

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 149, 119)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 149, 119) contains.

RGB(153, 149, 119)	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, 149, 119)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	999577
RGB	153, 149, 119
RGB Percent	60%, 58%, 47%
CMY	0.4000, 0.4157, 0.5333
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.22, 0.40
HSL	53°, 14%, 53%
HSV	53°, 22%, 60%
XYZ	27.2141, 29.5991, 21.7316
YIQ	146.7760, 12.0140, -8.4820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

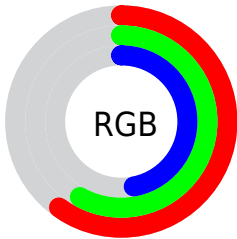
Format	Color
RYB	124, 153, 119
Decimal	10065271
CIELab	61.31, -3.67, 16.41
CIELCh	61, 16.813, 102.603
Yxy	29.5991, 0.3465, 0.3768
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288255351 (0xFF999577)
YUV	146.7760, -13.6936, 5.4584
Hunter-Lab	54.4051, -5.9209, 14.4007

Details

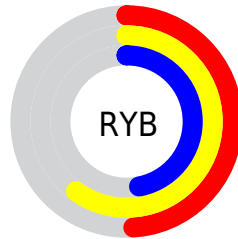
The RGB color **153, 149, 119** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **119, 123, 153**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 203, 171**, and **102, 98, 70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 147, 104**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 151, 134**.

Distribution



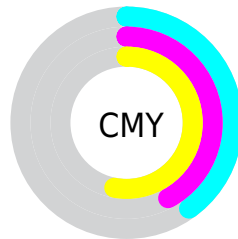
- Red (60%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 149, 119 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, 149, 119 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 149, 119

255, 255, 255

 208, 203, 171

 236, 231, 199

 255, 255, 227

 153, 149, 119

 127, 123, 94

 102, 98, 70

 77, 75, 48

 54, 52, 27

 33, 31, 1

 0, 7, 0

 0, 0, 0

 153, 149, 119

 153, 147, 104

 153, 149, 119

 153, 151, 134

■ 153, 145, 88

■ 153, 153, 150

■ 153, 144, 73

■ 153, 154, 165

■ 153, 142, 58

■ 153, 156, 180

■ 153, 140, 43

■ 153, 158, 196

■ 153, 138, 27

■ 153, 160, 211

■ 153, 136, 12

■ 153, 162, 226

■ 153, 135, 0

■ 153, 163, 241

■ 153, 165, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 144, 120



153, 149, 119



136, 153, 126

Triad

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



153, 149, 119



109, 155, 168



173, 139, 157

Complementary

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



153, 149, 119



119, 123, 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.



158, 142, 170



153, 149, 119



121, 152, 176

Square

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



153, 149, 119



109, 157, 154



139, 147, 177



179, 138, 142

Rectangle

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



153, 149, 119



125, 155, 134



139, 147, 177



169, 139, 162

Sweetspot

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



153, 149, 119



199, 197, 185



153, 119, 124



99, 99, 91



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



153, 149, 119



199, 193, 145



141, 153, 119



77, 76, 69



140, 124, 0



13, 11, 0

Inverse Universe

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



119, 123, 153



145, 152, 199



131, 119, 153



69, 70, 77



0, 16, 140



0, 1, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 149, 119 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, 149, 119 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

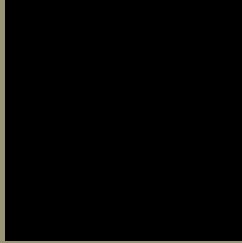
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

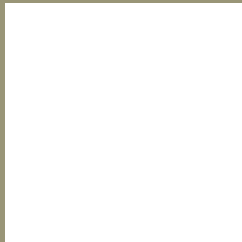
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 153, 149, 119 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 149, 119.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 149, 119.

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, 149, 119

Protanopia
157, 148, 118

Deuteranopia
172, 142, 120



Tritanopia
158, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

153, 149, 119

Protanomaly

156, 148, 118

Deuteranomaly

165, 145, 120

Tritanomaly

156, 146, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color

153, 149, 119

Achromatopsia

147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly

149, 148, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 149, 119 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, 149, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 149, 119)  
}
```

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, 149, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 149, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 149, 119 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, 149, 119) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 149, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 149, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 149, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 149, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 149,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 149, 119 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 149, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
149, 119) }
```

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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