

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 112, 101)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 112, 101) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 112, 101)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	927065
RGB	146, 112, 101
RGB Percent	57%, 44%, 40%
CMY	0.4275, 0.5608, 0.6039
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.31, 0.43
HSL	15°, 18%, 48%
HSV	15°, 31%, 57%
XYZ	19.9972, 18.6389, 14.8556
YIQ	120.9120, 23.7950, 3.7870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

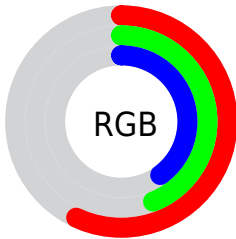
Format	Color
R_{YB}	146, 116, 101
Decimal	9597029
CIE Lab	50.26, 11.77, 11.28
CIE LCh	50, 16.304, 43.794
Yxy	18.6389, 0.3738, 0.3484
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287787109 (0xFF927065)
YUV	120.9120, -9.8166, 22.0022
Hunter-Lab	43.1728, 7.1269, 9.8195

Details

The RGB color **146, 112, 101** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **101, 135, 146**, and the grayscale version is **121, 121, 121**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 164, 152**, and **94, 64, 54** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 101, 86**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 123, 116**.

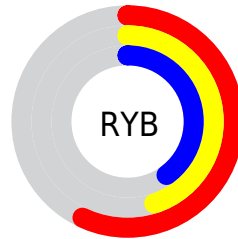
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (44%)

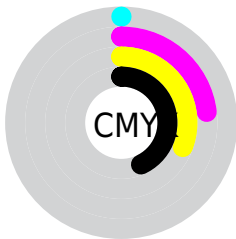
Blue (40%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (40%)

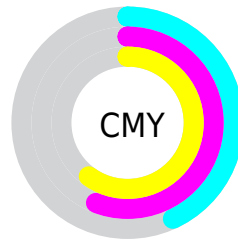


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 112, 101 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 146, 112, 101 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 112, 101

 146, 112, 101

255, 255, 255

 120, 88, 77


 201, 164, 152

 94, 64, 54

 229, 191, 179

 70, 42, 33

 255, 219, 206


 47, 21, 11


 255, 247, 234


 25, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 146, 112, 101

 146, 112, 101

 146, 101, 86

 146, 123, 116

 146, 90, 72

 146, 134, 130

■ 146, 79, 57

■ 146, 145, 145

■ 146, 68, 43

■ 146, 156, 159

■ 146, 57, 28

■ 146, 167, 174

■ 146, 46, 13

■ 146, 178, 189

■ 146, 36, 0

■ 146, 189, 203

■ 146, 200, 218

■ 146, 211, 232

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 110, 114



146, 112, 101



137, 116, 93

Triad

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



146, 112, 101



93, 127, 111



112, 119, 146

Complementary

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



146, 112, 101



101, 135, 146

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.



94, 123, 146



146, 112, 101



82, 128, 126

Square

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



146, 112, 101



108, 125, 99



82, 126, 138



130, 114, 140

Rectangle

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



146, 112, 101



128, 119, 92



82, 126, 138



106, 120, 147

Sweetspot

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



146, 112, 101



189, 176, 172



146, 101, 135



94, 87, 84



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



146, 112, 101



189, 136, 119



146, 134, 101



74, 68, 67



138, 34, 0



10, 2, 0

Inverse Universe

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



101, 135, 146



119, 172, 189



101, 113, 146



67, 72, 74



0, 104, 138



0, 8, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 112, 101 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

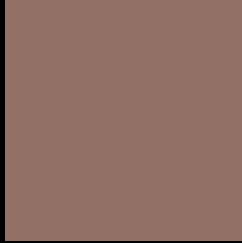
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 146, 112, 101 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

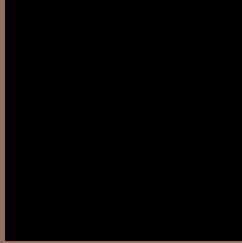
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 146, 112, 101 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 112, 101.

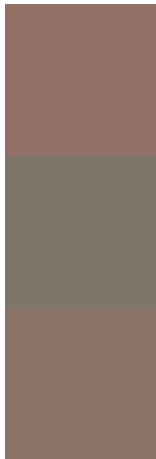


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 112, 101.

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
146, 112, 101

Protanopia
125, 119, 105

Deuteranopia
138, 115, 100



Tritanopia
148, 110, 118

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 112, 101

Protanomaly

133, 116, 104

Deuteranomaly

141, 114, 100

Tritanomaly

147, 111, 112

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 112, 101

Achromatopsia

121, 121, 121

Achromatomaly

130, 118, 114

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 112, 101 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(146, 112, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 112, 101)  
}
```

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(146, 112, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 112, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 112, 101 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(146, 112, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 112, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 112, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 112, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 112, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 112,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 112, 101 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 112, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
112, 101) }
```

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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