

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 117, 107)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 117, 107) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 117, 107)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92756B
RGB	146, 117, 107
RGB Percent	57%, 46%, 42%
CMY	0.4275, 0.5412, 0.5804
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.27, 0.43
HSL	15°, 15%, 50%
HSV	15°, 27%, 57%
XYZ	20.8692, 19.8951, 16.6501
YIQ	124.5310, 20.4940, 3.0380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

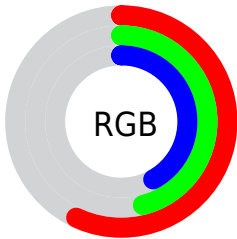
Format	Color
R_{YB}	146, 120, 107
Decimal	9598315
CIE Lab	51.72, 9.75, 9.81
CIE LCh	52, 13.830, 45.154
Yxy	19.8951, 0.3635, 0.3465
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287788395 (0xFF92756B)
YUV	124.5310, -8.6428, 18.8283
Hunter-Lab	44.6039, 5.4593, 9.0905

Details

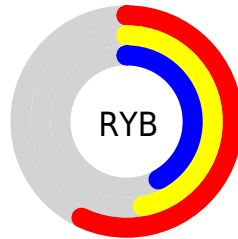
The RGB color **146, 117, 107** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **107, 136, 146**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 169, 158**, and **95, 69, 60** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 106, 92**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 128, 122**.

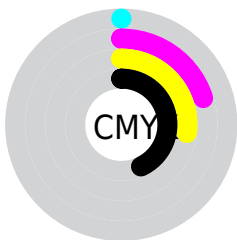
Distribution



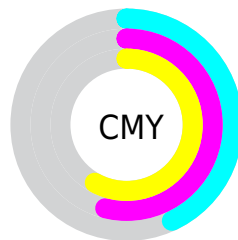
- Red (57%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (58%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 117, 107 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, 117, 107 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 117, 107

255, 255, 255

 201, 169, 158

 229, 196, 185

 255, 224, 213

 255, 253, 241

 146, 117, 107

 146, 106, 92

 146, 95, 78

 146, 117, 107

 120, 92, 83

 95, 69, 60

 70, 46, 38

 47, 25, 17

 27, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 146, 117, 107

 146, 128, 122

 146, 139, 136


 146, 84, 63

 146, 150, 151

 146, 74, 49

 146, 160, 165


 146, 63, 34

 146, 171, 180

 146, 52, 19

 146, 182, 195

 146, 41, 5

 146, 193, 209

 146, 37, 0

 146, 204, 224

 146, 215, 238

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 115, 118



146, 117, 107



138, 120, 101

Triad

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



146, 117, 107



100, 130, 117



118, 122, 146

Complementary

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



146, 117, 107



107, 136, 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.



103, 126, 146



146, 117, 107



93, 130, 129

Square

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



146, 117, 107



113, 128, 106



93, 129, 140



133, 118, 140

Rectangle

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



146, 117, 107



130, 123, 100



93, 129, 140



113, 124, 147

Sweetspot

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



146, 117, 107



189, 177, 174



146, 107, 136



94, 87, 85



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



146, 117, 107



189, 144, 128



146, 136, 107



74, 68, 67



138, 35, 0



10, 3, 0

Inverse Universe

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



107, 136, 146



128, 173, 189



107, 117, 146



67, 72, 74



0, 102, 138



0, 8, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 117, 107 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, 117, 107 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, 117, 107 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 117, 107.

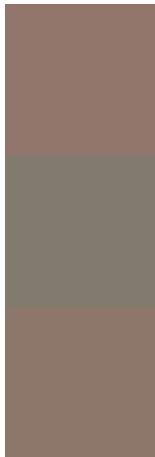


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 117, 107.

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, 117, 107](#)

Protanopia
[129, 123, 110](#)

Deuteranopia
[141, 119, 107](#)



Tritanopia
148, 115, 123

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 117, 107

Protanomaly

135, 121, 109

Deuteranomaly

143, 118, 107

Tritanomaly

147, 116, 117

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 117, 107

Achromatopsia

125, 125, 125

Achromatomaly

133, 122, 118

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 117, 107 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, 117, 107) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 117, 107)  
}
```

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, 117, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 117, 107) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 117, 107 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, 117, 107) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 117, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 117, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 117, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 117, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 117,  
107) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 117, 107 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 117, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
117, 107) }
```

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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