

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 124, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 124, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 124, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C7C8A
RGB	156, 124, 138
RGB Percent	61%, 49%, 54%
CMY	0.3882, 0.5137, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.12, 0.39
HSL	334°, 14%, 55%
HSV	334°, 21%, 61%
XYZ	25.5054, 23.3182, 27.2013
YIQ	135.1640, 14.5780, 11.1380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

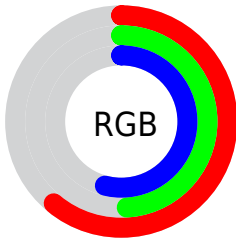
Format	Color
R _Y B	156, 124, 138
Decimal	10255498
CIE Lab	55.40, 14.75, -2.86
CIE LCh	55, 15.026, 349.023
Yxy	23.3182, 0.3355, 0.3067
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288445578 (0xFF9C7C8A)
YUV	135.1640, 1.3981, 18.2732
Hunter-Lab	48.2889, 9.7751, 0.4040

Details

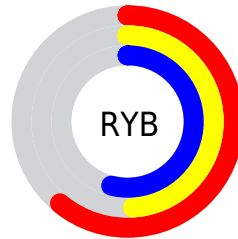
The RGB color **156, 124, 138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **124, 156, 142**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 177, 191**, and **104, 75, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 108, 129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 140, 147**.

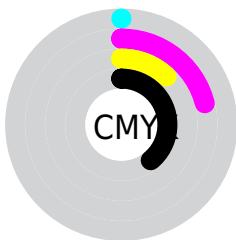
Distribution



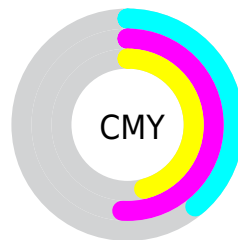
- Red (61%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (46%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 124, 138 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, 124, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 124, 138

255, 255, 255

 211, 177, 191

 239, 204, 219

 255, 232, 248

 156, 124, 138

 130, 99, 113

 104, 75, 88

 80, 52, 65

 57, 30, 43

 35, 8, 22

 0, 0, 0

 156, 124, 138

 156, 108, 129

 156, 93, 120

 156, 124, 138

 156, 140, 147

 156, 155, 156

156, 77, 112

156, 171, 164

156, 62, 103

156, 186, 173

156, 46, 94

156, 202, 182

156, 30, 85

156, 218, 191

156, 15, 77

156, 233, 199

156, 0, 68

156, 249, 208

156, 255, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 127, 150



156, 124, 138



160, 124, 125

Triad

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



156, 124, 138



134, 134, 108



100, 139, 152

Complementary

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



156, 124, 138



124, 156, 142

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.



98, 140, 141



156, 124, 138



119, 138, 115

Square

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



156, 124, 138



147, 130, 107



106, 140, 127



112, 135, 158

Rectangle

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



156, 124, 138



159, 125, 117



106, 140, 127



98, 139, 149

Sweetspot

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



156, 124, 138



204, 192, 197



142, 124, 156



102, 95, 98



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 124, 138



204, 153, 175



156, 126, 124



79, 71, 75



143, 0, 62



15, 0, 7

Inverse Universe

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



156, 124, 138



204, 153, 175



124, 154, 156



79, 71, 75



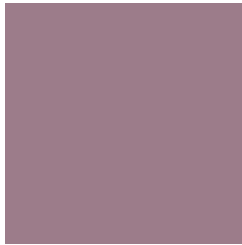
143, 0, 62



15, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 124, 138 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 RGB color 156, 124, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

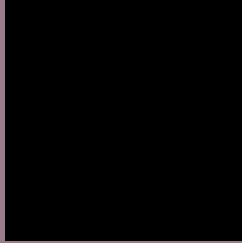
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 156, 124, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 124, 138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 124, 138.

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, 124, 138

Protanopia

132, 132, 143

Deuteranopia

144, 129, 137



Tritanopia
156, 125, 134

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 124, 138

Protanomaly

141, 129, 141

Deuteranomaly

148, 127, 137

Tritanomaly

156, 125, 135

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 124, 138

Achromatopsia

135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly

143, 131, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 124, 138 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, 124, 138) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 124, 138)  
}
```

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, 124, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 124, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 124, 138 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, 124, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 124, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 124, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 124, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 124, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 124,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 124, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 124, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
124, 138) }
```

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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