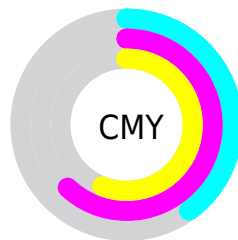
- Red (60%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 152, 96, 112 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, 96, 112 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



152, 96, 112



152, 96, 112

255, 255, 255



125, 72, 88



207, 147, 164



99, 48, 64



236, 174, 191



74, 26, 42



255, 202, 218



50, 3, 22



255, 230, 247



26, 0, 1



0, 0, 0



152, 96, 112



152, 96, 112



152, 81, 101



152, 111, 123



152, 66, 90



152, 126, 134

152, 50, 79

152, 142, 145

152, 35, 69

152, 157, 155

152, 20, 58

152, 172, 166

152, 5, 47

152, 187, 177

152, 0, 43

152, 202, 188

152, 218, 199

152, 233, 210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 99, 133



152, 96, 112



153, 98, 91

Triad

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



152, 96, 112



103, 117, 75



52, 120, 148

Complementary

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



152, 96, 112



96, 152, 136

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.



37, 123, 133



152, 96, 112



78, 122, 91

Square

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



152, 96, 112



126, 111, 70



53, 123, 112



84, 114, 154

Rectangle

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



152, 96, 112



147, 102, 80



53, 123, 112



43, 121, 144

Sweetspot

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



152, 96, 112



196, 175, 181



135, 96, 152



99, 87, 90



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



152, 96, 112



196, 110, 135



152, 107, 96



77, 69, 71



140, 0, 40



13, 0, 4

Inverse Universe

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



152, 96, 112



196, 110, 135



96, 141, 152



77, 69, 71



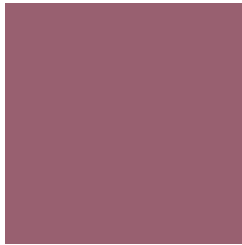
140, 0, 40



13, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 152, 96, 112 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, 96, 112 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

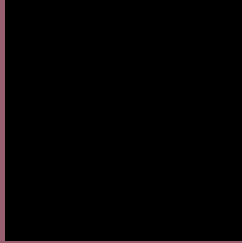
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 96, 112 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 96, 112.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 152, 96, 112.

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, 96, 112

Protanopia

112, 112, 121

Deuteranopia

124, 109, 110



Tritanopia
151, 97, 105

Trichromacy



Original Color

152, 96, 112

Protanomaly

127, 106, 118

Deuteranomaly

134, 104, 111

Tritanomaly

151, 97, 108

Monochromacy



Original Color

152, 96, 112

Achromatopsia

115, 115, 115

Achromatomaly

128, 108, 114

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 152, 96, 112 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, 96, 112)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 96, 112)  
}
```

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, 96, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 96, 112) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 152, 96, 112 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, 96, 112) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 96, 112) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(152, 96, 112) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 96, 112); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 96, 112);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 96,  
112) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 152, 96, 112 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 96, 112) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152, 96,  
112) }
```

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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