

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 141, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 141, 141) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 141, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C8D8D
RGB	156, 141, 141
RGB Percent	61%, 55%, 55%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4471, 0.4471
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.10, 0.39
HSL	0°, 7%, 58%
HSV	0°, 10%, 61%
XYZ	28.0429, 28.0408, 29.1337
YIQ	145.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

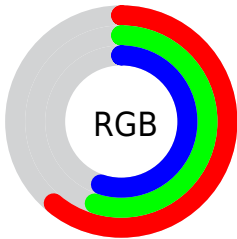
Format	Color
R _Y B	156, 141, 141
Decimal	10259853
CIE Lab	59.93, 5.60, 2.03
CIE LCh	60, 5.954, 19.928
Yxy	28.0408, 0.3291, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288449933 (0xFF9C8D8D)
YUV	145.4850, -2.2111, 9.2217
Hunter-Lab	52.9535, 1.8606, 4.4476

Details

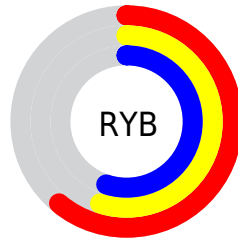
The RGB color **156, 141, 141** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **141, 156, 156**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 195, 195**, and **105, 91, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 125, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 157, 157**.

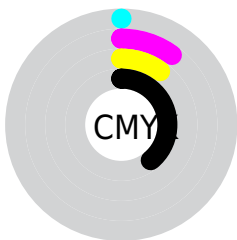
Distribution



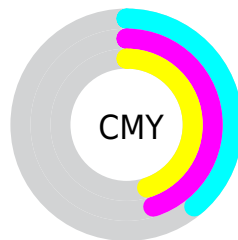
- Red (61%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (55%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (39%)



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


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 141, 141 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, 141, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 141, 141


255, 255, 255

 211, 195, 195


 239, 223, 222

 255, 251, 251

 156, 141, 141

 130, 115, 115

 105, 91, 91

 81, 67, 68

 57, 45, 45

 36, 25, 25

 13, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 156, 141, 141

 156, 125, 125

 156, 141, 141

 156, 157, 157

 156, 110, 110

 156, 172, 172

 156, 94, 94

 156, 188, 188

 156, 79, 79

 156, 203, 203

 156, 63, 63

 156, 219, 219

 156, 47, 47

 156, 235, 235

 156, 32, 32

 156, 250, 250

 156, 16, 16

 156, 255, 255

 156, 1, 1

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154, 141, 146



156, 141, 141



155, 142, 137

Triad

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



156, 141, 141



139, 147, 138



137, 145, 155

Complementary

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



156, 141, 141



141, 156, 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.



133, 147, 152



156, 141, 141



134, 147, 142

Square

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



156, 141, 141



145, 145, 135



132, 148, 148



143, 144, 154

Rectangle

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



156, 141, 141



152, 143, 135



132, 148, 148



135, 146, 154

Sweetspot

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



156, 141, 141



204, 198, 198



156, 141, 156



102, 98, 98



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 141, 141



204, 180, 180



156, 149, 141



79, 71, 71



143, 0, 0



15, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



141, 156, 156



180, 204, 204



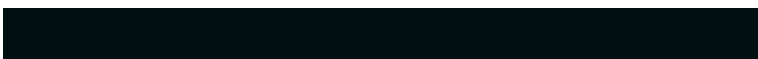
141, 149, 156



71, 79, 79



0, 143, 143



0, 15, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 141, 141 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

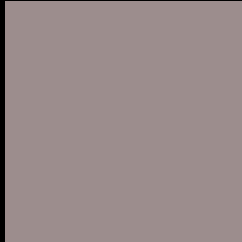
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 141, 141 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

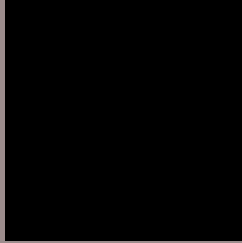
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

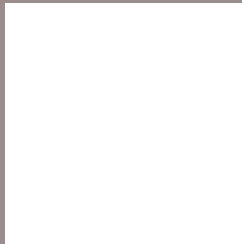
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 156, 141, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 141, 141.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 141, 141.

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, 141, 141

Protanopia
147, 144, 143

Deuteranopia
160, 140, 141



Tritanopia
157, 140, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 141, 141

Protanomaly

150, 143, 142

Deuteranomaly

159, 140, 141

Tritanomaly

157, 140, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 141, 141

Achromatopsia

145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly

149, 144, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 141, 141 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, 141, 141) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 141, 141)  
}
```

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, 141, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 141, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 141, 141 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, 141, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 141, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 141, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 141, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 141, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 141,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 141, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 141, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
141, 141) }
```

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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