

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 153, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 153, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 153, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C9994
RGB	156, 153, 148
RGB Percent	61%, 60%, 58%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4000, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.05, 0.39
HSL	37°, 4%, 60%
HSV	37°, 5%, 61%
XYZ	30.4468, 31.9885, 32.5867
YIQ	153.3270, 3.3930, -0.9190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

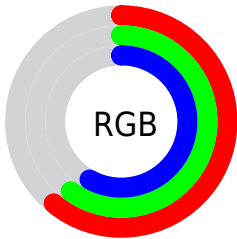
Format	Color
RYB	153, 156, 148
Decimal	10262932
CIELab	63.33, 0.16, 3.00
CIELCh	63, 3.006, 86.948
Yxy	31.9885, 0.3204, 0.3366
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288453012 (0xFF9C9994)
YUV	153.3270, -2.6262, 2.3442
Hunter-Lab	56.5584, -2.8860, 5.4304

Details

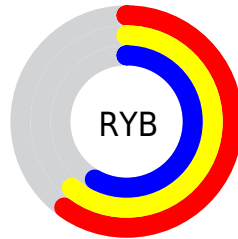
The RGB color **156, 153, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 151, 156**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 207, 202**, and **105, 102, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 147, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 159, 164**.

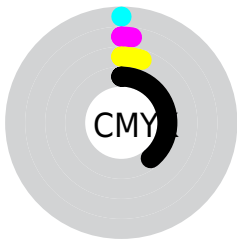
Distribution



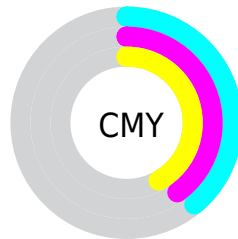
- Red (61%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 153, 148 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, 153, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 156, 153, 148

255, 255, 255

■ 210, 207, 202

■ 239, 236, 230

■ 156, 153, 148

■ 130, 127, 122

■ 105, 102, 97

■ 81, 78, 74

■ 58, 55, 51

■ 36, 34, 30

■ 15, 12, 5

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 156, 153, 148

■ 156, 147, 132

■ 156, 153, 148


■ 156, 159, 164

 156, 141, 117


 156, 165, 179

 156, 135, 101


 156, 171, 195

 156, 130, 86


 156, 176, 210

 156, 124, 70

 156, 182, 226

 156, 118, 54

 156, 188, 242

 156, 112, 39

 156, 194, 255

 156, 106, 23

 156, 200, 255

 156, 100, 8

 156, 206, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 152, 149



156, 153, 148



153, 154, 149

Triad

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



156, 153, 148



147, 155, 156



157, 152, 156

Complementary

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



156, 153, 148



148, 151, 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.



154, 153, 158



156, 153, 148



148, 154, 158

Square

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



156, 153, 148



148, 155, 153



150, 154, 159



159, 152, 154

Rectangle

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



156, 153, 148



151, 154, 150



150, 154, 159



156, 152, 157

Sweetspot

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



156, 153, 148



204, 202, 200



156, 148, 151



102, 101, 100



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 153, 148



204, 199, 192



155, 156, 148



79, 77, 74



143, 89, 0



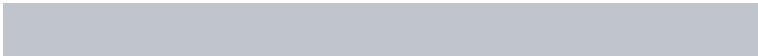
15, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



148, 151, 156



192, 196, 204



149, 148, 156



74, 76, 79



0, 54, 143



0, 6, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 153, 148 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, 153, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

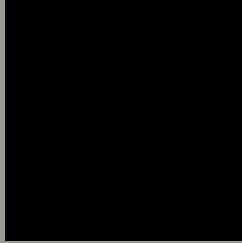
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

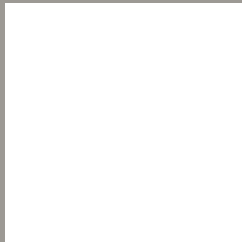
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 156, 153, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 153, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 153, 148.

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, 153, 148

Protanopia
157, 153, 148

Deuteranopia
170, 148, 149



Tritanopia
158, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 153, 148

Protanomaly

157, 153, 148

Deuteranomaly

165, 150, 149

Tritanomaly

157, 152, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 153, 148

Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly

154, 153, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 153, 148 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, 153, 148) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 153, 148)  
}
```

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, 153, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 153, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 153, 148 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, 153, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 153, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 153, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 153, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 153, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 153,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 153, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 153, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
153, 148) }
```

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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