

Converting Colors

RGB(154, 132, 108)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(154, 132, 108) contains.

RGB(154, 132, 108)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(154, 132, 108)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9A846C
RGB	154, 132, 108
RGB Percent	60%, 52%, 42%
CMY	0.3961, 0.4824, 0.5765
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.30, 0.40
HSL	31°, 19%, 51%
HSV	31°, 30%, 60%
XYZ	24.2845, 24.4553, 17.6278
YIQ	135.8420, 20.8160, -2.8000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

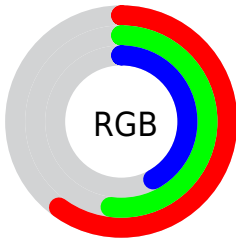
Format	Color
R_{YB}	150, 154, 108
Decimal	10126444
CIE _{Lab}	56.54, 4.60, 16.07
CIE _{LCh}	57, 16.711, 74.031
Yxy	24.4553, 0.3659, 0.3685
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288316524 (0xFF9A846C)
YUV	135.8420, -13.7261, 15.9246
Hunter-Lab	49.4523, 1.1143, 13.4821

Details

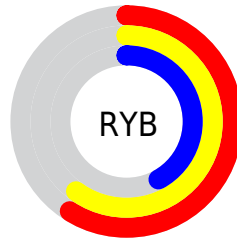
The RGB color **154, 132, 108** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **108, 130, 154**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 185, 160**, and **102, 83, 60** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 125, 93**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 139, 123**.

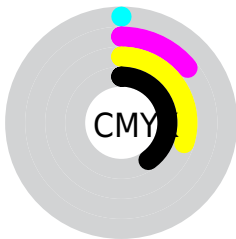
Distribution



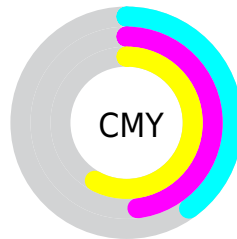
- Red (60%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 154, 132, 108 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, 132, 108 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 154, 132, 108


255, 255, 255


 209, 185, 160

 238, 213, 187

 255, 241, 214

 255, 255, 243

 154, 132, 108

 154, 125, 93

 154, 117, 77

 154, 132, 108

 128, 107, 84

 102, 83, 60


 77, 60, 38

 54, 38, 18

 32, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0

 154, 132, 108

 154, 139, 123

 154, 147, 139

■ 154, 110, 62

■ 154, 154, 154

■ 154, 103, 46

■ 154, 161, 170

■ 154, 95, 31

■ 154, 169, 185

■ 154, 88, 16

■ 154, 176, 200

■ 154, 80, 0

■ 154, 184, 216

■ 154, 80, 0

■ 154, 191, 231

■ 154, 198, 247

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 128, 116



154, 132, 108



140, 137, 107

Triad

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



154, 132, 108



97, 144, 142



146, 130, 157

Complementary

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



154, 132, 108



108, 130, 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.



128, 135, 164



154, 132, 108



97, 143, 155

Square

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



154, 132, 108



107, 143, 127



109, 139, 163



160, 126, 144

Rectangle

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



154, 132, 108



129, 140, 111



109, 139, 163



141, 131, 160

Sweetspot

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



154, 132, 108



201, 193, 183



154, 108, 130



102, 97, 91



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



154, 132, 108



201, 167, 129



153, 154, 108



77, 73, 69



140, 73, 0



13, 7, 0

Inverse Universe

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



108, 130, 154



129, 164, 201



109, 108, 154



69, 73, 77



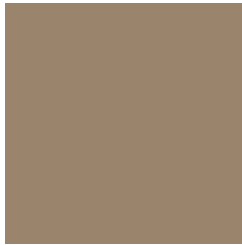
0, 67, 140



0, 6, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 132, 108 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, 132, 108 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

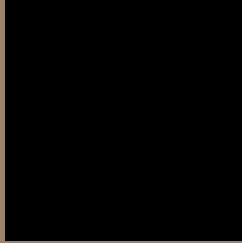
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 132, 108 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 132, 108.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 132, 108.

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, 132, 108

Protanopia

144, 135, 110

Deuteranopia

158, 130, 108



Tritanopia
157, 128, 138

Trichromacy



Original Color

154, 132, 108

Protanomaly

148, 134, 109

Deuteranomaly

157, 131, 108

Tritanomaly

156, 129, 127

Monochromacy



Original Color

154, 132, 108

Achromatopsia

136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly

143, 135, 126

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 132, 108 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, 132, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 132, 108)  
}
```

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, 132, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 132, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 154, 132, 108 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, 132, 108) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 132, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 132, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 132, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 132, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 132,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 154, 132, 108 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 132, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
132, 108) }
```

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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