

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 146, 125)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 146, 125) contains.

RGB(156, 146, 125)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(156, 146, 125)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C927D
RGB	156, 146, 125
RGB Percent	61%, 57%, 49%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4275, 0.5098
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.20, 0.39
HSL	41°, 14%, 55%
HSV	41°, 20%, 61%
XYZ	27.6909, 29.1064, 23.5607
YIQ	146.5960, 12.7010, -4.4110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

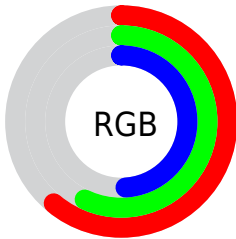
Format	Color
R_{YB}	140, 156, 125
Decimal	10261117
CIE Lab	60.88, 0.10, 12.47
CIE LCh	61, 12.473, 89.521
Yxy	29.1064, 0.3446, 0.3622
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288451197 (0xFF9C927D)
YUV	146.5960, -10.6468, 8.2473
Hunter-Lab	53.9503, -2.7951, 11.8727

Details

The RGB color **156, 146, 125** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **125, 135, 156**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 200, 178**, and **104, 96, 76** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 141, 109**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 151, 141**.

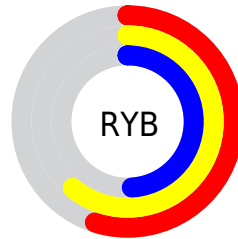
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (57%)

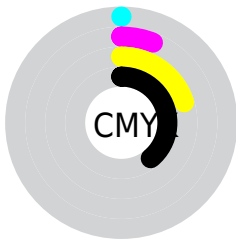
Blue (49%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (49%)

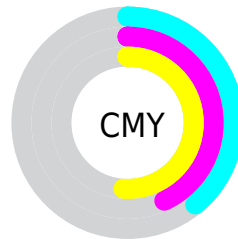


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 146, 125 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, 146, 125 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 146, 125

255, 255, 255

 211, 200, 178


 239, 228, 205

 255, 255, 233

 156, 146, 125

 130, 120, 100

 104, 96, 76

 80, 72, 53

 57, 50, 32

 35, 29, 9

 5, 3, 0

 0, 0, 0

 156, 146, 125

 156, 141, 109

 156, 146, 125

 156, 151, 141

156, 136, 94

156, 156, 156

156, 131, 78

156, 161, 172

156, 126, 63

156, 166, 187

156, 121, 47

156, 171, 203

156, 116, 31

156, 176, 219

156, 111, 16

156, 181, 234

156, 106, 0

156, 186, 250

156, 106, 0

156, 191, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166, 142, 128



156, 146, 125



144, 149, 128

Triad

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



156, 146, 125



118, 153, 157



161, 141, 158

Complementary

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



156, 146, 125



125, 135, 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.



149, 144, 166



156, 146, 125



123, 151, 165

Square

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



156, 146, 125



122, 153, 146



135, 148, 169



169, 139, 147

Rectangle

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



156, 146, 125



135, 151, 132



135, 148, 169



157, 142, 161

Sweetspot

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



156, 146, 125



204, 200, 192



156, 125, 135



102, 100, 95



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 146, 125



204, 188, 155



151, 156, 125



79, 77, 71



143, 97, 0



15, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



125, 135, 156



155, 171, 204



130, 125, 156



71, 74, 79



0, 46, 143



0, 5, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 146, 125 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

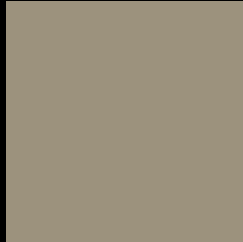
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 125 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

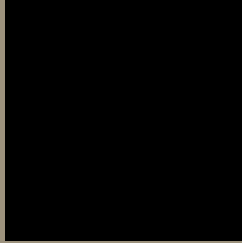
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

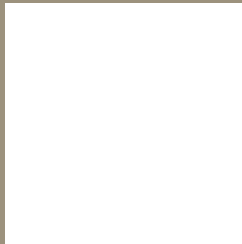
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 156, 146, 125 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 146, 125.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 146, 125.

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, 146, 125

Protanopia

154, 147, 125

Deuteranopia

169, 141, 126



Tritanopia
160, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 146, 125

Protanomaly

155, 147, 125

Deuteranomaly

164, 143, 126

Tritanomaly

159, 143, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 146, 125

Achromatopsia

147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly

150, 147, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 146, 125 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, 146, 125) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 146, 125)  
}
```

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, 146, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 146, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 146, 125 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, 146, 125) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 146, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 146, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 146, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 146, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 146,  
125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 146, 125 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 146, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
146, 125) }
```

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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