

Converting Colors

RGB(154, 147, 118)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(154, 147, 118) contains.

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Color

RGB(154, 147, 118)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9A9376
RGB	154, 147, 118
RGB Percent	60%, 58%, 46%
CMY	0.3961, 0.4235, 0.5373
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.23, 0.40
HSL	48°, 15%, 53%
HSV	48°, 23%, 60%
XYZ	27.0302, 29.0455, 21.3212
YIQ	145.7870, 13.4810, -7.5350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

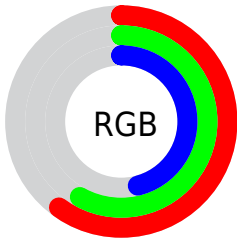
Format	Color
RYB	127, 154, 118
Decimal	10130294
CIELab	60.82, -2.32, 16.31
CIELCh	61, 16.476, 98.102
Yxy	29.0455, 0.3492, 0.3753
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288320374 (0xFF9A9376)
YUV	145.7870, -13.6990, 7.2028
Hunter-Lab	53.8938, -4.7886, 14.2697

Details

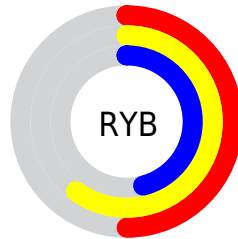
The RGB color **154, 147, 118** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **118, 125, 154**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 201, 170**, and **102, 97, 70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 144, 103**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **154, 150, 133**.

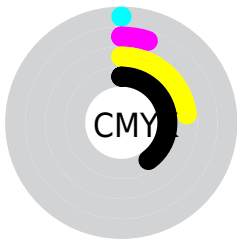
Distribution



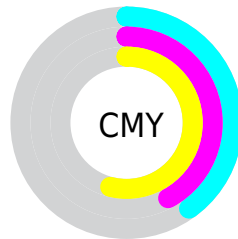
- Red (60%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (40%)




- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 154, 147, 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, 147, 118 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 154, 147, 118


255, 255, 255


 209, 201, 170

 237, 229, 198

 255, 255, 226

255, 255, 254


 154, 147, 118

 154, 144, 103

 154, 147, 118

 128, 121, 93

 102, 97, 70

 78, 73, 47


 55, 50, 26

 34, 29, 0

 0, 5, 0

 0, 0, 0

 154, 147, 118

 154, 150, 133

154, 141, 87

154, 153, 149

154, 138, 72

154, 156, 164

154, 135, 56

154, 159, 180

154, 132, 41

154, 162, 195

154, 129, 26

154, 165, 210

154, 126, 10

154, 168, 226

154, 124, 0

154, 171, 241

154, 174, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 142, 120



154, 147, 118



138, 151, 124

Triad

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



154, 147, 118



108, 154, 164



169, 138, 158

Complementary

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



154, 147, 118



118, 125, 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.



154, 142, 170



154, 147, 118



118, 151, 173

Square

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



154, 147, 118



110, 155, 150



135, 147, 175



177, 137, 143

Rectangle

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



154, 147, 118



127, 153, 131



135, 147, 175



165, 139, 162

Sweetspot

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



154, 147, 118



201, 199, 187



154, 118, 125



102, 100, 94



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



154, 147, 118



201, 190, 145



143, 154, 118



77, 75, 69



140, 113, 0



13, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



118, 125, 154



145, 156, 201



129, 118, 154



69, 70, 77



0, 27, 140



0, 2, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 147, 118 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

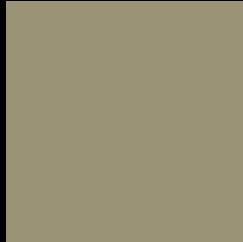
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 147, 118 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

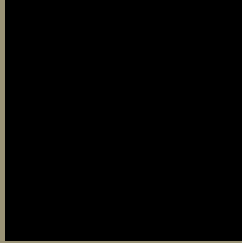
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

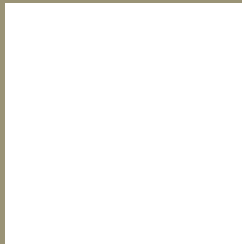
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 154, 147, 118 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 147, 118.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 147, 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, 147, 118

Protanopia

156, 146, 118

Deuteranopia

170, 141, 119



Tritanopia
158, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

154, 147, 118

Protanomaly

155, 146, 118

Deuteranomaly

164, 143, 119

Tritanomaly

157, 144, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color

154, 147, 118

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

149, 146, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 147, 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, 147, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 147, 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, 147, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 147, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 154, 147, 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, 147, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 147, 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, 147, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 147, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 147, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 147,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 154, 147, 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, 147, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
147, 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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