

Converting Colors

RGB(184, 166, 127)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(184, 166, 127) contains.

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Color

RGB(184, 166, 127)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B8A67F
RGB	184, 166, 127
RGB Percent	72%, 65%, 50%
CMY	0.2784, 0.3490, 0.5020
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.31, 0.28
HSL	41°, 29%, 61%
HSV	41°, 31%, 72%
XYZ	37.2341, 38.9951, 25.6430
YIQ	166.9360, 23.2470, -8.3130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

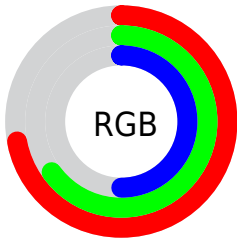
Format	Color
RYB	153, 184, 127
Decimal	12101247
CIELab	68.75, 0.56, 22.61
CIELCh	69, 22.614, 88.583
Yxy	38.9951, 0.3655, 0.3828
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290291327 (0xFFB8A67F)
YUV	166.9360, -19.6884, 14.9651
Hunter-Lab	62.4460, -2.8480, 19.3652

Details

The RGB color **184, 166, 127** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **127, 145, 184**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **241, 221, 180**, and **130, 114, 78** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **184, 160, 109**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 172, 145**.

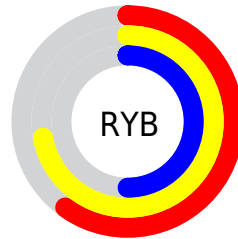
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (65%)

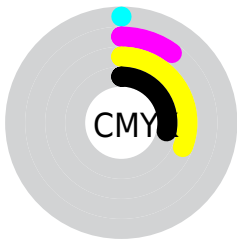
Blue (50%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (50%)

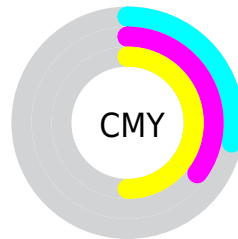


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 184, 166, 127 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, 166, 127 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 184, 166, 127

255, 255, 255

■ 241, 221, 180

■ 255, 250, 208

■ 255, 255, 236

■ 184, 166, 127

■ 157, 140, 102

■ 130, 114, 78

■ 104, 90, 54

■ 79, 66, 32

■ 56, 44, 10

■ 33, 24, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 184, 166, 127

■ 184, 160, 109

■ 184, 166, 127

■ 184, 172, 145

■ 184, 154, 90

■ 184, 178, 164

■ 184, 149, 72

■ 184, 183, 182

■ 184, 143, 53

■ 184, 189, 201

■ 184, 137, 35

■ 184, 195, 219

■ 184, 131, 17

■ 184, 201, 237

■ 184, 126, 0

■ 184, 207, 255

■ 184, 212, 255

■ 184, 218, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



201, 159, 134



184, 166, 127



162, 172, 132

Triad

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



184, 166, 127



109, 179, 186



193, 156, 189

Complementary

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



184, 166, 127



127, 145, 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.



170, 163, 204



184, 166, 127



118, 176, 202

Square

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



184, 166, 127



119, 179, 166



142, 170, 208



207, 153, 169

Rectangle

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



184, 166, 127



146, 176, 140



142, 170, 208



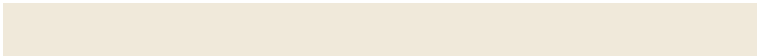
186, 158, 195

Sweetspot

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



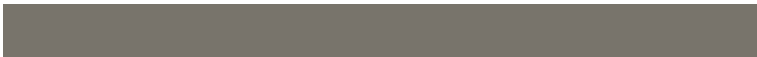
184, 166, 127



240, 233, 218



184, 127, 145



120, 116, 107



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



184, 166, 127



240, 212, 151



174, 184, 127



92, 89, 83



156, 106, 0



28, 19, 0

Inverse Universe

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



127, 145, 184



151, 179, 240



137, 127, 184



83, 86, 92



0, 49, 156



0, 9, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 184, 166, 127 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, 166, 127 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

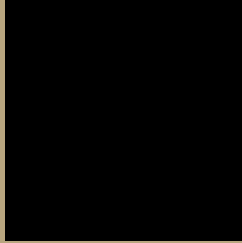
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 127 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 166, 127.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 166, 127.

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, 166, 127

Protanopia

179, 168, 128

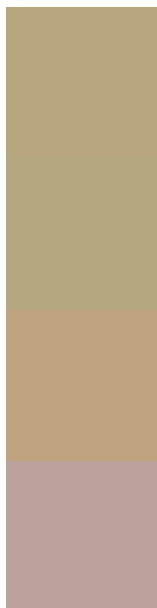
Deuteranopia

197, 161, 128



Tritanopia
189, 160, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

184, 166, 127

Protanomaly

181, 167, 128

Deuteranomaly

192, 163, 128

Tritanomaly

187, 162, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

184, 166, 127

Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly

173, 167, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 184, 166, 127 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, 166, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 166, 127)  
}
```

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, 166, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 166, 127) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 184, 166, 127 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, 166, 127) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 166, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(184, 166, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 166, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 166, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 166,  
127) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 184, 166, 127 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 166, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184,  
166, 127) }
```

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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