

Converting Colors

`RYB(149, 111, 116)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(149, 111, 116) contains.

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Color

R_YB(149, 111, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	956F74
RGB	149, 111, 116
RGB Percent	58%, 44%, 45%
CMY	0.4157, 0.5647, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.22, 0.42
HSL	352°, 15%, 51%
HSV	352°, 26%, 58%
XYZ	21.2313, 19.0194, 19.0751
YIQ	122.9320, 21.0430, 9.6110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

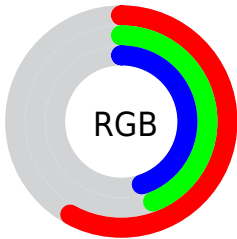
Format	Color
R_{YB}	149, 111, 116
Decimal	9793396
CIE _{Lab}	50.71, 15.83, 3.11
CIE _{LCh}	51, 16.136, 11.105
Yxy	19.0194, 0.3579, 0.3206
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287983476 (0xFF956F74)
YUV	122.9320, -3.4175, 22.8616
Hunter-Lab	43.6112, 10.5795, 4.5950

Details

The RYB color **149, 111, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **111, 131, 149**, and the grayscale version is **123, 123, 123**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 163, 168**, and **97, 63, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 96, 103**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 126, 129**.

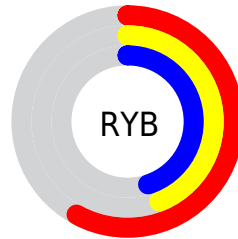
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (44%)

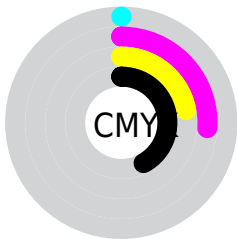
Blue (45%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (45%)

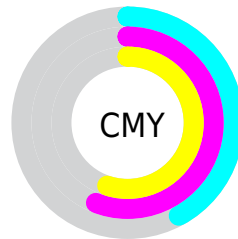


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (42%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (55%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 149, 111, 116 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 RYB color 149, 111, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 149, 111, 116


255, 255, 255

 204, 163, 168

 232, 190, 195

 255, 218, 223

 255, 246, 252

 149, 111, 116

 123, 86, 91

 97, 63, 68

 73, 41, 46

 49, 20, 25

 31, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 149, 111, 116

 149, 96, 103

 149, 81, 90

 149, 111, 116

 149, 126, 129

 149, 141, 142

■ 149, 66, 77

■ 149, 153, 156

■ 149, 51, 64

■ 149, 161, 171

■ 149, 37, 51

■ 149, 169, 186

■ 149, 22, 38

■ 149, 176, 200

■ 149, 7, 25

■ 149, 184, 215

■ 149, 0, 20

■ 149, 192, 230

■ 149, 200, 245

Harmonies

Analogous

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



143, 112, 130



149, 111, 116



147, 116, 103

Triad

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



149, 111, 116



100, 125, 115



94, 113, 146

Complementary

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



149, 111, 116



111, 131, 149

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.



84, 108, 138



149, 111, 116



95, 117, 128

Square

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



149, 111, 116



100, 126, 94



85, 108, 129



112, 119, 147

Rectangle

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



149, 111, 116



143, 127, 97



85, 108, 129



89, 111, 144

Sweetspot

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



149, 111, 116



194, 178, 180



144, 111, 149



97, 87, 88



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



149, 111, 116



194, 134, 142



149, 133, 111



74, 67, 68



138, 0, 18



10, 0, 1

Inverse Universe

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



149, 111, 116



194, 134, 142



111, 126, 149



74, 67, 68



138, 0, 18



10, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 149, 111, 116 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

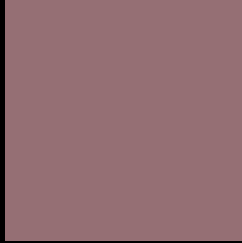
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 149, 111, 116 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](#).

RYB 149, 111, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 149, 111, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 149, 111, 116.

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

149, 111, 116

Protanopia

123, 120, 121

Deuteranopia

135, 117, 115



Tritanopia
149, 111, 119

Trichromacy



Original Color

149, 111, 116

Protanomaly

132, 117, 119

Deuteranomaly

140, 115, 115

Tritanomaly

149, 111, 118

Monochromacy



Original Color

149, 111, 116

Achromatopsia

123, 123, 123

Achromatomaly

132, 119, 120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 149, 111, 116 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(149, 111, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 111, 116)  
}
```

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(149, 111, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 111, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 149, 111, 116 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(149, 111, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 111, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 111, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 111, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 111, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 111,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 149, 111, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 111, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
111, 116) }
```

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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