

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 145, 151)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 145, 151) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 145, 151)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C9197
RGB	156, 145, 151
RGB Percent	61%, 57%, 59%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4314, 0.4078
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.03, 0.39
HSL	327°, 5%, 59%
HSV	327°, 7%, 61%
XYZ	29.4216, 29.5531, 33.4318
YIQ	148.9730, 4.6300, 4.1980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

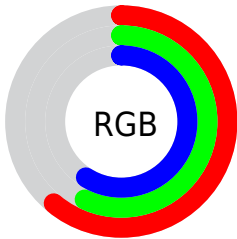
Format	Color
RYB	156, 145, 151
Decimal	10260887
CIELab	61.27, 5.18, -1.71
CIElCh	61, 5.458, 341.767
Yxy	29.5531, 0.3184, 0.3198
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288450967 (0xFF9C9197)
YUV	148.9730, 0.9993, 6.1627
Hunter-Lab	54.3627, 1.4710, 1.5920

Details

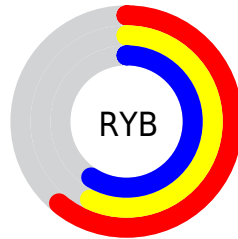
The RGB color **156, 145, 151** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **145, 156, 150**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 199, 205**, and **105, 95, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 129, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 161, 158**.

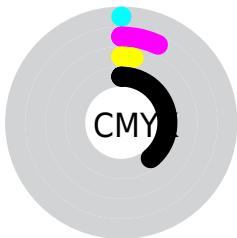
Distribution



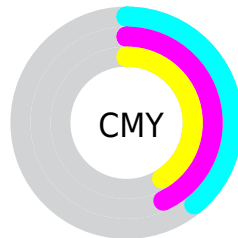
- Red (61%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (41%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 145, 151 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, 145, 151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 156, 145, 151

255, 255, 255


 210, 199, 205

 239, 227, 233

 156, 145, 151

 130, 119, 125

 105, 95, 100

 81, 71, 76

 58, 49, 54

 36, 28, 32

 15, 1, 9

 0, 0, 0

 156, 145, 151


 156, 129, 144

 156, 145, 151

 156, 161, 158

 156, 114, 137

 156, 176, 165

 156, 98, 130

 156, 192, 172

 156, 83, 123

 156, 207, 179

 156, 67, 116

 156, 223, 186

 156, 51, 108

 156, 239, 194

 156, 36, 101

 156, 254, 201

 156, 20, 94

 156, 255, 208

 156, 5, 87

 156, 255, 215

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 146, 155



156, 145, 151



158, 145, 146

Triad

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



156, 145, 151



150, 148, 138



137, 150, 154

Complementary

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



156, 145, 151



145, 156, 150

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.



137, 151, 150



156, 145, 151



144, 150, 141

Square

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



156, 145, 151



155, 147, 139



139, 151, 145



140, 149, 157

Rectangle

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



156, 145, 151



158, 145, 143



139, 151, 145



136, 151, 153

Sweetspot

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



156, 145, 151



204, 200, 202



150, 145, 156



102, 100, 101



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 145, 151



204, 188, 197



156, 145, 146



79, 71, 75



143, 0, 78



15, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



156, 145, 151



204, 188, 197



145, 156, 155



79, 71, 75



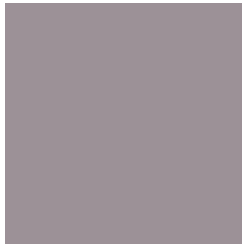
143, 0, 78



15, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 145, 151 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, 145, 151 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

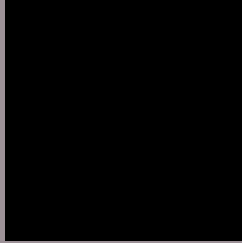
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

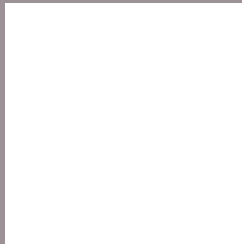
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 156, 145, 151 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 145, 151.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 145, 151.

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, 145, 151

Protanopia
149, 147, 152

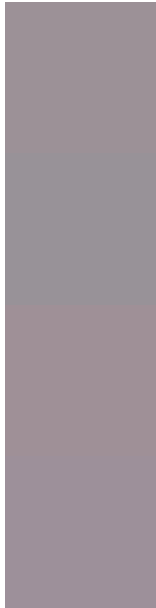
Deuteranopia
161, 143, 151



Tritanopia

157, 144, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 145, 151

Protanomaly

152, 146, 152

Deuteranomaly

159, 144, 151

Tritanomaly

157, 144, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 145, 151

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

152, 148, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 145, 151 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, 145, 151) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 145, 151)  
}
```

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, 145, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 145, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 145, 151 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, 145, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 145, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 145, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 145, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 145, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 145,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 145, 151 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 145, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
145, 151) }
```

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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