

Converting Colors

RGB(154, 140, 118)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(154, 140, 118) contains.

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Color

RGB(154, 140, 118)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9A8C76
RGB	154, 140, 118
RGB Percent	60%, 55%, 46%
CMY	0.3961, 0.4510, 0.5373
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.23, 0.40
HSL	37°, 15%, 53%
HSV	37°, 23%, 60%
XYZ	25.9745, 26.9342, 20.9694
YIQ	141.6780, 15.4060, -3.8740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

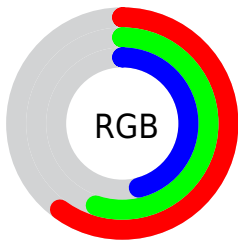
Format	Color
R_{YB}	141, 154, 118
Decimal	10128502
CIE _{Lab}	58.91, 1.57, 13.66
CIE _{LCh}	59, 13.753, 83.460
Yxy	26.9342, 0.3516, 0.3646
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288318582 (0xFF9A8C76)
YUV	141.6780, -11.6733, 10.8064
Hunter-Lab	51.8982, -1.4843, 12.3727

Details

The RGB color **154, 140, 118** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **118, 132, 154**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 193, 170**, and **102, 90, 70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 134, 103**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 146, 133**.

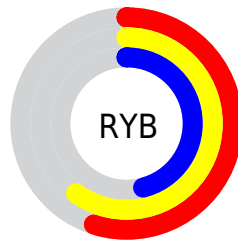
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (55%)

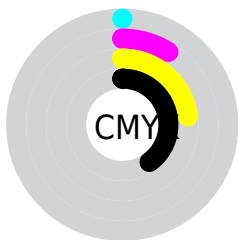
Blue (46%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (46%)

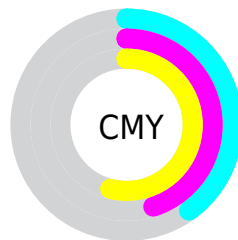


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)


Magenta (45%)

Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 154, 140, 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 154, 140, 118 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 154, 140, 118

255, 255, 255


 209, 193, 170


 237, 221, 197

 255, 250, 225

255, 255, 254

 154, 140, 118

 154, 134, 103

 154, 128, 87

 154, 140, 118

 128, 115, 93


 102, 90, 70

 78, 67, 47


 55, 45, 26

 34, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 154, 140, 118

 154, 146, 133

 154, 152, 149

■ 154, 122, 72

■ 154, 158, 164

■ 154, 116, 56

■ 154, 164, 180

■ 154, 110, 41

■ 154, 170, 195

■ 154, 104, 26

■ 154, 176, 210

■ 154, 98, 10

■ 154, 182, 226

■ 154, 94, 0

■ 154, 188, 241

■ 154, 194, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 136, 123



154, 140, 118



141, 144, 120

Triad

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



154, 140, 118



110, 149, 151



155, 136, 156

Complementary

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



154, 140, 118



118, 132, 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.



141, 140, 164



154, 140, 118



114, 147, 161

Square

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



154, 140, 118



116, 149, 139



125, 144, 165



165, 134, 145

Rectangle

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



154, 140, 118



132, 146, 124



125, 144, 165



151, 137, 159

Sweetspot

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



154, 140, 118



201, 196, 187



154, 118, 132



102, 99, 94



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



154, 140, 118



201, 180, 145



150, 154, 118



77, 74, 69



140, 86, 0



13, 8, 0

Inverse Universe

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



118, 132, 154



145, 167, 201



122, 118, 154



69, 72, 77



0, 55, 140



0, 5, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 140, 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 154, 140, 118 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

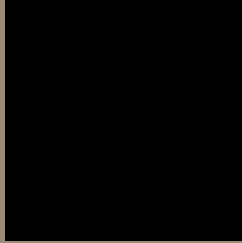
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 154, 140, 118 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 140, 118.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 140, 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
154, 140, 118

Protanopia
150, 141, 119

Deuteranopia
164, 136, 119



Tritanopia
158, 136, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color

154, 140, 118

Protanomaly

151, 141, 119

Deuteranomaly

160, 137, 119

Tritanomaly

157, 137, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color

154, 140, 118

Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly

146, 141, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 140, 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(154, 140, 118) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 140, 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(154, 140, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 140, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 154, 140, 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(154, 140, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 140, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 140, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 140, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 140, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 140,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 154, 140, 118 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 140, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
140, 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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