

Converting Colors

RGB(182, 170, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(182, 170, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(182, 170, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B6AA8F
RGB	182, 170, 143
RGB Percent	71%, 67%, 56%
CMY	0.2863, 0.3333, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.21, 0.29
HSL	42°, 21%, 64%
HSV	42°, 21%, 71%
XYZ	38.6241, 40.6777, 31.8025
YIQ	170.5100, 15.8190, -5.8530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

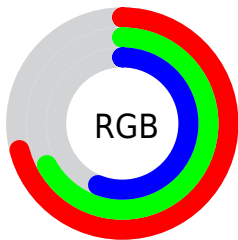
Format	Color
R _Y B	160, 182, 143
Decimal	11971215
CIE Lab	69.95, -0.12, 15.49
CIE LCh	70, 15.492, 90.459
Yxy	40.6777, 0.3476, 0.3661
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290161295 (0xFFB6AA8F)
YUV	170.5100, -13.5624, 10.0767
Hunter-Lab	63.7791, -3.5153, 15.0813

Details

The RGB color **182, 170, 143** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **143, 155, 182**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **238, 225, 197**, and **129, 118, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **182, 164, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 176, 161**.

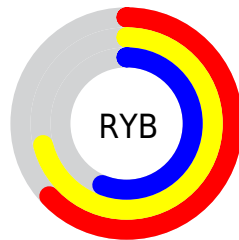
Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (67%)

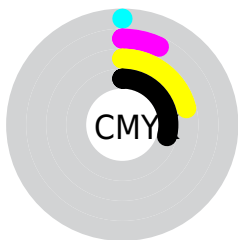
Blue (56%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (56%)

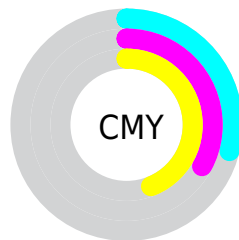


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 182, 170, 143 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 182, 170, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 182, 170, 143

255, 255, 255

 238, 225, 197

 255, 254, 225

255, 255, 253

 182, 170, 143

 155, 144, 117

 129, 118, 93

 103, 93, 69


 79, 70, 46

 56, 48, 25


 35, 27, 0


 0, 0, 0


 182, 170, 143

 182, 164, 125


 182, 170, 143


 182, 176, 161


 182, 159, 107

 182, 181, 179

 182, 153, 88


 182, 187, 198

 182, 148, 70

 182, 192, 216

 182, 142, 52

 182, 198, 234

 182, 136, 34

 182, 204, 252

 182, 131, 16

 182, 209, 255

 182, 126, 0

 182, 215, 255

 182, 220, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 165, 147



182, 170, 143



166, 174, 147

Triad

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



182, 170, 143



134, 179, 185



190, 163, 185

Complementary

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



182, 170, 143



143, 155, 182

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.



174, 167, 195



182, 170, 143



141, 176, 195

Square

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



182, 170, 143



138, 179, 171



156, 172, 199



199, 161, 171

Rectangle

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



182, 170, 143



156, 177, 153



156, 172, 199



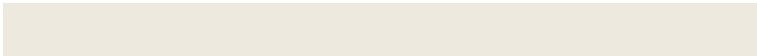
185, 164, 189

Sweetspot

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



182, 170, 143



237, 233, 223



182, 143, 155



120, 117, 111



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



182, 170, 143



237, 218, 175



175, 182, 143



92, 89, 83



156, 108, 0



28, 19, 0

Inverse Universe

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



143, 155, 182



175, 194, 237



150, 143, 182



83, 85, 92



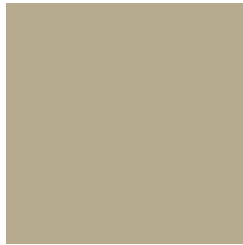
0, 48, 156



0, 9, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 182, 170, 143 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 182, 170, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

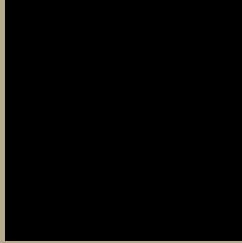
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 182, 170, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 182, 170, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 182, 170, 143.

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
182, 170, 143

Protanopia
180, 171, 143

Deuteranopia
197, 164, 144



Tritanopia
186, 165, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color

182, 170, 143

Protanomaly

181, 171, 143

Deuteranomaly

192, 166, 144

Tritanomaly

185, 167, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color

182, 170, 143

Achromatopsia

171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly

175, 171, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 182, 170, 143 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(182, 170, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(182, 170, 143)  
}
```

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(182, 170, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(182, 170, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 182, 170, 143 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(182, 170, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(182, 170, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(182, 170, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(182, 170, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 170, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 170,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 182, 170, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(182, 170, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(182,  
170, 143) }
```

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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