

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 134, 126)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 134, 126) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 134, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C867E
RGB	156, 134, 126
RGB Percent	61%, 53%, 49%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4745, 0.5059
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.19, 0.39
HSL	16°, 13%, 55%
HSV	16°, 19%, 61%
XYZ	26.0013, 25.6245, 23.3143
YIQ	139.6660, 15.6800, 2.1760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

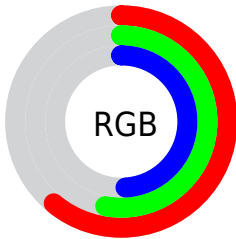
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 137, 126
Decimal	10258046
CIE Lab	57.68, 7.00, 7.38
CIE LCh	58, 10.172, 46.523
Yxy	25.6245, 0.3470, 0.3419
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288448126 (0xFF9C867E)
YUV	139.6660, -6.7373, 14.3249
Hunter-Lab	50.6206, 3.1005, 8.1273

Details

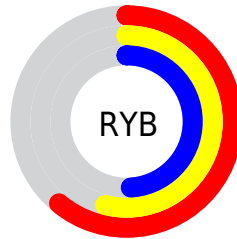
The RGB color **156, 134, 126** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **126, 148, 156**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 187, 179**, and **104, 84, 77** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 123, 110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 145, 142**.

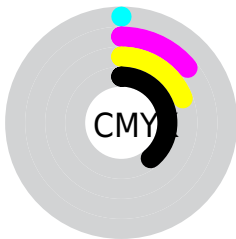
Distribution



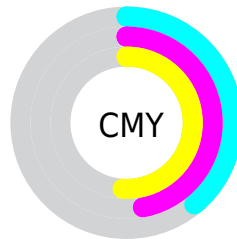
- Red (61%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (49%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (51%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 134, 126 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, 134, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 134, 126

255, 255, 255

 211, 187, 179


 239, 215, 206

 255, 243, 234

 156, 134, 126

 130, 109, 101

 104, 84, 77

 80, 61, 54

 57, 39, 33

 35, 19, 10

 0, 0, 0

 156, 134, 126

 156, 123, 110

 156, 111, 95

 156, 134, 126

 156, 145, 142

 156, 157, 157

156, 100, 79

156, 168, 173

156, 88, 64

156, 180, 188

156, 77, 48

156, 191, 204

156, 65, 32

156, 203, 220

156, 54, 17

156, 214, 235

156, 42, 1

156, 226, 251

156, 42, 0

156, 237, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 133, 134



156, 134, 126



150, 137, 121

Triad

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



156, 134, 126



121, 144, 134



135, 138, 155

Complementary

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



156, 134, 126



126, 148, 156

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.



125, 141, 156



156, 134, 126



116, 144, 143

Square

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



156, 134, 126



130, 142, 126



117, 143, 151



146, 135, 151

Rectangle

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



156, 134, 126



144, 139, 121



117, 143, 151



132, 139, 156

Sweetspot

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



156, 134, 126



204, 195, 192



156, 126, 148



102, 97, 95



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 134, 126



204, 170, 157



156, 149, 126



79, 73, 71



143, 38, 0



15, 4, 0

Inverse Universe

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



126, 148, 156



157, 191, 204



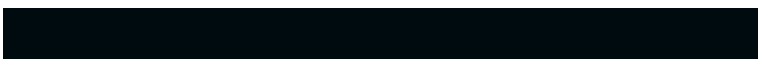
126, 133, 156



71, 77, 79



0, 105, 143



0, 11, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 134, 126 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

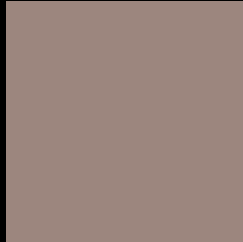
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 134, 126 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

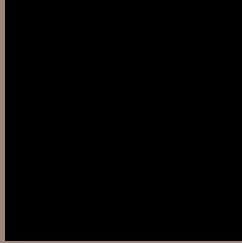
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 134, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 134, 126.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 134, 126.

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, 134, 126

Protanopia

144, 138, 128

Deuteranopia

157, 134, 126



Tritanopia
158, 132, 142

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 134, 126

Protanomaly

148, 137, 127

Deuteranomaly

157, 134, 126

Tritanomaly

157, 133, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 134, 126

Achromatopsia

140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly

146, 138, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 134, 126 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, 134, 126) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 134, 126)  
}
```

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, 134, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 134, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 134, 126 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, 134, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 134, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 134, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 134, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 134, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 134,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 134, 126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 134, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
134, 126) }
```

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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