

Converting Colors

RGB(183, 140, 110)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(183, 140, 110) contains.

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Color

RGB(183, 140, 110)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B78C6E
RGB	183, 140, 110
RGB Percent	72%, 55%, 43%
CMY	0.2824, 0.4510, 0.5686
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.40, 0.28
HSL	25°, 34%, 57%
HSV	25°, 40%, 72%
XYZ	31.7210, 29.9492, 18.8608
YIQ	149.4370, 35.2580, -0.2140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

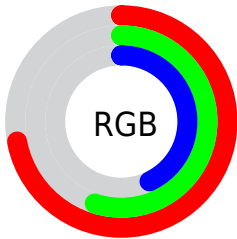
Format	Color
R_{YB}	183, 161, 110
Decimal	12029038
CIE Lab	61.61, 12.29, 22.32
CIE LCh	62, 25.484, 61.157
Yxy	29.9492, 0.3939, 0.3719
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290219118 (0xFFB78C6E)
YUV	149.4370, -19.4424, 29.4348
Hunter-Lab	54.7259, 7.6944, 17.8744

Details

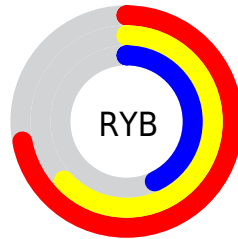
The RGB color **183, 140, 110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **110, 153, 183**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **240, 194, 162**, and **128, 90, 62** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **183, 129, 92**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 151, 128**.

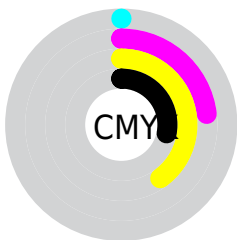
Distribution



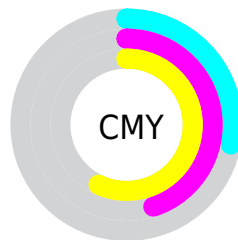
- Red (72%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (72%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 183, 140, 110 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 183, 140, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 183, 140, 110

255, 255, 255

 240, 194, 162

 255, 222, 189

 255, 250, 217

 255, 255, 245

 183, 140, 110

 155, 114, 85

 128, 90, 62

 102, 66, 40

 76, 44, 19

 53, 23, 0

 29, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 183, 140, 110

 183, 129, 92

 183, 140, 110

 183, 151, 128

■ 183, 118, 73

■ 183, 162, 147

■ 183, 108, 55

■ 183, 172, 165

■ 183, 97, 37

■ 183, 183, 183

■ 183, 86, 19

■ 183, 194, 202

■ 183, 75, 0

■ 183, 205, 220

■ 183, 75, 0

■ 183, 215, 238

■ 183, 226, 255

■ 183, 237, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



193, 134, 127



183, 140, 110



164, 148, 104

Triad

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



183, 140, 110



90, 161, 149



153, 143, 187

Complementary

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



183, 140, 110



110, 153, 183

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.



121, 151, 193



183, 140, 110



79, 161, 171

Square

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



183, 140, 110



114, 159, 126



91, 157, 188



178, 136, 171

Rectangle

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



183, 140, 110



148, 152, 106



91, 157, 188



143, 145, 191

Sweetspot

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



183, 140, 110



237, 220, 209



183, 110, 154



120, 110, 103



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



183, 140, 110



237, 170, 123



183, 176, 110



92, 86, 83



156, 64, 0



28, 12, 0

Inverse Universe

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



110, 153, 183



123, 190, 237



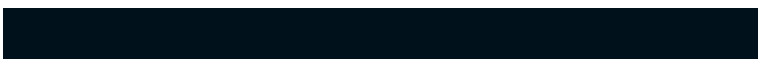
110, 117, 183



83, 88, 92



0, 92, 156



0, 17, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 183, 140, 110 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 183, 140, 110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

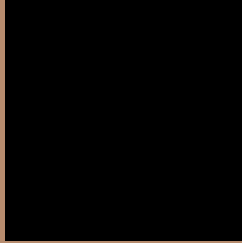
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 183, 140, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 140, 110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 140, 110.

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
183, 140, 110

Protanopia
159, 149, 114

Deuteranopia
176, 143, 109



Tritanopia
186, 135, 146

Trichromacy



Original Color
183, 140, 110

Protanomaly
168, 146, 113

Deuteranomaly
179, 142, 109

Tritanomaly
185, 137, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color
183, 140, 110

Achromatopsia
149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly
161, 146, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 183, 140, 110 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(183, 140, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 140, 110)  
}
```

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(183, 140, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 140, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 183, 140, 110 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(183, 140, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 140, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(183, 140, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 140, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 140, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 140,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 183, 140, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 140, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
140, 110) }
```

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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