

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 147, 117)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 147, 117) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 147, 117)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C9375
RGB	156, 147, 117
RGB Percent	61%, 58%, 46%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4235, 0.5412
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.25, 0.39
HSL	46°, 16%, 54%
HSV	46°, 25%, 61%
XYZ	27.3549, 29.2197, 21.0278
YIQ	146.2710, 14.9940, -7.4220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

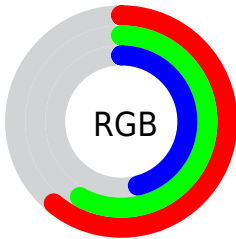
Format	Color
RYB	129, 156, 117
Decimal	10261365
CIELab	60.98, -1.67, 17.11
CIELCh	61, 17.192, 95.578
Yxy	29.2197, 0.3525, 0.3765
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288451445 (0xFF9C9375)
YUV	146.2710, -14.4306, 8.5323
Hunter-Lab	54.0553, -4.2660, 14.7745

Details

The RGB color **156, 147, 117** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **117, 126, 156**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 201, 169**, and **104, 97, 69** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 143, 101**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 151, 133**.

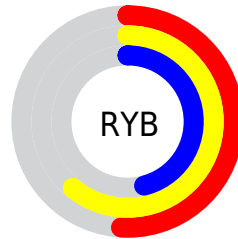
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (58%)

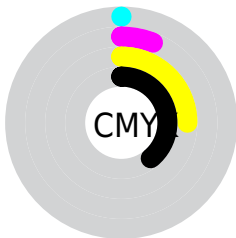
Blue (46%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (46%)

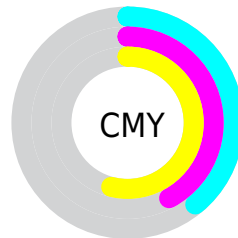


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 147, 117 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, 117 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 147, 117

255, 255, 255

 211, 201, 169

 239, 229, 196

 255, 255, 224

255, 255, 253

 156, 147, 117

 156, 143, 101

 156, 147, 117

 130, 121, 92

 104, 97, 69

 80, 73, 46

 56, 50, 25

 35, 29, 0

 1, 5, 0


 0, 0, 0


 156, 147, 117


 156, 151, 133

 156, 140, 86


 156, 154, 148


 156, 136, 70


 156, 158, 164


 156, 133, 55

 156, 161, 179

 156, 129, 39

 156, 165, 195

 156, 125, 23

 156, 169, 211

 156, 122, 8

 156, 172, 226

 156, 120, 0

 156, 176, 242

 156, 179, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 142, 120



156, 147, 117



139, 152, 122

Triad

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



156, 147, 117



106, 155, 164



169, 138, 160

Complementary

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



156, 147, 117



117, 126, 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.



153, 142, 172



156, 147, 117



115, 152, 174

Square

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



156, 147, 117



109, 156, 149



133, 147, 177



178, 136, 145

Rectangle

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



156, 147, 117



127, 154, 130



133, 147, 177



165, 139, 164

Sweetspot

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



156, 147, 117



204, 200, 188



156, 117, 126



102, 100, 92



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 147, 117



204, 190, 143



146, 156, 117



79, 77, 71



143, 110, 0



15, 12, 0

Inverse Universe

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



117, 126, 156



143, 157, 204



127, 117, 156



71, 73, 79



0, 33, 143



0, 4, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 147, 117 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, 117 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

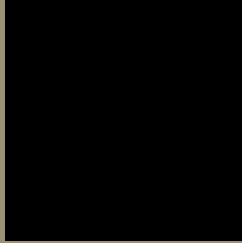
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 117 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 147, 117.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 147, 117.

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, 117

Protanopia

156, 147, 117

Deuteranopia

171, 141, 118



Tritanopia
160, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 147, 117

Protanomaly

156, 147, 117

Deuteranomaly

166, 143, 118

Tritanomaly

159, 144, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 147, 117

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

150, 146, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 147, 117 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, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 147, 117)  
}
```

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, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 147, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 147, 117 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, 117) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 147, 117) }
```

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, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 147, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 147, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 147,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 147, 117 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, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
147, 117) }
```

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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