

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 149, 149)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 149, 149) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 149, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C9595
RGB	156, 149, 149
RGB Percent	61%, 58%, 58%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4157, 0.4157
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.04, 0.39
HSL	0°, 3%, 60%
HSV	0°, 4%, 61%
XYZ	29.8826, 30.7327, 32.7908
YIQ	151.0930, 4.1720, 1.4840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

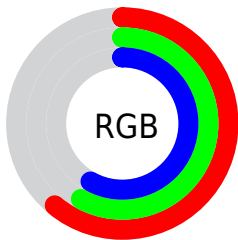
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 149, 149
Decimal	10261909
CIE _{Lab}	62.28, 2.57, 0.91
CIE _{LCh}	62, 2.724, 19.503
Yxy	30.7327, 0.3199, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288451989 (0xFF9C9595)
YUV	151.0930, -1.0318, 4.3034
Hunter-Lab	55.4371, -0.7971, 3.7362

Details

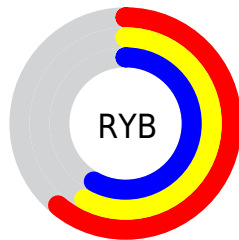
The RGB color **156, 149, 149** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **149, 156, 156**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 203, 203**, and **105, 98, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 133, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 165, 165**.

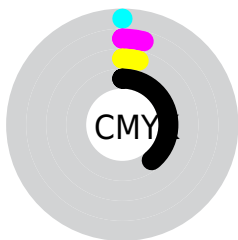
Distribution



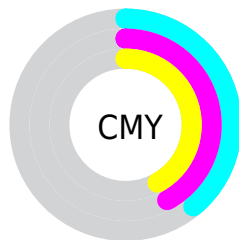
- Red (61%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (58%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (39%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 149, 149 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, 149, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 149, 149

255, 255, 255


 210, 203, 203


 239, 231, 231

 156, 149, 149

 130, 123, 123

 105, 98, 98


 81, 75, 75

 58, 52, 52

 36, 31, 31

 15, 6, 6

 0, 0, 0

 156, 149, 149


 156, 133, 133


 156, 149, 149

 156, 165, 165

 156, 118, 118

 156, 180, 180

 156, 102, 102

 156, 196, 196

 156, 87, 87

 156, 211, 211

 156, 71, 71

 156, 227, 227

 156, 55, 55

 156, 243, 243

 156, 40, 40

 156, 255, 255

 156, 24, 24

 156, 9, 9

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155, 149, 151



156, 149, 149



155, 149, 147

Triad

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



156, 149, 149



148, 152, 147



147, 151, 155

Complementary

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



156, 149, 149



149, 156, 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, 152, 154



156, 149, 149



146, 152, 150

Square

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



156, 149, 149



151, 151, 146



145, 152, 152



150, 150, 155

Rectangle

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



156, 149, 149



154, 150, 146



145, 152, 152



147, 151, 155

Sweetspot

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



156, 149, 149



204, 202, 202



156, 149, 156



102, 101, 101



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 149, 149



204, 194, 194



156, 153, 149



79, 74, 74



143, 0, 0



15, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



149, 156, 156



194, 204, 204



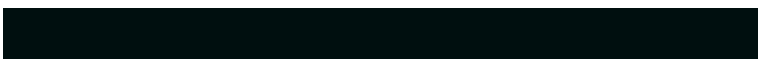
149, 153, 156



74, 79, 79



0, 143, 143



0, 15, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 149, 149 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

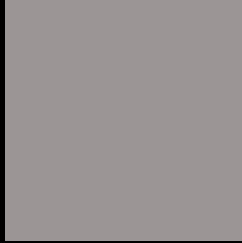
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 149, 149 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

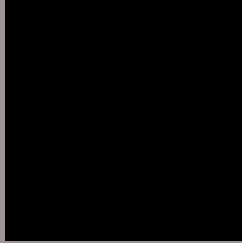
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 149, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 149, 149.

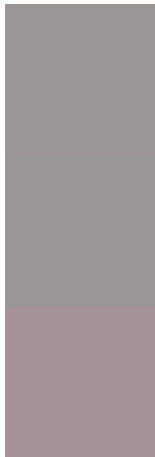


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 149, 149.

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, 149, 149

Protanopia
153, 150, 149

Deuteranopia
165, 146, 150



Tritanopia
157, 147, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 149, 149

Protanomaly

154, 150, 149

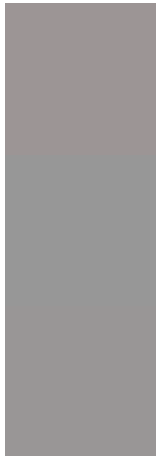
Deuteranomaly

162, 147, 150

Tritanomaly

157, 148, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 149, 149

Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly

153, 150, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 149, 149 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, 149, 149) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 149, 149)  
}
```

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, 149, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 149, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 149, 149 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, 149, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 149, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 149, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 149, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 149, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 149,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 149, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 149, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
149, 149) }
```

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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