

Converting Colors

RGB(181, 151, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(181, 151, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(181, 151, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B59792
RGB	181, 151, 146
RGB Percent	71%, 59%, 57%
CMY	0.2902, 0.4078, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.19, 0.29
HSL	9°, 19%, 64%
HSV	9°, 19%, 71%
XYZ	35.3110, 34.0323, 31.9019
YIQ	159.4000, 19.4850, 4.8050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

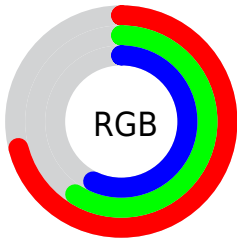
Format	Color
RYB	181, 152, 146
Decimal	11900818
CIELab	64.99, 10.35, 6.80
CIElCh	65, 12.386, 33.292
Yxy	34.0323, 0.3488, 0.3361
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290090898 (0xFFB59792)
YUV	159.4000, -6.6062, 18.9432
Hunter-Lab	58.3372, 5.9543, 8.4131

Details

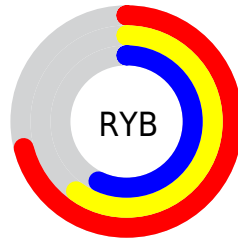
The RGB color **181, 151, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 176, 181**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **237, 205, 200**, and **128, 100, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **181, 135, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 167, 164**.

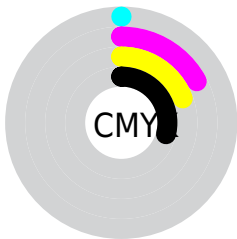
Distribution



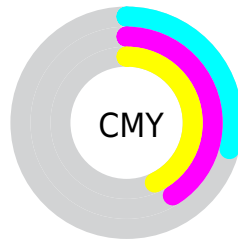
- Red (71%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 181, 151, 146 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 181, 151, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 181, 151, 146

255, 255, 255

 237, 205, 200


 255, 233, 228

 181, 151, 146

 154, 125, 120

 128, 100, 96


 102, 76, 72

 78, 53, 49

 54, 32, 29

 34, 9, 2


 0, 0, 0


 181, 151, 146


 181, 135, 128


 181, 151, 146


 181, 167, 164

 181, 120, 110

 181, 182, 182


 181, 104, 92

 181, 198, 200

 181, 89, 74

 181, 213, 218

 181, 73, 55

 181, 229, 237


 181, 58, 37

 181, 244, 255

 181, 42, 19

 181, 255, 255

 181, 27, 1

 181, 26, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 150, 157



181, 151, 146



176, 154, 138

Triad

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



181, 151, 146



141, 163, 147



147, 158, 180

Complementary

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



181, 151, 146



146, 176, 181

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.



135, 162, 177



181, 151, 146



132, 164, 159

Square

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



181, 151, 146



153, 161, 139



130, 164, 169



161, 154, 176

Rectangle

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



181, 151, 146



169, 156, 136



130, 164, 169



143, 159, 179

Sweetspot

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



181, 151, 146



235, 223, 221



181, 146, 176



117, 110, 109



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



181, 151, 146



235, 188, 181



181, 168, 146



89, 82, 80



153, 22, 0



26, 4, 0

Inverse Universe

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



146, 176, 181



181, 227, 235



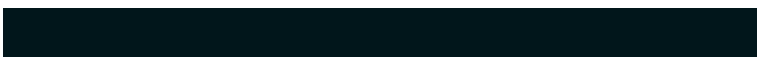
146, 159, 181



80, 88, 89



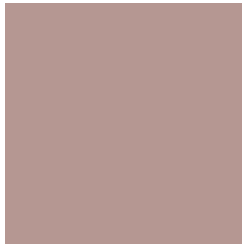
0, 131, 153



0, 22, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 181, 151, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

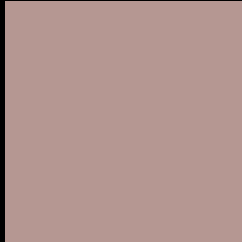
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 181, 151, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

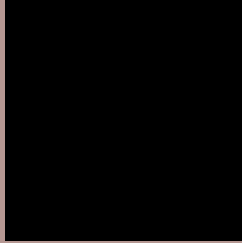
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 181, 151, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 181, 151, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 181, 151, 146.

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
181, 151, 146

Protanopia
163, 157, 149

Deuteranopia
178, 152, 146



Tritanopia
183, 149, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color
181, 151, 146

Protanomaly
170, 155, 148

Deuteranomaly
179, 152, 146

Tritanomaly
182, 150, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color
181, 151, 146

Achromatopsia
159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly
167, 156, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 181, 151, 146 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(181, 151, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 151, 146)  
}
```

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(181, 151, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 151, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 181, 151, 146 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

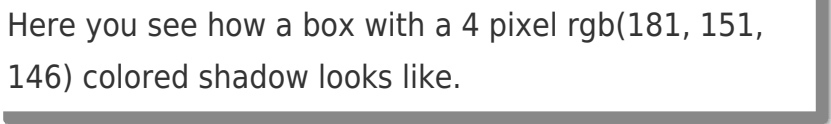
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(181, 151, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 151, 146) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 151, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 151, 146); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 151, 146); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 151, 146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 181, 151, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 151, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181,  
151, 146) }
```

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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