

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 128, 111)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 128, 111) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 128, 111)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99806F
RGB	153, 128, 111
RGB Percent	60%, 50%, 44%
CMY	0.4000, 0.4980, 0.5647
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.27, 0.40
HSL	24°, 17%, 52%
HSV	24°, 27%, 60%
XYZ	23.7253, 23.3583, 18.2971
YIQ	133.5370, 20.3570, 0.0130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

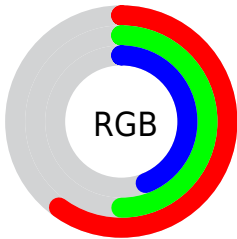
Format	Color
R_{YB}	153, 140, 111
Decimal	10059887
CIE _{Lab}	55.44, 6.89, 12.81
CIE _{LCh}	55, 14.541, 61.717
Yxy	23.3583, 0.3629, 0.3573
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288249967 (0xFF99806F)
YUV	133.5370, -11.1107, 17.0691
Hunter-Lab	48.3305, 3.0468, 11.3852

Details

The RGB color **153, 128, 111** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **111, 136, 153**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 181, 163**, and **101, 79, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 119, 96**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 137, 126**.

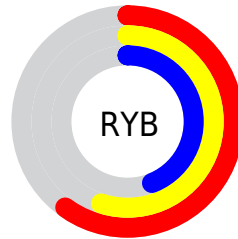
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (50%)

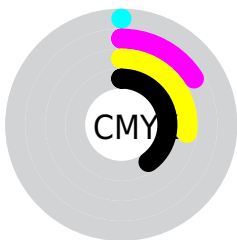
Blue (44%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (44%)

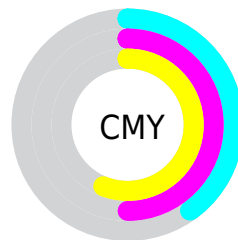


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 128, 111 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, 128, 111 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 128, 111

255, 255, 255


 208, 181, 163


 236, 208, 190


 255, 237, 218

 255, 255, 246


 153, 128, 111

 153, 119, 96

 153, 110, 80

 153, 128, 111

 127, 103, 87


 101, 79, 63


 77, 56, 41


 53, 35, 21

 32, 13, 0

 0, 0, 0

 153, 128, 111

 153, 137, 126

 153, 146, 142

■ 153, 101, 65

■ 153, 155, 157

■ 153, 92, 50

■ 153, 164, 172

■ 153, 82, 35

■ 153, 174, 188

■ 153, 73, 19

■ 153, 183, 203

■ 153, 64, 4

■ 153, 192, 218

■ 153, 62, 0

■ 153, 201, 233

■ 153, 210, 249

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 125, 120



153, 128, 111



142, 132, 108

Triad

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



153, 128, 111



103, 140, 133



136, 129, 154

Complementary

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



153, 128, 111



111, 136, 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.



120, 134, 158



153, 128, 111



99, 140, 146

Square

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



153, 128, 111



114, 139, 120



105, 137, 155



150, 126, 145

Rectangle

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



153, 128, 111



133, 135, 109



105, 137, 155



131, 131, 156

Sweetspot

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



153, 128, 111



199, 189, 183



153, 111, 136



99, 94, 90



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



153, 128, 111



199, 160, 133



153, 149, 111



77, 72, 69



140, 57, 0



13, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



111, 136, 153



133, 172, 199



111, 115, 153



69, 73, 77



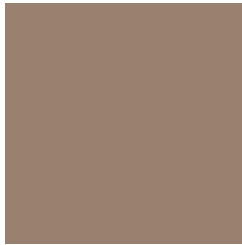
0, 83, 140



0, 8, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 128, 111 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

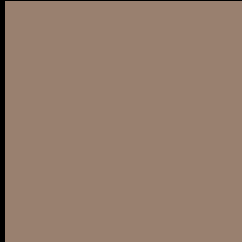
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 111 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

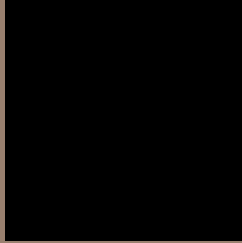
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 111 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 128, 111.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 128, 111.

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, 128, 111

Protanopia

140, 133, 113

Deuteranopia

153, 128, 111



Tritanopia
156, 125, 134

Trichromacy



Original Color
153, 128, 111

Protanomaly
145, 131, 112

Deuteranomaly
153, 128, 111

Tritanomaly
155, 126, 126

Monochromacy



Original Color
153, 128, 111

Achromatopsia
134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly
141, 132, 126

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 128, 111 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, 128, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 128, 111)  
}
```

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, 128, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 128, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 128, 111 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, 128, 111) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 128, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 128, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 128, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 128, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 128,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 128, 111 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 128, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
128, 111) }
```

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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