

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 160, 119)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 160, 119) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 160, 119)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CA077
RGB	156, 160, 119
RGB Percent	61%, 63%, 47%
CMY	0.3882, 0.3725, 0.5333
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.26, 0.37
HSL	66°, 18%, 55%
HSV	66°, 26%, 63%
XYZ	29.6109, 33.5414, 22.3662
YIQ	154.1300, 10.7770, -13.5990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

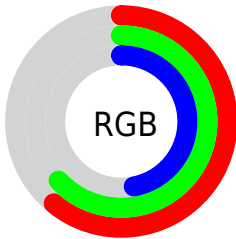
Format	Color
RYB	119, 160, 123
Decimal	10264695
CIELab	64.60, -8.45, 20.95
CIELCh	65, 22.592, 111.955
Yxy	33.5414, 0.3463, 0.3922
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288454775 (0xFF9CA077)
YUV	154.1300, -17.3191, 1.6400
Hunter-Lab	57.9150, -10.0874, 17.6432

Details

The RGB color **156, 160, 119** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **123, 119, 160**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 215, 171**, and **104, 109, 70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 160, 103**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 160, 135**.

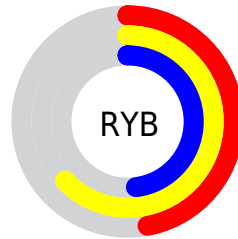
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (63%)

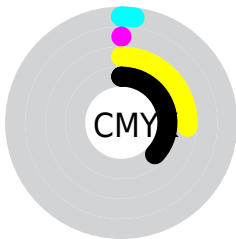
Blue (47%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (48%)

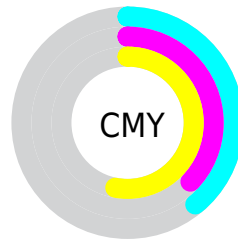


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 160, 119 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, 160, 119 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 160, 119

255, 255, 255

 211, 215, 171

 239, 243, 199

 255, 255, 227

 156, 160, 119

 130, 134, 94

 104, 109, 70

 80, 84, 47

 56, 61, 26

 35, 39, 1

 4, 20, 0


 0, 0, 0

 156, 160, 119


 154, 160, 103


 156, 160, 119


 158, 160, 135


 153, 160, 87


 159, 160, 151

 151, 160, 71

 161, 160, 167


 150, 160, 55

 162, 160, 183

 148, 160, 39

 164, 160, 199

 147, 160, 23


 165, 160, 215

 145, 160, 7

 167, 160, 231

 144, 160, 0

 168, 160, 247

 170, 160, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 153, 117



156, 160, 119



133, 165, 131

Triad

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



156, 160, 119



103, 165, 188



193, 143, 163

Complementary

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



156, 160, 119



123, 119, 160

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.



177, 147, 182



156, 160, 119



125, 160, 196

Square

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



156, 160, 119



99, 168, 171



153, 153, 194



198, 143, 142

Rectangle

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



156, 160, 119



118, 167, 144



153, 153, 194



189, 144, 170

Sweetspot

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



156, 160, 119



207, 209, 192



160, 122, 119



104, 105, 94



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



156, 160, 119



203, 209, 144



136, 160, 119



78, 79, 71



129, 143, 0



14, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



123, 119, 160



151, 144, 209



143, 119, 160



72, 71, 79



14, 0, 143



1, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 160, 119 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

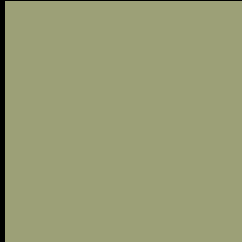
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160, 119 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

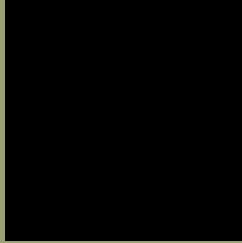
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 119 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 160, 119.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 160, 119.

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, 160, 119

Protanopia
168, 156, 117

Deuteranopia
184, 150, 121



Tritanopia
162, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 160, 119

Protanomaly

164, 157, 118

Deuteranomaly

174, 154, 120

Tritanomaly

160, 156, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 160, 119

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

155, 156, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 160, 119 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, 160, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 160, 119)  
}
```

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, 160, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 160, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 160, 119 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, 160, 119) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 160, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 160, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 160, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 160, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 160,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 160, 119 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 160, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
160, 119) }
```

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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