

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 125, 130)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 125, 130) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 125, 130)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C7D82
RGB	156, 125, 130
RGB Percent	61%, 49%, 51%
CMY	0.3882, 0.5098, 0.4902
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.17, 0.39
HSL	350°, 14%, 55%
HSV	350°, 20%, 61%
XYZ	25.0732, 23.3469, 24.3040
YIQ	134.8390, 16.8710, 8.1270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

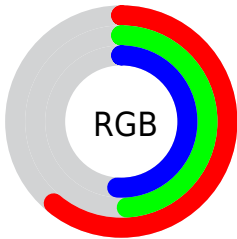
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 125, 130
Decimal	10255746
CIE _{Lab}	55.43, 12.79, 1.83
CIE _{LCh}	55, 12.923, 8.143
Yxy	23.3469, 0.3448, 0.3210
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288445826 (0xFF9C7D82)
YUV	134.8390, -2.3856, 18.5582
Hunter-Lab	48.3186, 8.0686, 4.0005

Details

The RGB color **156, 125, 130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **125, 156, 151**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 178, 183**, and **104, 76, 81** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 109, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 141, 143**.

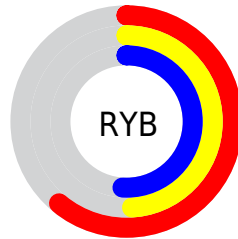
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (49%)

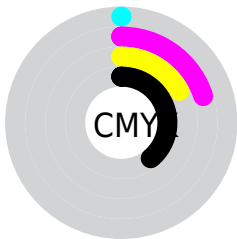
Blue (51%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (51%)

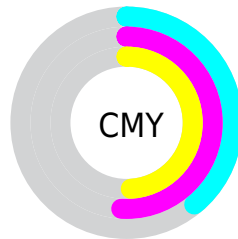


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 125, 130 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, 125, 130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 125, 130

255, 255, 255

 211, 178, 183


 239, 205, 210


 255, 233, 239


 156, 125, 130

 130, 100, 105

 104, 76, 81

 80, 53, 58

 56, 32, 36

 35, 10, 15

 0, 0, 0

 156, 125, 130

 156, 109, 117

 156, 94, 104

 156, 125, 130


 156, 141, 143

 156, 156, 156

 156, 78, 91

 156, 172, 169

 156, 63, 78

 156, 187, 182

 156, 47, 65

 156, 203, 195

 156, 31, 51

 156, 219, 209

 156, 16, 38

 156, 234, 222

 156, 0, 25

 156, 250, 235

 156, 0, 25

 156, 255, 248

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 126, 141



156, 125, 130



156, 126, 119

Triad

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



156, 125, 130



126, 136, 115



111, 136, 153

Complementary

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



156, 125, 130



125, 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.



104, 139, 146



156, 125, 130



114, 139, 124

Square

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



156, 125, 130



139, 133, 111



105, 139, 135



124, 133, 155

Rectangle

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



156, 125, 130



152, 128, 114



105, 139, 135



108, 137, 151

Sweetspot

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



156, 125, 130



204, 192, 194



151, 125, 156



102, 95, 96



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 125, 130



204, 155, 163



156, 135, 125



79, 71, 72



143, 0, 23



15, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



156, 125, 130



204, 155, 163



125, 146, 156



79, 71, 72



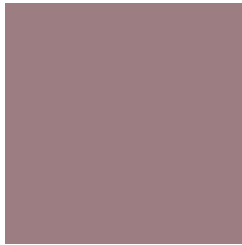
143, 0, 23



15, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 125, 130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

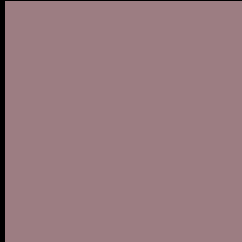
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 125, 130 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

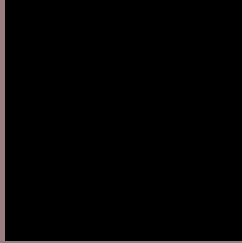
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 125, 130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 125, 130.

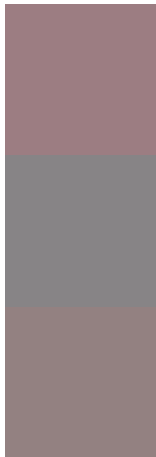


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 125, 130.

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, 125, 130

Protanopia
135, 132, 134

Deuteranopia
147, 129, 129



Tritanopia
156, 124, 134

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 125, 130

Protanomaly

143, 129, 133

Deuteranomaly

150, 128, 129

Tritanomaly

156, 124, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 125, 130

Achromatopsia

135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly

143, 131, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 125, 130 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, 125, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 125, 130)  
}
```

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, 125, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 125, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 125, 130 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, 125, 130) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 125, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 125, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 125, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 125, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 125,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 125, 130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 125, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
125, 130) }
```

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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