

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 157, 155)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 157, 155) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 157, 155)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C9D9B
RGB	156, 157, 155
RGB Percent	61%, 62%, 61%
CMY	0.3882, 0.3843, 0.3922
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.01, 0.38
HSL	90°, 1%, 61%
HSV	90°, 1%, 62%
XYZ	31.6837, 33.5484, 35.8159
YIQ	156.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

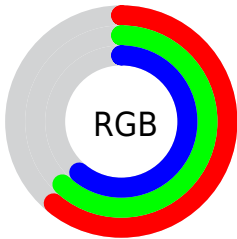
Format	Color
RYB	155, 157, 156
Decimal	10263963
CIELab	64.60, -0.74, 0.91
CIELCh	65, 1.172, 129.099
Yxy	33.5484, 0.3136, 0.3320
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288454043 (0xFF9C9D9B)
YUV	156.4730, -0.7262, -0.4148
Hunter-Lab	57.9210, -3.7195, 3.8822

Details

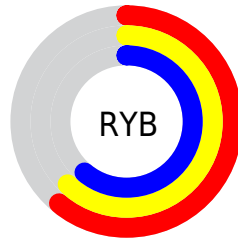
The RGB color **156, 157, 155** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 155, 157**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 212, 209**, and **105, 106, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 157, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 157, 171**.

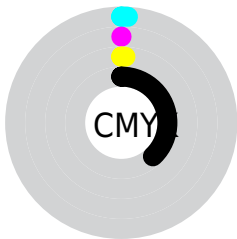
Distribution



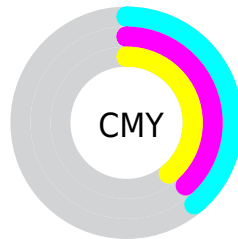
- Red (61%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 157, 155 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, 157, 155 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 156, 157, 155

255, 255, 255

■ 210, 212, 209

■ 239, 240, 238

■ 156, 157, 155

■ 130, 131, 129

■ 105, 106, 104

■ 81, 82, 80

■ 58, 59, 57

■ 36, 37, 36

■ 15, 16, 14

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 156, 157, 155


■ 148, 157, 139


■ 156, 157, 155


■ 164, 157, 171

 140, 157, 124

 172, 157, 186

 132, 157, 108

 180, 157, 202

 125, 157, 92


 187, 157, 218


 117, 157, 76

 195, 157, 234

 109, 157, 61

 203, 157, 249

 101, 157, 45

 211, 157, 255

 93, 157, 29

 219, 157, 255

 85, 157, 14

 227, 157, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 157, 155



156, 157, 155



155, 157, 156

Triad

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



156, 157, 155



155, 157, 159



159, 156, 156

Complementary

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



156, 157, 155



156, 155, 157

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.



158, 156, 157



156, 157, 155



156, 157, 159

Square

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



156, 157, 155



154, 157, 158



157, 156, 158



159, 156, 155

Rectangle

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



156, 157, 155



154, 157, 157



157, 156, 158



159, 156, 157

Sweetspot

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



156, 157, 155



204, 204, 204



157, 156, 155



102, 102, 102



230, 230, 230

Same Dimension

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



156, 157, 155



202, 204, 200



155, 157, 155



78, 79, 77



71, 143, 0



8, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



156, 155, 157



202, 200, 204



157, 155, 157



78, 77, 79



71, 0, 143



8, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 157, 155 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

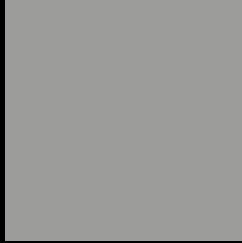
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 157, 155 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

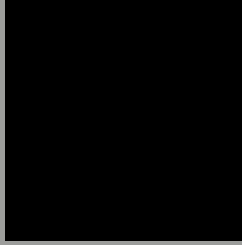
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

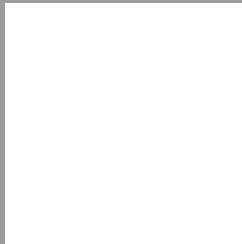
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 156, 157, 155 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 157, 155.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 157, 155.

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, 157, 155

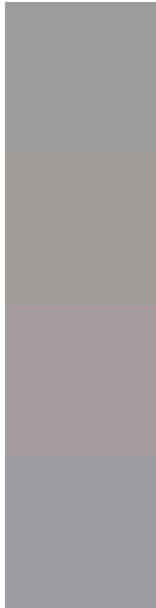
Protanopia
160, 156, 154

Deuteranopia
172, 152, 156



Tritanopia
158, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 157, 155

Protanomaly
159, 156, 154

Deuteranomaly
166, 154, 156

Tritanomaly
157, 156, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 157, 155

Achromatopsia
156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly
156, 156, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 157, 155 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, 157, 155) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 157, 155)  
}
```

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, 157, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 157, 155) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 157, 155 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, 157, 155) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 157, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 157, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 157, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 157, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 157,  
155) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 157, 155 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 157, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
157, 155) }
```

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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