

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 162, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 162, 128) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 162, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CA280
RGB	156, 162, 128
RGB Percent	61%, 64%, 50%
CMY	0.3882, 0.3647, 0.4980
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.21, 0.36
HSL	71°, 15%, 57%
HSV	71°, 21%, 64%
XYZ	30.5269, 34.4671, 25.4659
YIQ	156.3300, 7.3380, -11.8460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

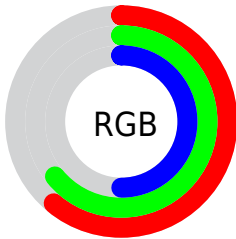
Format	Color
RYB	128, 162, 134
Decimal	10265216
CIELab	65.33, -8.15, 17.00
CIELCh	65, 18.856, 115.620
Yxy	34.4671, 0.3375, 0.3810
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288455296 (0xFF9CA280)
YUV	156.3300, -13.9667, -0.2894
Hunter-Lab	58.7087, -9.9251, 15.3780

Details

The RGB color **156, 162, 128** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **134, 128, 162**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 217, 181**, and **104, 110, 79** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 162, 112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 162, 144**.

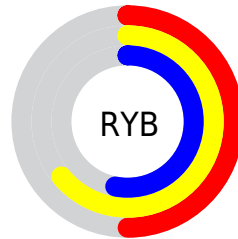
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (64%)

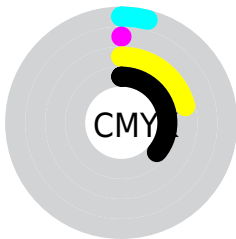
Blue (50%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (53%)

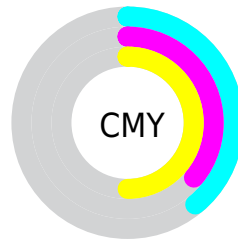


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 162, 128 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, 162, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 162, 128

255, 255, 255

 211, 217, 181


 239, 245, 209

 255, 255, 237

 156, 162, 128

 130, 136, 103

 104, 110, 79

 80, 86, 56

 57, 63, 34

 35, 41, 12

 9, 21, 0


 0, 0, 0

 156, 162, 128


 153, 162, 112

 156, 162, 128


 159, 162, 144

 150, 162, 96

 162, 162, 160


 147, 162, 79

 165, 162, 177


 145, 162, 63

 167, 162, 193

 142, 162, 47

 170, 162, 209

 139, 162, 31

 173, 162, 225

 136, 162, 15

 176, 162, 241

 133, 162, 0

 179, 162, 255

 182, 162, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174, 157, 125



156, 162, 128



137, 166, 139

Triad

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



156, 162, 128



118, 165, 186



191, 147, 162

Complementary

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



156, 162, 128



134, 128, 162

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.



178, 150, 178



156, 162, 128



136, 161, 192

Square

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



156, 162, 128



112, 168, 173



158, 155, 189



194, 147, 145

Rectangle

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



156, 162, 128



125, 168, 150



158, 155, 189



188, 148, 167

Sweetspot

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



156, 162, 128



209, 212, 199



162, 134, 128



106, 107, 100



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



156, 162, 128



202, 212, 159



139, 162, 128



80, 82, 73



120, 145, 0



15, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



134, 128, 162



168, 159, 212



151, 128, 162



75, 73, 82



26, 0, 145



3, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 162, 128 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

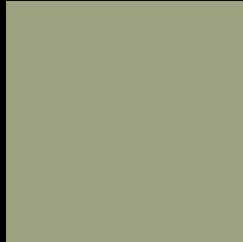
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 162, 128 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

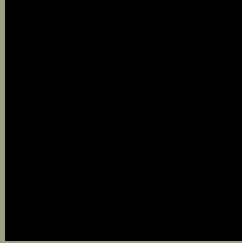
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 162, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 162, 128.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 162, 128.

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, 162, 128

Protanopia
168, 158, 126

Deuteranopia
184, 152, 130



Tritanopia
162, 156, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 162, 128

Protanomaly

164, 159, 127

Deuteranomaly

174, 156, 129

Tritanomaly

160, 158, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 162, 128

Achromatopsia

156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly

156, 158, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 162, 128 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, 162, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 162, 128)  
}
```

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, 162, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 162, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 162, 128 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, 162, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 162, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 162, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 162, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 162, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 162,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 162, 128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 162, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
162, 128) }
```

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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