

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 133, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 133, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 133, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C8596
RGB	156, 133, 150
RGB Percent	61%, 52%, 59%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4784, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.04, 0.39
HSL	316°, 10%, 57%
HSV	316°, 15%, 61%
XYZ	27.6029, 26.0450, 32.4265
YIQ	141.8150, 8.2510, 10.1630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

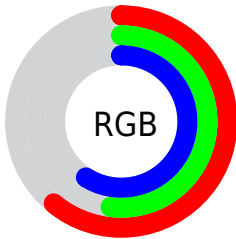
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 133, 150
Decimal	10257814
CIE _{Lab}	58.08, 11.80, -5.84
CIE _{LCh}	58, 13.167, 333.688
Yxy	26.0450, 0.3207, 0.3026
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288447894 (0xFF9C8596)
YUV	141.8150, 4.0352, 12.4402
Hunter-Lab	51.0343, 7.2351, -1.9481

Details

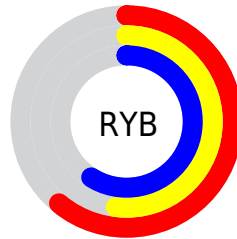
The RGB color **156, 133, 150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **133, 156, 139**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 186, 204**, and **105, 83, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 117, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 149, 154**.

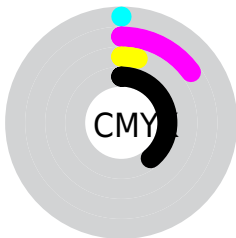
Distribution



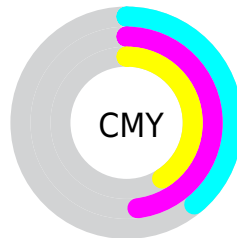
- Red (61%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 133, 150 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, 133, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 133, 150

255, 255, 255

 211, 186, 204


 239, 214, 232

 255, 242, 255

 156, 133, 150

 130, 108, 124

 105, 83, 99

 80, 60, 75

 57, 38, 53

 35, 18, 32

 6, 0, 6

 0, 0, 0

 156, 133, 150

 156, 117, 146

 156, 133, 150

 156, 149, 154

156, 102, 142

156, 164, 158

156, 86, 138

156, 180, 162

156, 71, 134

156, 195, 166

156, 55, 130

156, 211, 170

156, 39, 126

156, 227, 174

156, 24, 122

156, 242, 178

156, 8, 117

156, 255, 183

156, 0, 115

156, 255, 187

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144, 136, 159



156, 133, 150



163, 132, 139

Triad

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



156, 133, 150



147, 139, 117



110, 146, 152

Complementary

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



156, 133, 150



133, 156, 139

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.



112, 146, 141



156, 133, 150



134, 143, 120

Square

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



156, 133, 150



158, 135, 119



122, 145, 129



116, 144, 160

Rectangle

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



156, 133, 150



164, 132, 131



122, 145, 129



110, 146, 148

Sweetspot

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



156, 133, 150



204, 196, 202



139, 133, 156



102, 97, 101



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 133, 150



204, 167, 194



156, 133, 139



79, 71, 77



143, 0, 106



15, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



156, 133, 150



204, 167, 194



133, 156, 150



79, 71, 77



143, 0, 106



15, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 133, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

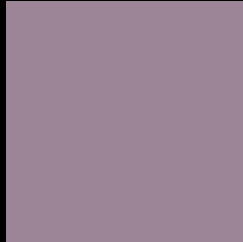
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 133, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

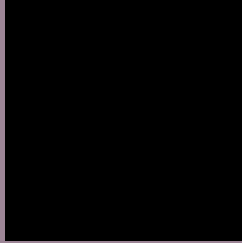
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 133, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 133, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 133, 150.

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, 133, 150

Protanopia
138, 139, 154

Deuteranopia
149, 136, 149



Tritanopia
155, 134, 144

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 133, 150

Protanomaly
145, 137, 153

Deuteranomaly
152, 135, 149

Tritanomaly
155, 134, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 133, 150

Achromatopsia
142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly
147, 139, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 133, 150 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, 133, 150) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 133, 150)  
}
```

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, 133, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 133, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 133, 150 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, 133, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 133, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 133, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 133, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 133, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 133,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 133, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 133, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
133, 150) }
```

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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