

Converting Colors

RGB(184, 142, 121)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(184, 142, 121) contains.

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Color

RGB(184, 142, 121)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B88E79
RGB	184, 142, 121
RGB Percent	72%, 56%, 47%
CMY	0.2784, 0.4431, 0.5255
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.34, 0.28
HSL	20°, 31%, 60%
HSV	20°, 34%, 72%
XYZ	32.8914, 30.9168, 22.3231
YIQ	152.1640, 31.7730, 2.3730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

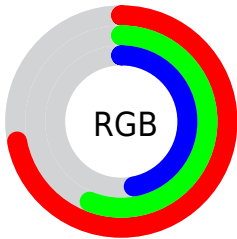
Format	Color
RYB	184, 153, 121
Decimal	12095097
CIELab	62.44, 12.94, 17.31
CIElCh	62, 21.611, 53.206
Yxy	30.9168, 0.3819, 0.3589
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290285177 (0xFFB88E79)
YUV	152.1640, -15.3639, 27.9202
Hunter-Lab	55.6029, 8.2849, 15.1186

Details

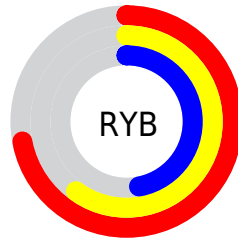
The RGB color **184, 142, 121** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **121, 163, 184**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **241, 196, 173**, and **130, 92, 72** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **184, 130, 103**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 154, 139**.

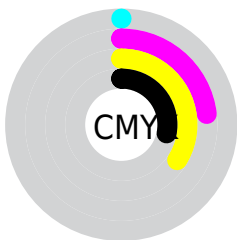
Distribution



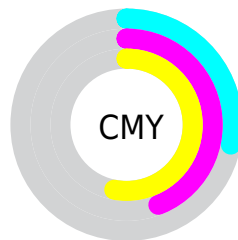
- Red (72%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (72%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (53%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 184, 142, 121 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 184, 142, 121 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 184, 142, 121

255, 255, 255

 241, 196, 173

 255, 224, 201

 255, 252, 229

 184, 142, 121

 156, 116, 96

 130, 92, 72


 103, 68, 50


 78, 46, 28


 54, 24, 4

 32, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 184, 142, 121

 184, 130, 103

 184, 142, 121

 184, 154, 139

 184, 117, 84

 184, 167, 158

 184, 105, 66

 184, 179, 176

 184, 93, 47

 184, 191, 195

 184, 81, 29

 184, 203, 213

 184, 68, 11

 184, 216, 231

 184, 61, 0

 184, 228, 250

 184, 240, 255

 184, 252, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



190, 138, 137



184, 142, 121



169, 148, 113

Triad

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



184, 142, 121



107, 162, 146



148, 148, 186

Complementary

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



184, 142, 121



121, 163, 184

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.



122, 154, 189



184, 142, 121



96, 162, 165

Square

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



184, 142, 121



127, 159, 127



101, 159, 181



172, 141, 174

Rectangle

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



184, 142, 121



157, 152, 114



101, 159, 181



140, 150, 188

Sweetspot

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



184, 142, 121



240, 224, 216



184, 121, 163



120, 110, 105



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



184, 142, 121



240, 174, 141



184, 174, 121



92, 86, 83



156, 52, 0



28, 9, 0

Inverse Universe

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



121, 163, 184



141, 207, 240



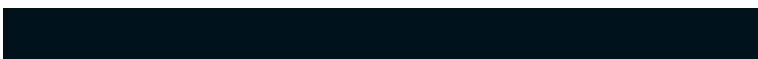
121, 132, 184



83, 89, 92



0, 104, 156



0, 19, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 184, 142, 121 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 184, 142, 121 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

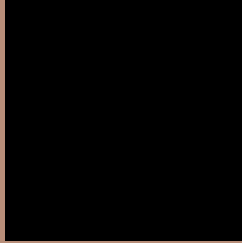
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 184, 142, 121 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 142, 121.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 142, 121.

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
184, 142, 121

Protanopia
160, 151, 125

Deuteranopia
176, 145, 120



Tritanopia
187, 138, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color

184, 142, 121

Protanomaly

169, 148, 124

Deuteranomaly

179, 144, 120

Tritanomaly

186, 139, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color

184, 142, 121

Achromatopsia

152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly

164, 148, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 184, 142, 121 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(184, 142, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 142, 121)  
}
```

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(184, 142, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 142, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 184, 142, 121 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(184, 142, 121) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 142, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(184, 142, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 142, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 142, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 142,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 184, 142, 121 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 142, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184,  
142, 121) }
```

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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