

# Converting Colors

RGB(156, 148, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(156, 148, 145) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(156, 148, 145)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9C9491
RGB	156, 148, 145
RGB Percent	61%, 58%, 57%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4196, 0.4314
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.07, 0.39
HSL	16°, 5%, 59%
HSV	16°, 7%, 61%
XYZ	29.4110, 30.2921, 31.0849
YIQ	150.0500, 5.7310, 0.7630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

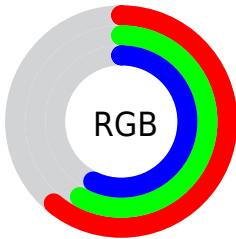
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">156, 149, 145</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10261649</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">61.91, 2.39, 2.63</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">62, 3.552, 47.702</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">30.2921, 0.3240, 0.3337</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288451729</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF9C9491</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">150.0500, -2.4896, 5.2182</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">55.0382, -0.9310, 5.0405</a>

# Details

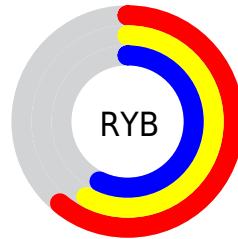
The RGB color **156, 148, 145** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **145, 153, 156**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 202, 199**, and **105, 97, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 137, 129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 159, 161**.

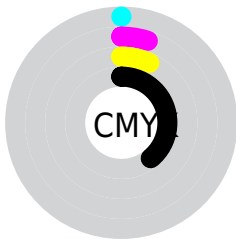
# Distribution



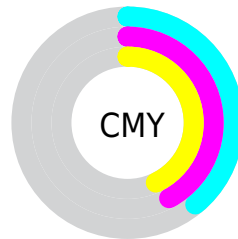
- Red (61%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 148, 145 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, 148, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 156, 148, 145

255, 255, 255


 210, 202, 199

 239, 230, 227

 156, 148, 145

 130, 122, 119

 105, 97, 95

 81, 74, 71

 58, 51, 49


 36, 30, 28

 15, 5, 1

 0, 0, 0

 156, 148, 145


 156, 137, 129


 156, 148, 145

 156, 159, 161

 156, 125, 114

 156, 171, 176

 156, 114, 98

 156, 182, 192

 156, 103, 83

 156, 193, 207

 156, 91, 67

 156, 205, 223

 156, 80, 51

 156, 216, 239

 156, 69, 36

 156, 227, 254

 156, 57, 20

 156, 239, 255

 156, 46, 5

 156, 250, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



157, 148, 148



156, 148, 145



154, 149, 143

# Triad

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



156, 148, 145



144, 151, 148



149, 149, 155

# Complementary

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



156, 148, 145



145, 153, 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.



145, 150, 156



156, 148, 145



142, 151, 151

# Square

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



156, 148, 145



147, 151, 145



143, 151, 154



152, 148, 154

# Rectangle

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



156, 148, 145



151, 150, 143



143, 151, 154



147, 150, 156



# Sweetspot

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



156, 148, 145



204, 201, 200



156, 145, 153



102, 101, 100



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102



# Same Dimension

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



156, 148, 145



204, 192, 188



156, 153, 145



79, 73, 71



143, 39, 0



15, 4, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



145, 153, 156



188, 200, 204



145, 148, 156



71, 77, 79



0, 104, 143



0, 11, 15



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 148, 145 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 148, 145 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

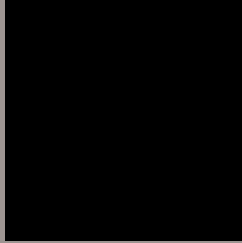
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 156, 148, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 148, 145.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 148, 145.

# 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, 148, 145

### Protanopia

153, 149, 146

### Deuteranopia

165, 145, 146



**Tritanopia**  
158, 146, 158

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

156, 148, 145

## Protanomaly

154, 149, 146

## Deuteranomaly

162, 146, 146

## Tritanomaly

157, 147, 153

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

156, 148, 145

## Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

## Achromatomaly

152, 149, 148

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 148, 145 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, 148, 145) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 148, 145)  
}
```

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, 148, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 148, 145) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 148, 145 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, 148, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 148, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 148, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 148, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 148, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 148,  
145) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 148, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 148, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
148, 145) }
```

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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