

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 142, 100)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 142, 100) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 142, 100)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	998E64
RGB	153, 142, 100
RGB Percent	60%, 56%, 39%
CMY	0.4000, 0.4431, 0.6078
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.35, 0.40
HSL	48°, 21%, 50%
HSV	48°, 35%, 60%
XYZ	25.1101, 27.0384, 15.9521
YIQ	140.5010, 20.0380, -10.7300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

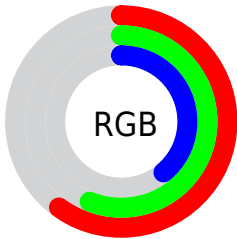
Format	Color
RYB	114, 153, 100
Decimal	10063460
CIELab	59.01, -2.49, 23.89
CIELCh	59, 24.022, 95.948
Yxy	27.0384, 0.3687, 0.3970
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288253540 (0xFF998E64)
YUV	140.5010, -19.9670, 10.9616
Hunter-Lab	51.9985, -4.7995, 18.2100

Details

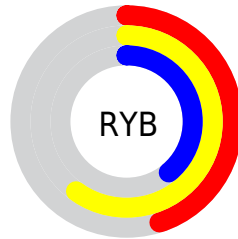
The RGB color **153, 142, 100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **100, 111, 153**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 196, 151**, and **101, 92, 53** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 139, 85**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 145, 115**.

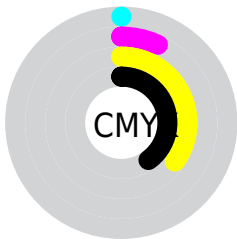
Distribution



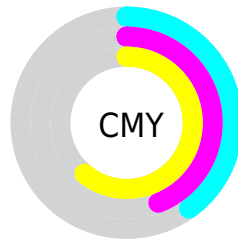
- Red (60%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 142, 100 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, 142, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 142, 100

255, 255, 255


 208, 196, 151


 237, 223, 178

 255, 252, 206

 255, 255, 234

 153, 142, 100

 153, 139, 85

 153, 136, 69

 153, 142, 100

 127, 116, 76

 101, 92, 53

 76, 69, 31

 53, 46, 8

 31, 26, 0

 0, 0, 0

 153, 142, 100

 153, 145, 115

 153, 148, 131

■ 153, 132, 54

■ 153, 152, 146

■ 153, 129, 39

■ 153, 155, 161

■ 153, 126, 23

■ 153, 158, 176

■ 153, 123, 8

■ 153, 161, 192

■ 153, 121, 0

■ 153, 164, 207

■ 153, 167, 222

■ 153, 171, 238

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 135, 104



153, 142, 100



130, 148, 107

Triad

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



153, 142, 100



78, 153, 166



173, 129, 160

Complementary

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



153, 142, 100



100, 111, 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.



151, 135, 176



153, 142, 100



93, 149, 180

Square

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



153, 142, 100



85, 154, 146



121, 143, 184



184, 126, 138

Rectangle

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



153, 142, 100



114, 151, 118



121, 143, 184



166, 131, 166

Sweetspot

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



153, 142, 100



199, 195, 179



153, 100, 111



99, 97, 88



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



153, 142, 100



199, 182, 115



138, 153, 100



77, 75, 69



140, 111, 0



13, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



100, 111, 153



115, 133, 199



115, 100, 153



69, 70, 77



0, 29, 140



0, 3, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 142, 100 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, 142, 100 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

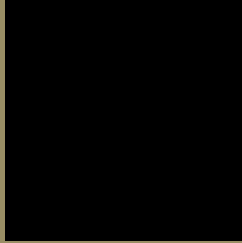
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 142, 100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 142, 100.

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, 142, 100

Protanopia

153, 142, 100

Deuteranopia

169, 136, 101



Tritanopia
158, 136, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color
153, 142, 100

Protanomaly
153, 142, 100

Deuteranomaly
163, 138, 101

Tritanomaly
156, 138, 130

Monochromacy



Original Color
153, 142, 100

Achromatopsia
141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly
145, 141, 126

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 142, 100 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, 142, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 142, 100)  
}
```

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, 142, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 142, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 142, 100 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, 142, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 142, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 142, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 142, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 142, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 142,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 142, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 142, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
142, 100) }
```

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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