

Converting Colors

`RYB(153, 100, 110)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(153, 100, 110) contains.

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Color

R_YB(153, 100, 110)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99646E
RGB	153, 100, 110
RGB Percent	60%, 39%, 43%
CMY	0.4000, 0.6078, 0.5686
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.28, 0.40
HSL	349°, 21%, 50%
HSV	349°, 35%, 60%
XYZ	20.5085, 17.0124, 16.9547
YIQ	116.9870, 28.3780, 14.3460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

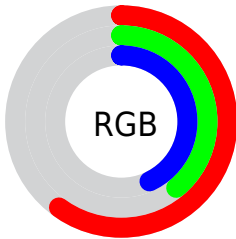
Format	Color
R_{YB}	153, 100, 110
Decimal	10052718
CIE Lab	48.28, 22.84, 3.22
CIE LCh	48, 23.070, 8.027
Yxy	17.0124, 0.3765, 0.3123
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288242798 (0xFF99646E)
YUV	116.9870, -3.4446, 31.5834
Hunter-Lab	41.2461, 16.5735, 4.5005

Details

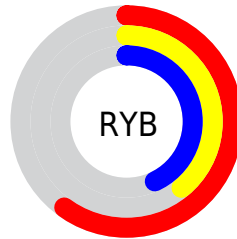
The RYB color **153, 100, 110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **100, 129, 153**, and the grayscale version is **117, 117, 117**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 151, 161**, and **100, 52, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 85, 98**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 115, 122**.

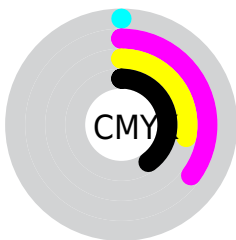
Distribution



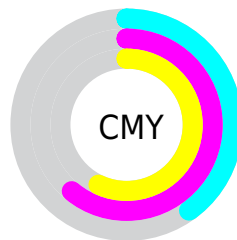
- Red (60%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 153, 100, 110 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 153, 100, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 100, 110

255, 255, 255

 208, 151, 161

 237, 178, 188

 255, 206, 216

 255, 234, 245

 153, 100, 110

 126, 76, 86

 100, 52, 63

 75, 30, 41

 51, 7, 20

 29, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 153, 100, 110

 153, 85, 98

 153, 69, 85

 153, 100, 110

 153, 115, 122

 153, 131, 135

■ 153, 54, 73

■ 153, 146, 147

■ 153, 39, 60

■ 153, 157, 161

■ 153, 23, 48

■ 153, 166, 176

■ 153, 8, 36

■ 153, 175, 192

■ 153, 0, 29

■ 153, 183, 207

■ 153, 191, 222

■ 153, 200, 238

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144, 102, 130



153, 100, 110



151, 106, 92

Triad

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



153, 100, 110



83, 121, 102



68, 100, 150

Complementary

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



153, 100, 110



100, 129, 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.



51, 91, 138



153, 100, 110



79, 110, 124

Square

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



153, 100, 110



86, 123, 76



58, 93, 125



97, 111, 153

Rectangle

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



153, 100, 110



145, 121, 82



58, 93, 125



60, 96, 147

Sweetspot

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



153, 100, 110



199, 179, 183



142, 100, 153



99, 88, 90



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



153, 100, 110



199, 115, 131



153, 123, 100



77, 69, 70



140, 0, 26



13, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



153, 100, 110



199, 115, 131



100, 122, 153



77, 69, 70



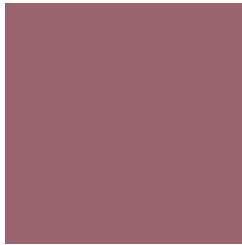
140, 0, 26



13, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 153, 100, 110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

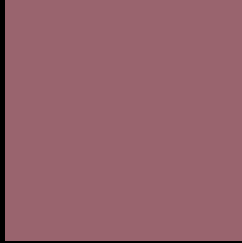
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 153, 100, 110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

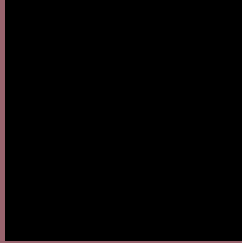
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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](#).

RYB 153, 100, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 153, 100, 110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 153, 100, 110.

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, 100, 110

Protanopia
116, 114, 118

Deuteranopia
129, 112, 108



Tritanopia
153, 100, 108

Trichromacy



Original Color

153, 100, 110

Protanomaly

129, 109, 115

Deuteranomaly

138, 107, 109

Tritanomaly

153, 100, 109

Monochromacy



Original Color

153, 100, 110

Achromatopsia

117, 117, 117

Achromatomaly

130, 111, 114

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 153, 100, 110 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, 100, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 100, 110)  
}
```

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, 100, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 100, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 153, 100, 110 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, 100, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 100, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 100, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 100, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 100, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 100,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 153, 100, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 100, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
100, 110) }
```

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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