

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 131, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 131, 139) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 131, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C838B
RGB	156, 131, 139
RGB Percent	61%, 51%, 55%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4863, 0.4549
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.11, 0.39
HSL	341°, 11%, 56%
HSV	341°, 16%, 61%
XYZ	26.4868, 25.1646, 27.8873
YIQ	139.3870, 12.3320, 7.7880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

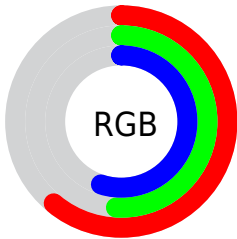
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 131, 139
Decimal	10257291
CIE _{Lab}	57.24, 10.92, -0.74
CIE _{LCh}	57, 10.943, 356.100
Yxy	25.1646, 0.3330, 0.3164
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288447371 (0xFF9C838B)
YUV	139.3870, -0.1908, 14.5696
Hunter-Lab	50.1643, 6.4606, 2.1545

Details

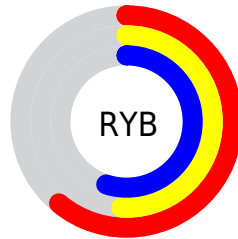
The RGB color **156, 131, 139** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **131, 156, 148**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 184, 192**, and **105, 82, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 115, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 147, 150**.

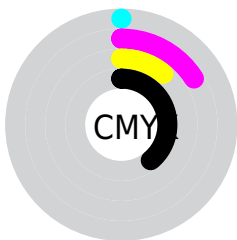
Distribution



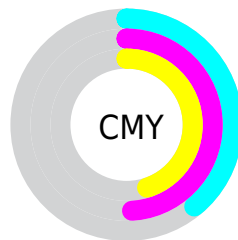
- Red (61%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (45%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 131, 139 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, 131, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 131, 139

255, 255, 255

 211, 184, 192

 239, 212, 220

 255, 240, 249


 156, 131, 139

 130, 106, 114

 105, 82, 89

 80, 58, 66

 57, 37, 44

 35, 16, 23

 0, 0, 0

 156, 131, 139

 156, 115, 128

 156, 100, 118

 156, 131, 139

 156, 147, 150

 156, 162, 160

■ 156, 84, 107

■ 156, 178, 171

■ 156, 69, 97

■ 156, 193, 181

■ 156, 53, 86

■ 156, 209, 192

■ 156, 37, 75

■ 156, 225, 203

■ 156, 22, 65

■ 156, 240, 213

■ 156, 6, 54

■ 156, 255, 224

■ 156, 0, 50

■ 156, 255, 234

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149, 133, 148



156, 131, 139



158, 131, 129

Triad

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



156, 131, 139



136, 139, 120



116, 141, 153

Complementary

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



156, 131, 139



131, 156, 148

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.



113, 143, 145



156, 131, 139



125, 142, 127

Square

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



156, 131, 139



147, 136, 119



117, 143, 136



126, 139, 156

Rectangle

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



156, 131, 139



156, 132, 124



117, 143, 136



115, 142, 151

Sweetspot

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



156, 131, 139



204, 194, 197



148, 131, 156



102, 96, 98



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 131, 139



204, 165, 178



156, 135, 131



79, 71, 74



143, 0, 46



15, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



156, 131, 139



204, 165, 178



131, 152, 156



79, 71, 74



143, 0, 46



15, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 131, 139 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

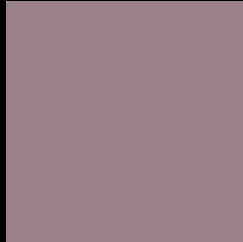
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 131, 139 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

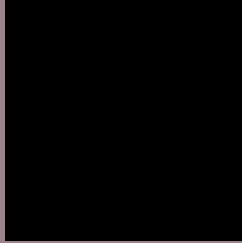
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 131, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 131, 139.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 131, 139.

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, 131, 139

Protanopia
139, 137, 142

Deuteranopia
150, 133, 139



Tritanopia
156, 131, 141

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 131, 139

Protanomaly

145, 135, 141

Deuteranomaly

152, 132, 139

Tritanomaly

156, 131, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 131, 139

Achromatopsia

139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly

145, 136, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 131, 139 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, 131, 139) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 131, 139)  
}
```

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, 131, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 131, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 131, 139 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

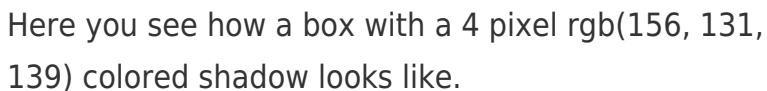
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(156, 131, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 131, 139) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 131, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 131, 139); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 131, 139); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 131, 139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 131, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 131, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
131, 139) }
```

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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