

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 127, 108)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 127, 108) contains.

RGB(153, 127, 108)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(153, 127, 108)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	997F6C
RGB	153, 127, 108
RGB Percent	60%, 50%, 42%
CMY	0.4000, 0.5020, 0.5765
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.29, 0.40
HSL	25°, 18%, 51%
HSV	25°, 29%, 60%
XYZ	23.4330, 23.0338, 17.3983
YIQ	132.6080, 21.5950, -0.3970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

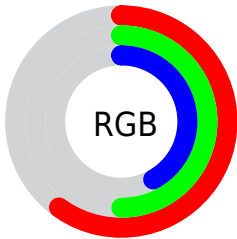
Format	Color
R_{YB}	153, 141, 108
Decimal	10059628
CIE _{Lab}	55.11, 7.02, 14.07
CIE _{LCh}	55, 15.726, 63.467
Yxy	23.0338, 0.3669, 0.3607
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288249708 (0xFF997F6C)
YUV	132.6080, -12.1317, 17.8838
Hunter-Lab	47.9935, 3.1647, 12.1021

Details

The RGB color **153, 127, 108** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **108, 134, 153**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 180, 159**, and **101, 78, 61** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 118, 93**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 136, 123**.

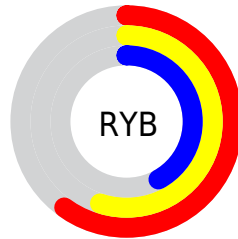
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (50%)

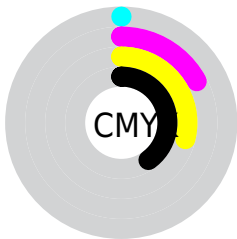
Blue (42%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (42%)

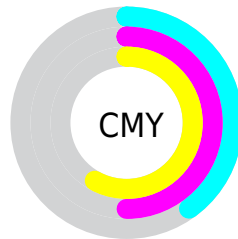


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 127, 108 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 153, 127, 108 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 127, 108

255, 255, 255


 208, 180, 159

 236, 207, 186

 255, 235, 214

 255, 255, 243


 153, 127, 108

 153, 118, 93


 153, 109, 77

 153, 127, 108

 127, 102, 84

 101, 78, 61

 76, 55, 39

 53, 34, 18

 32, 12, 0

 0, 0, 0

 153, 127, 108

 153, 136, 123

 153, 145, 139

■ 153, 100, 62

■ 153, 154, 154

■ 153, 92, 47

■ 153, 162, 169

■ 153, 83, 32

■ 153, 171, 185

■ 153, 74, 16

■ 153, 180, 200

■ 153, 65, 1

■ 153, 189, 215

■ 153, 65, 0

■ 153, 198, 230

■ 153, 207, 246

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 124, 118



153, 127, 108



141, 131, 105

Triad

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



153, 127, 108



99, 140, 133



136, 128, 155

Complementary

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



153, 127, 108



108, 134, 153

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.



118, 133, 159



153, 127, 108



95, 139, 146

Square

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



153, 127, 108



110, 139, 119



103, 137, 156



151, 124, 144

Rectangle

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



153, 127, 108



131, 134, 107



103, 137, 156



131, 129, 157

Sweetspot

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



153, 127, 108



199, 189, 181



153, 108, 134



99, 93, 89



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



153, 127, 108



199, 159, 129



153, 149, 108



77, 72, 69



140, 59, 0



13, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



108, 134, 153



129, 170, 199



108, 112, 153



69, 73, 77



0, 81, 140



0, 7, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 127, 108 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

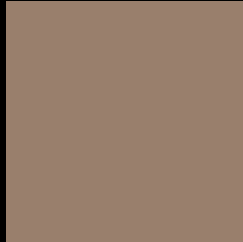
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 153, 127, 108 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

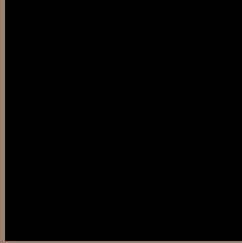
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 153, 127, 108 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 127, 108.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 127, 108.

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
153, 127, 108

Protanopia
139, 132, 110

Deuteranopia
153, 127, 108



Tritanopia
156, 123, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color

153, 127, 108

Protanomaly

144, 130, 109

Deuteranomaly

153, 127, 108

Tritanomaly

155, 124, 124

Monochromacy



Original Color

153, 127, 108

Achromatopsia

133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly

140, 131, 124

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 127, 108 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(153, 127, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 127, 108)  
}
```

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(153, 127, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 127, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 127, 108 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(153, 127, 108) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 127, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 127, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 127, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 127, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 127,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 127, 108 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 127, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
127, 108) }
```

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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