

Converting Colors

RGB(154, 126, 110)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(154, 126, 110) contains.

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Color

RGB(154, 126, 110)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9A7E6E
RGB	154, 126, 110
RGB Percent	60%, 49%, 43%
CMY	0.3961, 0.5059, 0.5686
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.29, 0.40
HSL	22°, 18%, 52%
HSV	22°, 29%, 60%
XYZ	23.6018, 22.9175, 17.9314
YIQ	132.5480, 21.8240, 0.9600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

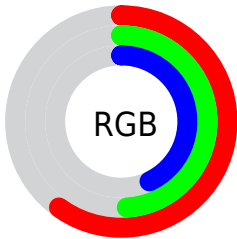
Format	Color
RYB	154, 135, 110
Decimal	10124910
CIELab	54.99, 8.29, 12.77
CIElCh	55, 15.222, 56.994
Yxy	22.9175, 0.3662, 0.3556
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288314990 (0xFF9A7E6E)
YUV	132.5480, -11.1162, 18.8134
Hunter-Lab	47.8722, 4.2268, 11.3024

Details

The RGB color **154, 126, 110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **110, 138, 154**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 179, 162**, and **102, 77, 62** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 116, 95**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 136, 125**.

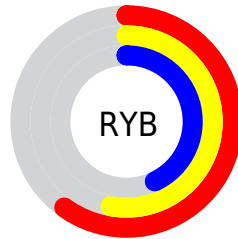
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (49%)

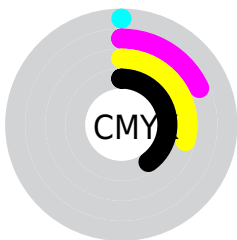
Blue (43%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (43%)

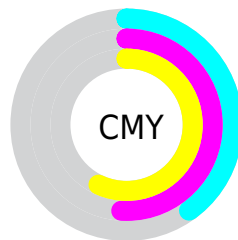


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 154, 126, 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 RGB color 154, 126, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 154, 126, 110


255, 255, 255

 209, 179, 162

 238, 206, 189

 255, 234, 216

 255, 255, 245

 154, 126, 110

 154, 116, 95

 154, 106, 79

 154, 126, 110

 128, 101, 86


 102, 77, 62

 77, 54, 40


 54, 33, 20

 33, 11, 0

 0, 0, 0

 154, 126, 110

 154, 136, 125

 154, 146, 141

■ 154, 97, 64

■ 154, 155, 156

■ 154, 87, 48

■ 154, 165, 172

■ 154, 77, 33

■ 154, 175, 187

■ 154, 67, 18

■ 154, 185, 202

■ 154, 57, 2

■ 154, 195, 218

■ 154, 56, 0

■ 154, 204, 233

■ 154, 214, 249

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 123, 120



154, 126, 110



143, 130, 105

Triad

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



154, 126, 110



102, 139, 130



132, 129, 155

Complementary

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



154, 126, 110



110, 138, 154

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.



115, 133, 158



154, 126, 110



96, 139, 143

Square

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



154, 126, 110



114, 138, 117



101, 137, 153



148, 125, 146

Rectangle

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



154, 126, 110



134, 133, 106



101, 137, 153



127, 130, 157

Sweetspot

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



154, 126, 110



201, 190, 183



154, 110, 139



102, 95, 91



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



154, 126, 110



201, 158, 133



154, 147, 110



77, 72, 69



140, 51, 0



13, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



110, 138, 154



133, 177, 201



110, 117, 154



69, 74, 77



0, 89, 140



0, 8, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 126, 110 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 154, 126, 110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

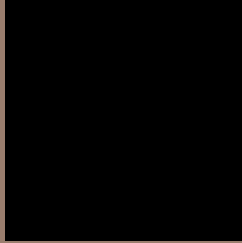
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 154, 126, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 126, 110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 126, 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

154, 126, 110

Protanopia

139, 131, 113

Deuteranopia

152, 127, 110



Tritanopia
156, 123, 132

Trichromacy



Original Color

154, 126, 110

Protanomaly

144, 129, 112

Deuteranomaly

153, 127, 110

Tritanomaly

155, 124, 124

Monochromacy



Original Color

154, 126, 110

Achromatopsia

133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly

141, 130, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 126, 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(154, 126, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 126, 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(154, 126, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 126, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 154, 126, 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(154, 126, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 126, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 126, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 126, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 126, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 126,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 154, 126, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 126, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
126, 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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