

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 93, 118)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 93, 118) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 93, 118)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	995D76
RGB	153, 93, 118
RGB Percent	60%, 36%, 46%
CMY	0.4000, 0.6353, 0.5373
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.23, 0.40
HSL	335°, 24%, 48%
HSV	335°, 39%, 60%
XYZ	20.3212, 15.9090, 19.1392
YIQ	113.7900, 27.7350, 20.4950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

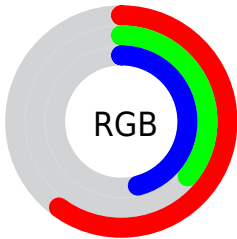
Format	Color
R_{YB}	153, 93, 118
Decimal	10050934
CIE _{Lab}	46.85, 28.05, -3.66
CIE _{LCh}	47, 28.291, 352.559
Yxy	15.9090, 0.3670, 0.2873
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288241014 (0xFF995D76)
YUV	113.7900, 2.0755, 34.3872
Hunter-Lab	39.8861, 21.1418, -0.5299

Details

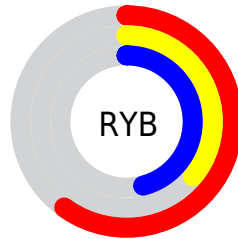
The RGB color **153, 93, 118** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **93, 153, 128**, and the grayscale version is **114, 114, 114**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 144, 170**, and **100, 45, 70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 78, 109**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 108, 127**.

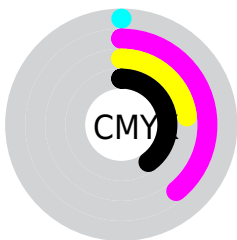
Distribution



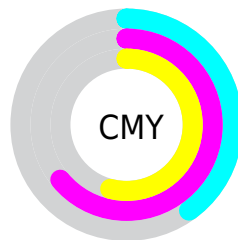
- Red (60%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 93, 118 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, 93, 118 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 93, 118

255, 255, 255

 209, 144, 170

 237, 171, 197

 255, 199, 225

 255, 227, 254

 153, 93, 118

 126, 69, 93

 100, 45, 70


 75, 22, 48

 51, 0, 27

 28, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 153, 93, 118

 153, 78, 109

 153, 62, 100

 153, 93, 118

 153, 108, 127

 153, 124, 136

153, 47, 91

153, 139, 145

153, 32, 82

153, 154, 154

153, 16, 73

153, 170, 163

153, 1, 64

153, 185, 172

153, 0, 64

153, 200, 180

153, 215, 189

153, 231, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 99, 140



153, 93, 118



157, 93, 94

Triad

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



153, 93, 118



108, 115, 66



18, 121, 148

Complementary

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



153, 93, 118



93, 153, 128

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.



6, 124, 128



153, 93, 118



81, 121, 81

Square

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



153, 93, 118



132, 108, 64



49, 123, 104



65, 115, 158

Rectangle

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



153, 93, 118



153, 97, 80



49, 123, 104



1, 122, 142

Sweetspot

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



153, 93, 118



199, 175, 185



128, 93, 153



99, 86, 91



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



153, 93, 118



199, 105, 144



153, 98, 93



77, 69, 72



140, 0, 58



13, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



153, 93, 118



199, 105, 144



93, 148, 153



77, 69, 72



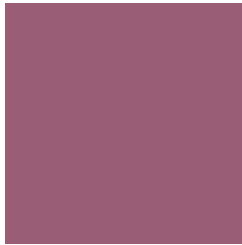
140, 0, 58



13, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 93, 118 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

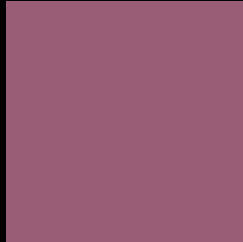
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 153, 93, 118 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

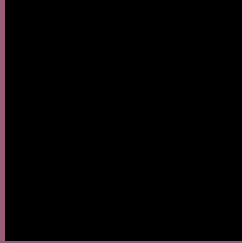
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 153, 93, 118 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 93, 118.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 93, 118.

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, 93, 118

Protanopia

108, 111, 129

Deuteranopia

121, 108, 115



Tritanopia
151, 96, 103

Trichromacy



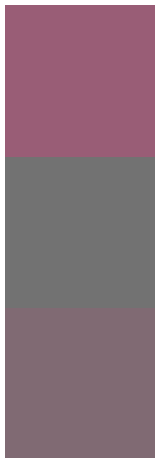
Original Color
153, 93, 118

Protanomaly
124, 104, 125

Deuteranomaly
133, 103, 116

Tritanomaly
152, 95, 108

Monochromacy



Original Color
153, 93, 118

Achromatopsia
114, 114, 114

Achromatomaly
128, 106, 115

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 93, 118 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, 93, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 93, 118)  
}
```

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, 93, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 93, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 93, 118 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, 93, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 93, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 93, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 93, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 93, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 93,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 93, 118 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 93, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153, 93,  
118) }
```

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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