

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 151, 123)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 151, 123) contains.

RGB(156, 151, 123)	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, 151, 123)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C977B
RGB	156, 151, 123
RGB Percent	61%, 59%, 48%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4078, 0.5176
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.21, 0.39
HSL	51°, 14%, 55%
HSV	51°, 21%, 61%
XYZ	28.3521, 30.6312, 23.1570
YIQ	149.3030, 11.9680, -7.6480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

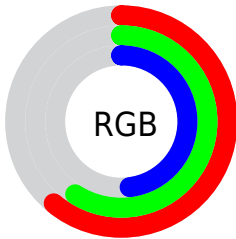
Format	Color
RYB	129, 156, 123
Decimal	10262395
CIELab	62.20, -2.97, 15.44
CIElCh	62, 15.720, 100.877
Yxy	30.6312, 0.3452, 0.3729
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288452475 (0xFF9C977B)
YUV	149.3030, -12.9674, 5.8733
Hunter-Lab	55.3455, -5.4136, 13.9344

Details

The RGB color **156, 151, 123** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **123, 128, 156**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 205, 176**, and **104, 100, 74** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 149, 107**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 153, 139**.

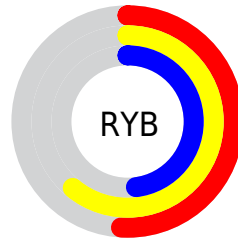
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (59%)

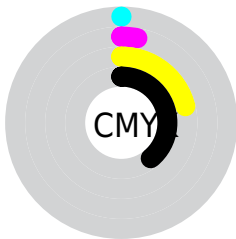
Blue (48%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (48%)

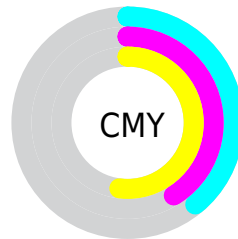


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (39%)


Magenta (41%)

Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 151, 123 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, 151, 123 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 156, 151, 123

255, 255, 255

 211, 205, 176

 239, 233, 203

 255, 255, 231

 156, 151, 123

 130, 125, 98

 104, 100, 74

 80, 76, 51

 57, 54, 30

 35, 32, 6

 5, 10, 0

 0, 0, 0

 156, 151, 123


 156, 149, 107


 156, 151, 123


 156, 153, 139

 156, 146, 92


 156, 156, 154

 156, 144, 76


 156, 158, 170

 156, 142, 61

 156, 160, 185

 156, 139, 45

 156, 163, 201

 156, 137, 29

 156, 165, 217

 156, 134, 14

 156, 168, 232

 156, 132, 0

 156, 170, 248

 156, 172, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 146, 124



156, 151, 123



140, 155, 129

Triad

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



156, 151, 123



114, 157, 168



173, 142, 160

Complementary

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



156, 151, 123



123, 128, 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.



159, 145, 171



156, 151, 123



124, 154, 176

Square

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



156, 151, 123



115, 158, 155



141, 150, 177



179, 141, 146

Rectangle

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



156, 151, 123



130, 157, 136



141, 150, 177



169, 143, 164

Sweetspot

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



156, 151, 123



204, 202, 192



156, 123, 129



102, 101, 95



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 151, 123



204, 196, 153



145, 156, 123



79, 78, 71



143, 121, 0



15, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



123, 128, 156



153, 161, 204



134, 123, 156



71, 72, 79



0, 22, 143



0, 2, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 151, 123 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, 151, 123 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

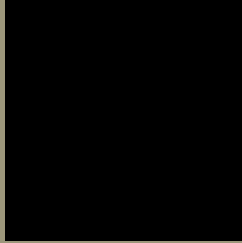
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

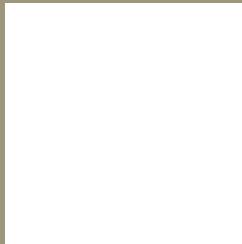
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 156, 151, 123 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 151, 123.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 151, 123.

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, 151, 123

Protanopia
159, 150, 123

Deuteranopia
174, 144, 124



Tritanopia
161, 146, 158

Trichromacy



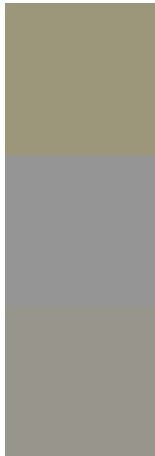
Original Color
156, 151, 123

Protanomaly
158, 150, 123

Deuteranomaly
167, 147, 124

Tritanomaly
159, 148, 145

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 151, 123

Achromatopsia
149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly
152, 150, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 151, 123 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, 151, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 151, 123)  
}
```

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, 151, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 151, 123) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 151, 123 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, 151, 123) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 151, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 151, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 151, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 151, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 151,  
123) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 151, 123 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 151, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
151, 123) }
```

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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