

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 135, 124)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 135, 124) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 135, 124)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C877C
RGB	156, 135, 124
RGB Percent	61%, 53%, 49%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4706, 0.5137
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.21, 0.39
HSL	21°, 14%, 55%
HSV	21°, 21%, 61%
XYZ	26.0124, 25.8511, 22.6875
YIQ	140.0250, 16.0470, 1.0310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

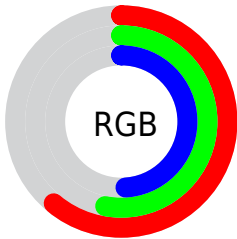
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 141, 124
Decimal	10258300
CIE _{Lab}	57.90, 6.11, 8.84
CIE _{LCh}	58, 10.744, 55.332
Yxy	25.8511, 0.3489, 0.3468
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288448380 (0xFF9C877C)
YUV	140.0250, -7.9003, 14.0101
Hunter-Lab	50.8440, 2.3457, 9.1345

Details

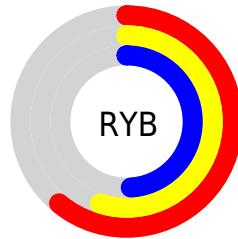
The RGB color **156, 135, 124** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **124, 145, 156**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 188, 177**, and **104, 85, 75** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 125, 108**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 145, 140**.

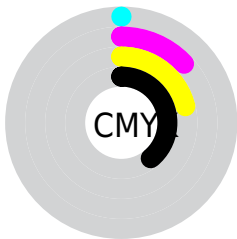
Distribution



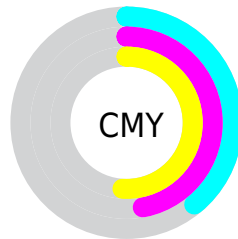
- Red (61%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (39%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 135, 124 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, 135, 124 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 135, 124


255, 255, 255

 211, 188, 177


 239, 216, 204

 255, 244, 232

 156, 135, 124

 130, 110, 99

 104, 85, 75

 80, 62, 53

 57, 40, 31

 35, 20, 8

 0, 0, 0

 156, 135, 124

 156, 125, 108

 156, 115, 93

 156, 135, 124

 156, 145, 140

 156, 155, 155

■ 156, 104, 77

■ 156, 166, 171

■ 156, 94, 62

■ 156, 176, 186

■ 156, 84, 46

■ 156, 186, 202

■ 156, 74, 30

■ 156, 196, 218

■ 156, 63, 15

■ 156, 207, 233

■ 156, 54, 0

■ 156, 217, 249

■ 156, 227, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 133, 131



156, 135, 124



148, 138, 121

Triad

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



156, 135, 124



119, 145, 137



139, 137, 156

Complementary

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



156, 135, 124



124, 145, 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.



127, 140, 158



156, 135, 124



115, 144, 147

Square

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



156, 135, 124



127, 143, 128



118, 143, 154



150, 134, 150

Rectangle

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



156, 135, 124



142, 140, 121



118, 143, 154



135, 138, 157

Sweetspot

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



156, 135, 124



204, 196, 192



156, 124, 145



102, 97, 95



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 135, 124



204, 171, 153



156, 151, 124



79, 74, 71



143, 49, 0



15, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



124, 145, 156



153, 186, 204



124, 129, 156



71, 76, 79



0, 94, 143



0, 10, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 135, 124 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

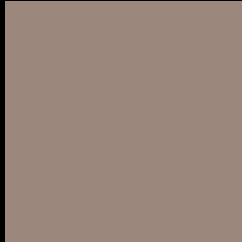
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 135, 124 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

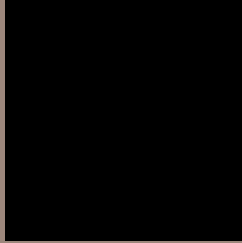
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 135, 124 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 135, 124.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 135, 124.

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, 135, 124

Protanopia

145, 139, 126

Deuteranopia

158, 134, 124



Tritanopia
158, 132, 143

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 135, 124

Protanomaly

149, 138, 125

Deuteranomaly

157, 134, 124

Tritanomaly

157, 133, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 135, 124

Achromatopsia

140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly

146, 138, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 135, 124 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, 135, 124) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 135, 124)  
}
```

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, 135, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 135, 124) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 135, 124 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, 135, 124) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 135, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 135, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 135, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 135, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 135,  
124) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 135, 124 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 135, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
135, 124) }
```

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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