

Converting Colors

RGB(184, 160, 103)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(184, 160, 103) contains.

RGB(184, 160, 103)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(184, 160, 103)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B8A067
RGB	184, 160, 103
RGB Percent	72%, 63%, 40%
CMY	0.2784, 0.3725, 0.5961
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.44, 0.28
HSL	42°, 36%, 56%
HSV	42°, 44%, 72%
XYZ	34.7862, 36.3112, 18.0073
YIQ	160.6780, 32.6010, -12.6390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

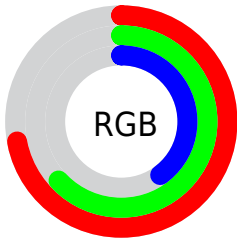
Format	Color
RYB	137, 184, 103
Decimal	12099687
CIELab	66.76, 0.94, 32.90
CIElCh	67, 32.917, 88.364
Yxy	36.3112, 0.3904, 0.4075
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290289767 (0xFFB8A067)
YUV	160.6780, -28.4353, 20.4534
Hunter-Lab	60.2588, -2.4086, 24.4634

Details

The RGB color **184, 160, 103** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **103, 127, 184**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **241, 215, 155**, and **129, 109, 55** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **184, 155, 85**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 165, 121**.

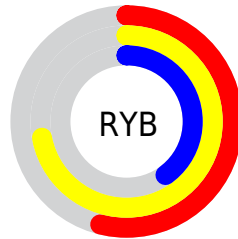
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (63%)

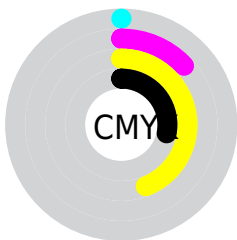
Blue (40%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (40%)

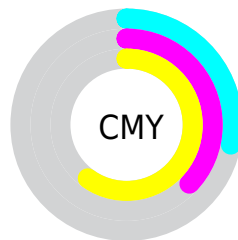


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (44%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 184, 160, 103 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, 160, 103 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 184, 160, 103

255, 255, 255

 241, 215, 155

 255, 243, 182

 255, 255, 210

 255, 255, 238

 184, 160, 103

 156, 134, 78

 129, 109, 55

 103, 85, 31

 77, 62, 7

 53, 40, 0

 29, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0

 184, 160, 103


 184, 155, 85

 184, 160, 103

 184, 165, 121

 184, 149, 66

 184, 171, 140

 184, 144, 48

 184, 176, 158


 184, 138, 29

 184, 182, 177

 184, 133, 11

 184, 187, 195

 184, 129, 0

 184, 193, 213

 184, 198, 232

 184, 204, 250

 184, 209, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



208, 150, 113



184, 160, 103



153, 169, 109

Triad

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



184, 160, 103



56, 178, 189



198, 145, 194

Complementary

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



184, 160, 103



103, 127, 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.



164, 155, 214



184, 160, 103



74, 174, 212

Square

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



184, 160, 103



82, 178, 160



119, 166, 221



218, 140, 165

Rectangle

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



184, 160, 103



130, 174, 122



119, 166, 221



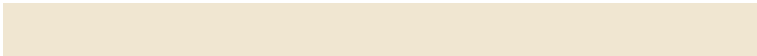
188, 148, 202

Sweetspot

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



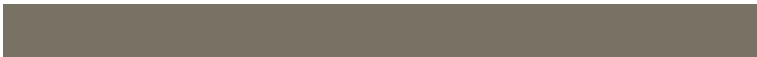
184, 160, 103



240, 230, 209



184, 103, 127



120, 114, 101



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



184, 160, 103



240, 202, 113



168, 184, 103



92, 89, 83



156, 109, 0



28, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



103, 127, 184



113, 150, 240



119, 103, 184



83, 85, 92



0, 46, 156



0, 8, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 184, 160, 103 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

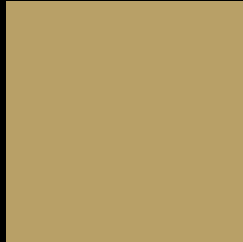
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160, 103 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, 160, 103 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 160, 103.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 160, 103.

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, 160, 103

Protanopia
177, 163, 104

Deuteranopia
196, 155, 104



Tritanopia
190, 152, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color

184, 160, 103

Protanomaly

180, 162, 104

Deuteranomaly

192, 157, 104

Tritanomaly

188, 155, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color

184, 160, 103

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

169, 161, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 184, 160, 103 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, 160, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 160, 103)  
}
```

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, 160, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 160, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 184, 160, 103 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, 160, 103) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 160, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(184, 160, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 160, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 160, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 160,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 184, 160, 103 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 160, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184,  
160, 103) }
```

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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