

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 153, 151)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 153, 151) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 153, 151)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C9997
RGB	156, 153, 151
RGB Percent	61%, 60%, 59%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4000, 0.4078
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.03, 0.39
HSL	24°, 2%, 60%
HSV	24°, 3%, 61%
XYZ	30.6874, 32.0848, 33.8537
YIQ	153.6690, 2.4300, 0.0140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

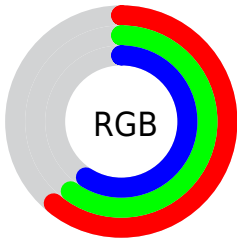
Format	Color
RYB	156, 154, 151
Decimal	10262935
CIELab	63.41, 0.72, 1.43
CIELCh	63, 1.597, 63.348
Yxy	32.0848, 0.3176, 0.3321
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288453015 (0xFF9C9997)
YUV	153.6690, -1.3158, 2.0443
Hunter-Lab	56.6434, -2.4208, 4.2149

Details

The RGB color **156, 153, 151** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **151, 154, 156**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 207, 205**, and **105, 102, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 144, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 162, 167**.

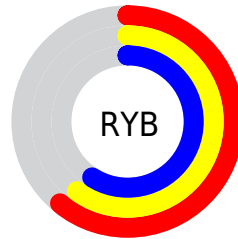
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (60%)

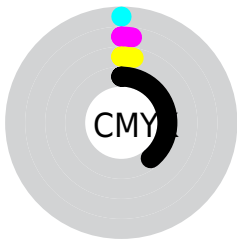
Blue (59%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (59%)

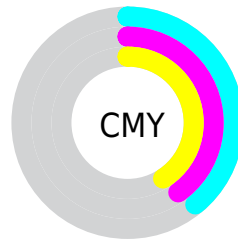


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 153, 151 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, 151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 156, 153, 151

255, 255, 255

■ 210, 207, 205

■ 239, 236, 233

■ 156, 153, 151

■ 130, 127, 125

■ 105, 102, 100

■ 81, 78, 76

■ 58, 55, 54

■ 36, 34, 32

■ 15, 12, 9

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 156, 153, 151

■ 156, 144, 135

■ 156, 153, 151

■ 156, 162, 167

 156, 134, 120


 156, 172, 182

 156, 125, 104

 156, 181, 198

 156, 116, 89

 156, 190, 213

 156, 106, 73

 156, 200, 229

 156, 97, 57

 156, 209, 245

 156, 87, 42

 156, 219, 255

 156, 78, 26

 156, 228, 255

 156, 69, 11

 156, 237, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 153, 152



156, 153, 151



155, 153, 151

Triad

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



156, 153, 151



150, 154, 154



154, 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, 153, 151



151, 154, 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.



152, 154, 156



156, 153, 151



150, 154, 155

Square

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



156, 153, 151



151, 154, 152



151, 154, 156



156, 153, 155

Rectangle

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



156, 153, 151



154, 154, 151



151, 154, 156



153, 153, 156

Sweetspot

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



156, 153, 151



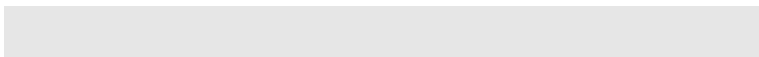
204, 203, 202



156, 151, 154



102, 101, 101



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 153, 151



204, 199, 196



156, 155, 151



79, 77, 75



143, 57, 0



15, 6, 0

Inverse Universe

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



151, 154, 156



196, 201, 204



151, 152, 156



75, 77, 79



0, 86, 143



0, 9, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 153, 151 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, 151 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

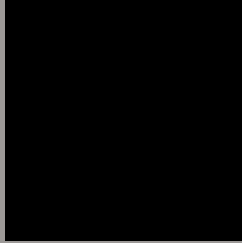
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

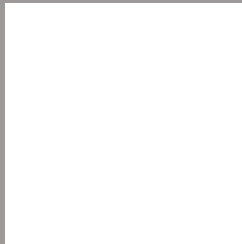
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 156, 153, 151 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 153, 151.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 153, 151.

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, 151

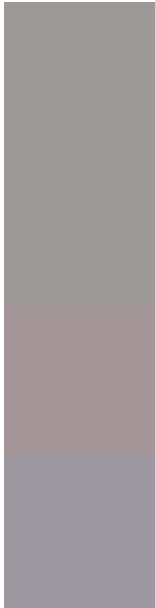
Protanopia
157, 153, 151

Deuteranopia
169, 149, 152



Tritanopia
158, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 153, 151

Protanomaly

157, 153, 151

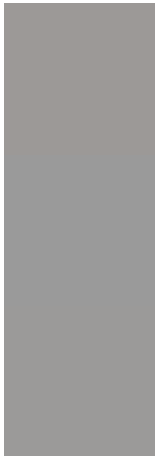
Deuteranomaly

164, 150, 152

Tritanomaly

157, 152, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 153, 151

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

155, 154, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 153, 151 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, 151) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 153, 151)  
}
```

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, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 153, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 153, 151 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

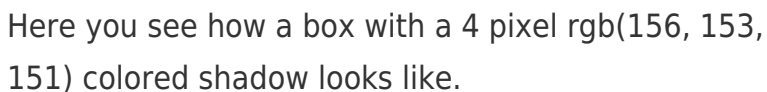
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(156, 153, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 153, 151) }
```

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, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 153, 151); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 153, 151); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 153, 151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 153, 151 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, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
153, 151) }
```

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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