

Converting Colors

`RYB(146, 113, 107)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(146, 113, 107) contains.

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Color

R_YB(146, 113, 107)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	92706B
RGB	146, 112, 107
RGB Percent	57%, 44%, 42%
CMY	0.4275, 0.5600, 0.5804
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.27, 0.43
HSL	8°, 15%, 50%
HSV	8°, 27%, 57%
XYZ	20.3242, 18.8051, 16.4685
YIQ	121.5960, 21.8690, 5.6530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

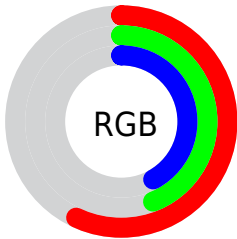
Format	Color
R_{YB}	146, 113, 107
Decimal	9597035
CIE Lab	50.46, 12.53, 8.02
CIE LCh	50, 14.883, 32.623
Yxy	18.8051, 0.3656, 0.3382
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287787115 (0xFF92706B)
YUV	121.5960, -7.1958, 21.4023
Hunter-Lab	43.3648, 7.7708, 7.8391

Details

The RYB color **146, 113, 107** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **107, 125, 146**, and the grayscale version is **122, 122, 122**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 165, 158**, and **95, 65, 60** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 101, 92**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **146, 125, 122**.

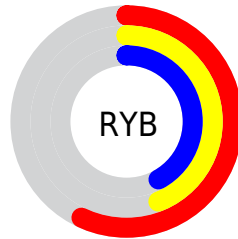
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (44%)

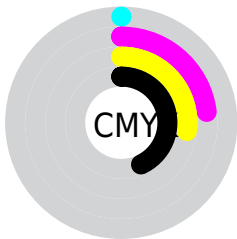
Blue (42%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (42%)

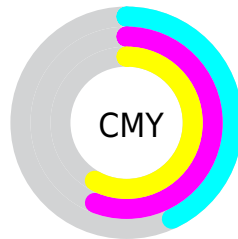


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (58%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 146, 113, 107 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 RYB color 146, 113, 107 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 113, 107

255, 255, 255

 201, 165, 158

 229, 192, 185


 255, 220, 213


 255, 255, 241

 146, 113, 107

 146, 101, 92


 146, 88, 78

 146, 113, 107

 120, 89, 83

 95, 65, 60


 70, 43, 38


 47, 21, 18

 27, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 146, 113, 107


 146, 125, 122

 146, 139, 136

 146, 76, 63

 146, 148, 151

 146, 64, 49

 146, 155, 165

 146, 51, 34

 146, 162, 180

 146, 39, 19

 146, 169, 195

 146, 27, 5

 146, 175, 209

 146, 22, 0

 146, 182, 224

 146, 189, 238

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 111, 119



146, 113, 107



140, 127, 98

Triad

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



146, 113, 107



100, 120, 126



107, 117, 145

Complementary

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



146, 113, 107



107, 125, 146

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.



92, 112, 142



146, 113, 107



89, 110, 127

Square

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



146, 113, 107



99, 123, 107



86, 108, 133



124, 116, 141

Rectangle

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



146, 113, 107



120, 133, 95



86, 108, 133



102, 116, 145

Sweetspot

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



146, 113, 107



189, 176, 174



146, 107, 141



94, 86, 85



222, 222, 222



94, 94, 94

Same Dimension

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



146, 113, 107



189, 137, 128



129, 146, 107



74, 68, 67



138, 21, 0



10, 1, 0

Inverse Universe

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



107, 125, 146



128, 156, 189



107, 117, 146



67, 70, 74



0, 64, 138



0, 5, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 146, 113, 107 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 RYB color 146, 113, 107 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](#).

RYB 146, 113, 107 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 113, 107.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 113, 107.

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

146, 113, 107

Protanopia

119, 125, 111

Deuteranopia

137, 121, 106



Tritanopia
147, 110, 119

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 113, 107

Protanomaly

133, 120, 110

Deuteranomaly

140, 118, 106

Tritanomaly

147, 111, 115

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 113, 107

Achromatopsia

122, 122, 122

Achromatomaly

131, 118, 117

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 146, 113, 107 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(146, 112, 107) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 112, 107)  
}
```

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(146, 112, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 112, 107) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 146, 113, 107 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(146, 112, 107) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 112, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 112, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 112, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 112, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 112,  
107) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 146, 113, 107 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 112, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
112, 107) }
```

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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