

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 101, 106)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 101, 106) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 101, 106)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C656A
RGB	156, 101, 106
RGB Percent	61%, 40%, 42%
CMY	0.3882, 0.6039, 0.5843
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.32, 0.39
HSL	355°, 22%, 50%
HSV	355°, 35%, 61%
XYZ	20.9655, 17.4159, 15.8923
YIQ	118.0150, 31.1750, 13.2150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

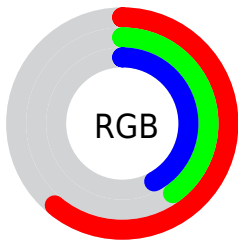
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 101, 106
Decimal	10249578
CIE Lab	48.78, 22.88, 6.39
CIE LCh	49, 23.757, 15.595
Yxy	17.4159, 0.3863, 0.3209
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288439658 (0xFF9C656A)
YUV	118.0150, -5.9234, 33.3128
Hunter-Lab	41.7323, 16.6432, 6.6342

Details

The RGB color **156, 101, 106** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **101, 156, 151**, and the grayscale version is **118, 118, 118**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 153, 157**, and **103, 53, 59** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 85, 92**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 117, 120**.

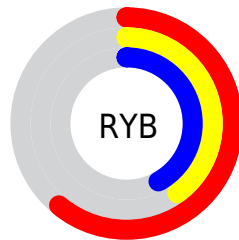
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (40%)

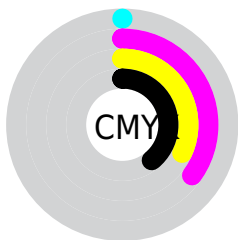
Blue (42%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (42%)

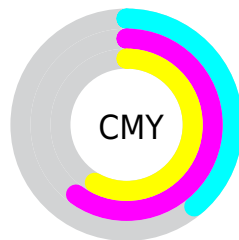


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 101, 106 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 156, 101, 106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 156, 101, 106

255, 255, 255

■ 212, 153, 157

■ 241, 179, 184

■ 255, 207, 212

■ 255, 236, 240

■ 156, 101, 106

■ 129, 77, 82

■ 103, 53, 59

■ 78, 31, 37

■ 53, 8, 17

■ 31, 0, 1

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 156, 101, 106

■ 156, 85, 92

■ 156, 70, 78

■ 156, 101, 106

■ 156, 117, 120

■ 156, 132, 134

■ 156, 54, 63

■ 156, 148, 149

■ 156, 39, 49

■ 156, 163, 163

■ 156, 23, 35

■ 156, 179, 177

■ 156, 7, 21

■ 156, 195, 191

■ 156, 0, 14

■ 156, 210, 205

■ 156, 226, 219

■ 156, 241, 234

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149, 102, 126



156, 101, 106



152, 105, 88

Triad

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



156, 101, 106



97, 123, 87



75, 121, 154

Complementary

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



156, 101, 106



101, 156, 151

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.



52, 125, 144



156, 101, 106



73, 126, 105

Square

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



156, 101, 106



119, 118, 77



53, 127, 126



105, 114, 154

Rectangle

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



156, 101, 106



144, 109, 80



53, 127, 126



65, 122, 152

Sweetspot

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



156, 101, 106



204, 182, 184



151, 101, 156



102, 89, 90



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 101, 106



204, 118, 126



156, 123, 101



79, 71, 72



143, 0, 13



15, 0, 1

Inverse Universe

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



156, 101, 106



204, 118, 126



101, 134, 156



79, 71, 72



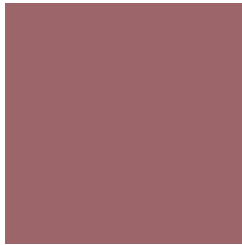
143, 0, 13



15, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 101, 106 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

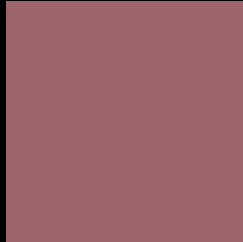
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 101, 106 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

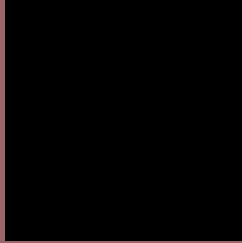
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 156, 101, 106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 101, 106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 101, 106.

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
156, 101, 106

Protanopia
119, 116, 114

Deuteranopia
132, 112, 104



Tritanopia
156, 101, 108

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 101, 106

Protanomaly

132, 111, 111

Deuteranomaly

141, 108, 105

Tritanomaly

156, 101, 107

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 101, 106

Achromatopsia

118, 118, 118

Achromatomaly

132, 112, 114

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 101, 106 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(156, 101, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 101, 106)  
}
```

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(156, 101, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 101, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 101, 106 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

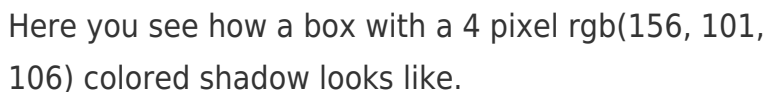
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(156, 101, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 101, 106) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 101, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 101, 106); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 101, 106); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 101, 106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 101, 106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 101, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
101, 106) }
```

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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