

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 147, 105)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 147, 105) contains.

RGB(156, 147, 105)	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, 147, 105)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C9369
RGB	156, 147, 105
RGB Percent	61%, 58%, 41%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4235, 0.5882
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.33, 0.39
HSL	49°, 20%, 51%
HSV	49°, 33%, 61%
XYZ	26.6938, 28.9553, 17.5466
YIQ	144.9030, 18.8460, -11.1540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

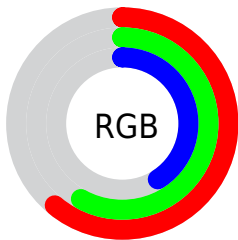
Format	Color
RYB	116, 156, 105
Decimal	10261353
CIELab	60.74, -3.35, 23.48
CIELCh	61, 23.715, 98.117
Yxy	28.9553, 0.3647, 0.3956
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288451433 (0xFF9C9369)
YUV	144.9030, -19.6722, 9.7321
Hunter-Lab	53.8101, -5.6184, 18.3336

Details

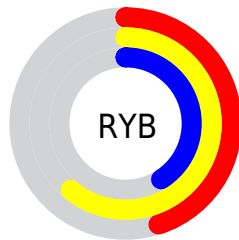
The RGB color **156, 147, 105** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **105, 114, 156**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 201, 157**, and **104, 97, 57** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 144, 89**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 150, 121**.

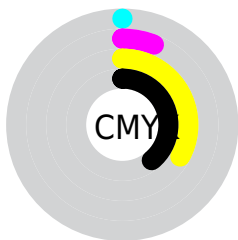
Distribution



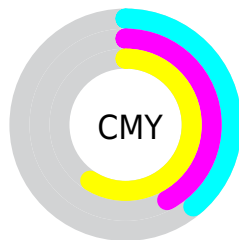
- Red (61%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 147, 105 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, 147, 105 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 147, 105

255, 255, 255


 211, 201, 157


 240, 229, 184

 255, 255, 211

 255, 255, 240


 156, 147, 105

 156, 144, 89

 156, 147, 105

 130, 121, 81

 104, 97, 57


 79, 73, 35


 55, 51, 13

 34, 30, 0

 0, 5, 0

 0, 0, 0

 156, 147, 105

 156, 150, 121

156, 141, 74

156, 153, 136

156, 139, 58

156, 155, 152

156, 136, 43

156, 158, 167

156, 133, 27

156, 161, 183

156, 130, 11

156, 164, 199

156, 128, 0

156, 166, 214

156, 169, 230

156, 172, 245

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175, 140, 108



156, 147, 105



133, 153, 113

Triad

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



156, 147, 105



84, 157, 172



178, 133, 163

Complementary

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



156, 147, 105



105, 114, 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.



157, 139, 179



156, 147, 105



100, 153, 185

Square

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



156, 147, 105



89, 158, 152



128, 147, 188



188, 131, 141

Rectangle

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



156, 147, 105



117, 156, 124



128, 147, 188



172, 135, 169

Sweetspot

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



156, 147, 105



204, 200, 184



156, 105, 114



102, 100, 90



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 147, 105



204, 190, 124



140, 156, 105



79, 78, 71



143, 118, 0



15, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



105, 114, 156



124, 138, 204



121, 105, 156



71, 73, 79



0, 25, 143



0, 3, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 147, 105 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

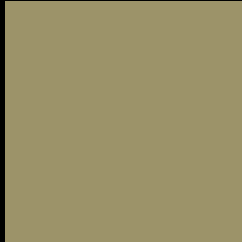
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 147, 105 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

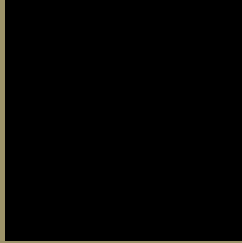
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 147, 105 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 147, 105.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 147, 105.

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, 147, 105

Protanopia
158, 146, 105

Deuteranopia
174, 140, 106



Tritanopia
161, 141, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 147, 105

Protanomaly

157, 146, 105

Deuteranomaly

167, 143, 106

Tritanomaly

159, 143, 135

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 147, 105

Achromatopsia

145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly

149, 146, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 147, 105 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, 147, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 147, 105)  
}
```

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, 147, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 147, 105) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 147, 105 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, 147, 105) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 147, 105) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 147, 105)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 147, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 147, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 147,  
105) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 147, 105 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 147, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
147, 105) }
```

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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