

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 145, 154)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 145, 154) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 145, 154)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C919A
RGB	156, 145, 154
RGB Percent	61%, 57%, 60%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4314, 0.3961
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.01, 0.39
HSL	311°, 5%, 59%
HSV	311°, 7%, 61%
XYZ	29.6684, 29.6518, 34.7315
YIQ	149.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

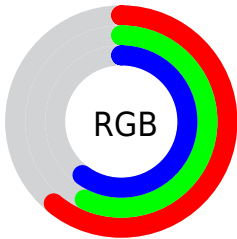
Format	Color
RYB	156, 145, 154
Decimal	10260890
CIELab	61.35, 5.76, -3.29
CIELCh	61, 6.629, 330.283
Yxy	29.6518, 0.3154, 0.3153
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288450970 (0xFF9C919A)
YUV	149.3150, 2.3097, 5.8627
Hunter-Lab	54.4535, 1.9604, 0.3011

Details

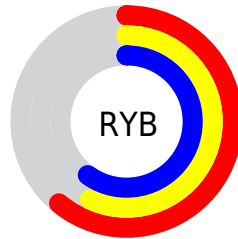
The RGB color **156, 145, 154** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **145, 156, 147**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 199, 208**, and **105, 95, 103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 129, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 161, 157**.

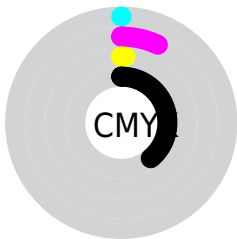
Distribution



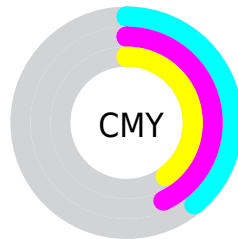
- Red (61%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 145, 154 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, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 145, 154

255, 255, 255


 210, 199, 208

 239, 227, 237

 156, 145, 154


 130, 119, 128

 105, 95, 103

 81, 71, 79

 58, 49, 56


 36, 28, 35

 15, 1, 13

 0, 0, 0

 156, 145, 154


 156, 129, 151


 156, 145, 154

 156, 161, 157

 156, 114, 148

 156, 176, 160

 156, 98, 145


 156, 192, 163

 156, 83, 143

 156, 207, 165

 156, 67, 140

 156, 223, 168

 156, 51, 137

 156, 239, 171

 156, 36, 134

 156, 254, 174

 156, 20, 131

 156, 255, 177

 156, 5, 128

 156, 255, 180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149, 147, 158



156, 145, 154



160, 144, 148

Triad

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



156, 145, 154



153, 148, 136



134, 151, 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, 154



145, 156, 147

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.



135, 152, 148



156, 145, 154



146, 150, 138

Square

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



156, 145, 154



158, 146, 138



140, 151, 142



136, 150, 158

Rectangle

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



156, 145, 154



161, 144, 144



140, 151, 142



134, 152, 152

Sweetspot

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



156, 145, 154



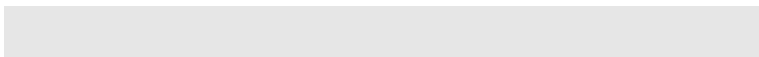
204, 200, 203



147, 145, 156



102, 100, 102



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 145, 154



204, 188, 201



156, 145, 149



79, 71, 78



143, 0, 117



15, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



156, 145, 154



204, 188, 201



145, 156, 152



79, 71, 78



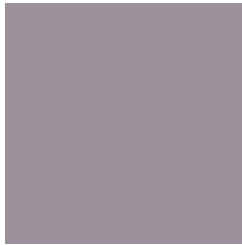
143, 0, 117



15, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 145, 154 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

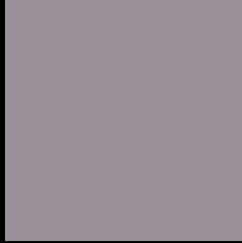
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 154 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

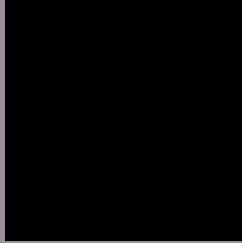
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 145, 154.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 145, 154.

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, 154

Protanopia

149, 147, 155

Deuteranopia

160, 144, 154



Tritanopia
156, 145, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 145, 154

Protanomaly

152, 146, 155

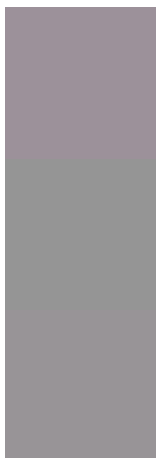
Deuteranomaly

159, 144, 154

Tritanomaly

156, 145, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 145, 154

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

152, 148, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 145, 154 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, 154) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 145, 154)  
}
```

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, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 145, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 145, 154 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, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 145, 154) }
```

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, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 145, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 145, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 145,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 145, 154 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, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
145, 154) }
```

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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