

Converting Colors

RGB(146, 132, 118)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(146, 132, 118) contains.

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Color

RGB(146, 132, 118)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	928476
RGB	146, 132, 118
RGB Percent	57%, 52%, 46%
CMY	0.4275, 0.4824, 0.5373
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.19, 0.43
HSL	30°, 11%, 52%
HSV	30°, 19%, 57%
XYZ	23.3753, 23.9215, 20.5248
YIQ	134.5900, 12.8380, -1.3860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

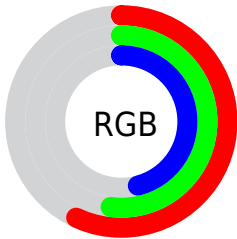
Format	Color
RYB	146, 146, 118
Decimal	9602166
CIELab	56.01, 2.88, 9.48
CIELCh	56, 9.906, 73.102
Yxy	23.9215, 0.3447, 0.3527
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287792246 (0xFF928476)
YUV	134.5900, -8.1789, 10.0066
Hunter-Lab	48.9096, -0.2815, 9.3558

Details

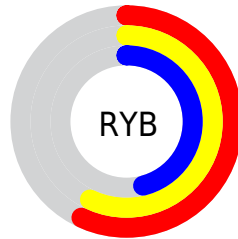
The RGB color **146, 132, 118** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **118, 132, 146**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 185, 170**, and **95, 83, 70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 125, 103**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 139, 133**.

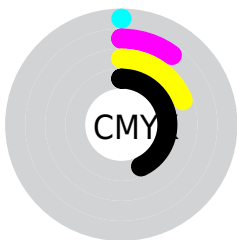
Distribution



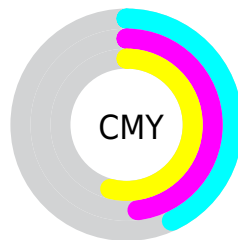
- Red (57%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (54%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 146, 132, 118 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, 132, 118 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 132, 118

255, 255, 255

 200, 185, 170

 228, 213, 197


 255, 241, 225

255, 255, 254

 146, 132, 118


 146, 125, 103


 146, 117, 89

 146, 132, 118

 120, 107, 93

 95, 83, 70


 71, 60, 47


 48, 38, 26

 29, 17, 0

 0, 0, 0

 146, 132, 118

 146, 139, 133

 146, 147, 147

■ 146, 110, 74

■ 146, 154, 162

■ 146, 103, 60

■ 146, 161, 176

■ 146, 96, 45

■ 146, 168, 191

■ 146, 88, 30

■ 146, 176, 206

■ 146, 81, 16

■ 146, 183, 220

■ 146, 74, 1

■ 146, 190, 235

■ 146, 73, 0

■ 146, 198, 249

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 130, 123



146, 132, 118



137, 135, 118

Triad

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



146, 132, 118



113, 139, 138



141, 131, 147

Complementary

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



146, 132, 118



118, 132, 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.



130, 134, 151



146, 132, 118



113, 138, 146

Square

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



146, 132, 118



118, 139, 129



120, 136, 150



149, 129, 139

Rectangle

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



146, 132, 118



131, 137, 120



120, 136, 150



137, 132, 149

Sweetspot

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



146, 132, 118



189, 183, 177



146, 118, 132



94, 91, 88



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



146, 132, 118



189, 167, 145



146, 146, 118



74, 70, 67



138, 69, 0



10, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



118, 132, 146



145, 167, 189



118, 118, 146



67, 70, 74



0, 69, 138



0, 5, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 146, 132, 118 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

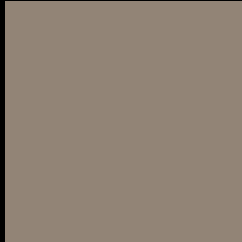
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 132, 118 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

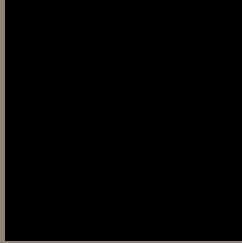
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 132, 118 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 132, 118.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 146, 132, 118.

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, 132, 118

Protanopia
140, 134, 119

Deuteranopia
153, 129, 119



Tritanopia
149, 129, 139

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 132, 118

Protanomaly

142, 133, 119

Deuteranomaly

150, 130, 119

Tritanomaly

148, 130, 131

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 132, 118

Achromatopsia

135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly

139, 134, 129

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 146, 132, 118 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, 132, 118) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 132, 118)  
}
```

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, 132, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 132, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 146, 132, 118 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, 132, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 132, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 132, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 132, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 132, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 132,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 146, 132, 118 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 132, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
132, 118) }
```

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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