

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 152, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 152, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 152, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C9898
RGB	156, 152, 152
RGB Percent	61%, 60%, 60%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4039, 0.4039
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.03, 0.39
HSL	0°, 2%, 60%
HSV	0°, 3%, 61%
XYZ	30.6060, 31.7914, 34.2290
YIQ	153.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

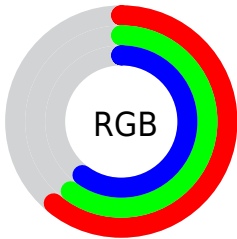
Format	Color
RYB	156, 152, 152
Decimal	10262680
CIELab	63.17, 1.46, 0.51
CIELCh	63, 1.546, 19.259
Yxy	31.7914, 0.3167, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288452760 (0xFF9C9898)
YUV	153.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591
Hunter-Lab	56.3839, -1.7792, 3.4755

Details

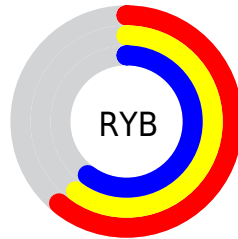
The RGB color **156, 152, 152** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **152, 156, 156**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 206, 206**, and **105, 101, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 136, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 168, 168**.

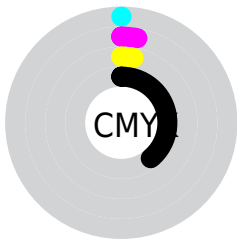
Distribution



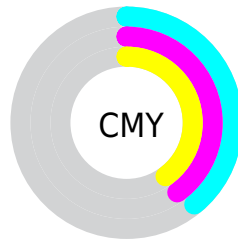
- Red (61%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 152, 152 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, 152, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 156, 152, 152

255, 255, 255


 210, 206, 206

 239, 234, 234

 156, 152, 152

 130, 126, 126

 105, 101, 101

 81, 77, 77

 58, 54, 55


 36, 33, 33

 15, 10, 10

 0, 0, 0

 156, 152, 152


 156, 136, 136

 156, 152, 152

 156, 168, 168

 156, 121, 121

 156, 183, 183

 156, 105, 105

 156, 199, 199

 156, 90, 90

 156, 214, 214

 156, 74, 74

 156, 230, 230

 156, 58, 58

 156, 246, 246

 156, 43, 43

 156, 255, 255

 156, 27, 27

 156, 12, 12

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155, 152, 153



156, 152, 152



156, 152, 151

Triad

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



156, 152, 152



151, 153, 151



151, 153, 156

Complementary

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



156, 152, 152



152, 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.



150, 154, 155



156, 152, 152



150, 154, 152

Square

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



156, 152, 152



153, 153, 150



150, 154, 154



153, 153, 155

Rectangle

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



156, 152, 152



155, 152, 150



150, 154, 154



151, 153, 155

Sweetspot

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



156, 152, 152



204, 202, 202



156, 152, 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, 152, 152



204, 198, 198



156, 154, 152



79, 76, 76



143, 0, 0



15, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



152, 156, 156



198, 204, 204



152, 154, 156



76, 79, 79



0, 143, 143



0, 15, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 152, 152 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, 152, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

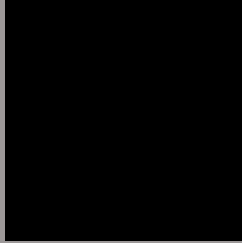
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

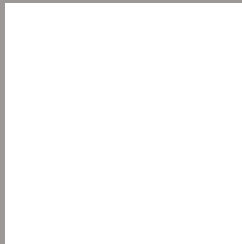
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 156, 152, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 152, 152.

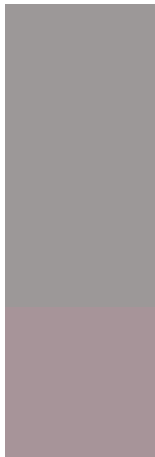


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 152, 152.

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, 152, 152

Protanopia

156, 152, 152

Deuteranopia

167, 148, 153



Tritanopia
158, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 152, 152

Protanomaly

156, 152, 152

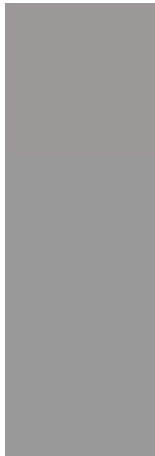
Deuteranomaly

163, 149, 153

Tritanomaly

157, 151, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 152, 152

Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly

154, 153, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 152, 152 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, 152, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 152, 152)  
}
```

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, 152, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 152, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 152, 152 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, 152, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 152, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 152, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 152, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 152, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 152,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 152, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 152, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
152, 152) }
```

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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