

Converting Colors

RGB(145, 106, 106)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(145, 106, 106) contains.

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Color

RGB(145, 106, 106)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	916A6A
RGB	145, 106, 106
RGB Percent	57%, 42%, 42%
CMY	0.4314, 0.5843, 0.5843
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.27, 0.43
HSL	0°, 16%, 49%
HSV	0°, 27%, 57%
XYZ	19.4326, 17.3684, 15.9639
YIQ	117.6610, 23.2440, 8.2680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

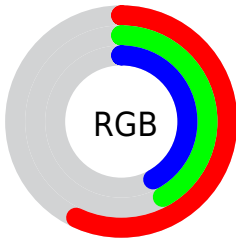
Format	Color
R_{YB}	145, 106, 106
Decimal	9529962
CIE _{Lab}	48.72, 15.59, 6.13
CIE _{LCh}	49, 16.747, 21.461
Yxy	17.3684, 0.3683, 0.3292
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287720042 (0xFF916A6A)
YUV	117.6610, -5.7489, 23.9763
Hunter-Lab	41.6754, 10.2998, 6.4616

Details

The RGB color **145, 106, 106** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **106, 145, 145**, and the grayscale version is **118, 118, 118**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 158, 157**, and **93, 58, 59** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 92, 92**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145, 121, 121**.

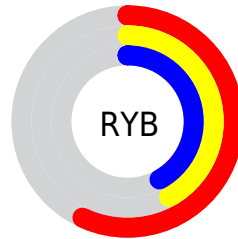
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (42%)

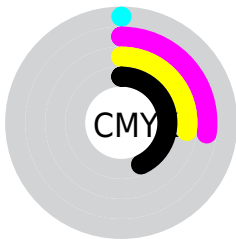
Blue (42%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (42%)

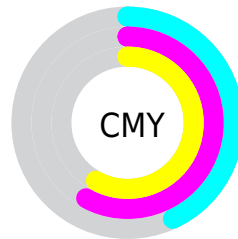


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 145, 106, 106 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 145, 106, 106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 145, 106, 106

 145, 106, 106

255, 255, 255

 119, 82, 82

 200, 158, 157

 93, 58, 59

 228, 184, 184

 69, 36, 37

 255, 212, 212

 46, 16, 16

 255, 241, 240

 22, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 145, 106, 106

 145, 106, 106

 145, 92, 92

 145, 121, 121

 145, 77, 77

 145, 135, 135

 145, 63, 63

 145, 149, 149

 145, 48, 48

 145, 164, 164

 145, 34, 34

 145, 179, 179

 145, 19, 19

 145, 193, 193

 145, 5, 5

 145, 208, 208

 145, 0, 0

 145, 222, 222

 145, 237, 237

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 106, 120



145, 106, 106



141, 109, 94

Triad

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



145, 106, 106



99, 122, 98



94, 118, 143

Complementary

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



145, 106, 106



106, 145, 145

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.



79, 122, 137



145, 106, 106



85, 124, 111

Square

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



145, 106, 106



116, 118, 89



76, 124, 126



113, 113, 142

Rectangle

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



145, 106, 106



134, 112, 89



76, 124, 126



88, 120, 142

Sweetspot

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



145, 106, 106



189, 174, 174



145, 106, 145



94, 85, 85



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



145, 106, 106



189, 128, 128



145, 126, 106



71, 64, 64



135, 0, 0



8, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



106, 145, 145



128, 189, 189



106, 126, 145



64, 71, 71



0, 135, 135



0, 8, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 145, 106, 106 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

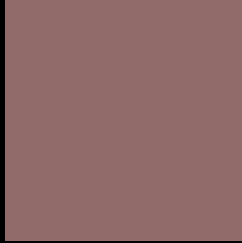
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 145, 106, 106 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

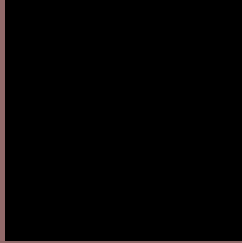
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 145, 106, 106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 106, 106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 145, 106, 106.

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


145, 106, 106

Protanopia

119, 116, 111

Deuteranopia

131, 112, 105



Tritanopia
146, 105, 113

Trichromacy



Original Color

145, 106, 106

Protanomaly

128, 112, 109

Deuteranomaly

136, 110, 105

Tritanomaly

146, 105, 110

Monochromacy



Original Color

145, 106, 106

Achromatopsia

118, 118, 118

Achromatomaly

128, 114, 114

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 145, 106, 106 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(145, 106, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 106, 106)  
}
```

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(145, 106, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 106, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 145, 106, 106 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(145, 106, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 106, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(145, 106, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 106, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 106, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 106,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 145, 106, 106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 106, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
106, 106) }
```

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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