

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 166, 134)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 166, 134) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 166, 134)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CA686
RGB	156, 166, 134
RGB Percent	61%, 65%, 53%
CMY	0.3882, 0.3490, 0.4745
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.19, 0.35
HSL	79°, 15%, 59%
HSV	79°, 19%, 65%
XYZ	31.6496, 36.0616, 27.8467
YIQ	159.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

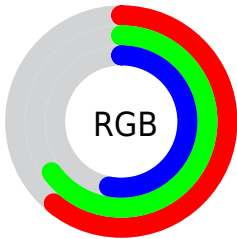
Format	Color
RYB	134, 166, 144
Decimal	10266246
CIELab	66.57, -9.33, 15.41
CIElCh	67, 18.012, 121.201
Yxy	36.0616, 0.3312, 0.3774
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288456326 (0xFF9CA686)
YUV	159.3620, -12.5035, -2.9485
Hunter-Lab	60.0513, -11.0127, 14.5422

Details

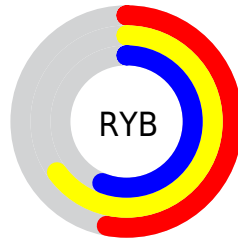
The RGB color **156, 166, 134** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **144, 134, 166**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 221, 187**, and **105, 114, 84** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 166, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 166, 151**.

Distribution



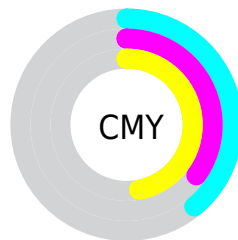
- Red (61%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 166, 134 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, 166, 134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 156, 166, 134

255, 255, 255

■ 211, 221, 187

■ 239, 250, 215

■ 255, 255, 243

■ 156, 166, 134

■ 130, 140, 109

■ 105, 114, 84

■ 80, 90, 61

■ 57, 66, 39

■ 35, 44, 18

■ 12, 24, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 156, 166, 134


■ 151, 166, 117

■ 156, 166, 134

■ 161, 166, 151

 146, 166, 101


 166, 166, 167


 140, 166, 84


 172, 166, 184

 135, 166, 68


 177, 166, 200

 130, 166, 51


 182, 166, 217

 125, 166, 34


 187, 166, 234

 120, 166, 18

 192, 166, 250

 115, 166, 1

 197, 166, 255

 114, 166, 0

 203, 166, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174, 161, 130



156, 166, 134



138, 170, 146

Triad

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



156, 166, 134



126, 168, 190



194, 151, 162

Complementary

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



156, 166, 134



144, 134, 166

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.



184, 153, 178



156, 166, 134



144, 163, 194

Square

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



156, 166, 134



118, 171, 178



166, 158, 190



195, 152, 146

Rectangle

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



156, 166, 134



127, 171, 156



166, 158, 190



192, 151, 167

Sweetspot

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



156, 166, 134



213, 217, 204



166, 144, 134



107, 110, 102



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



156, 166, 134



201, 217, 167



140, 166, 134



82, 84, 76



102, 148, 0



14, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



144, 134, 166



182, 167, 217



160, 134, 166



78, 76, 84



46, 0, 148



6, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 166, 134 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

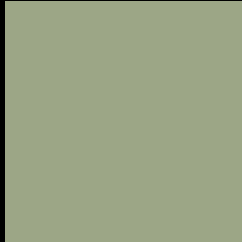
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 134 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

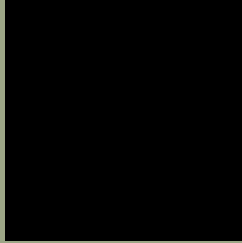
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

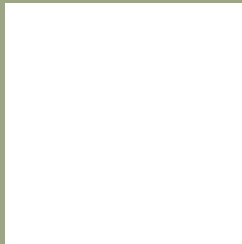
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 156, 166, 134 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 166, 134.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 166, 134.

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, 166, 134

Protanopia
171, 161, 132

Deuteranopia
186, 156, 136



Tritanopia
162, 161, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 166, 134

Protanomaly

166, 163, 133

Deuteranomaly

175, 160, 135

Tritanomaly

160, 163, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 166, 134

Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly

158, 162, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 166, 134 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, 166, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 166, 134)  
}
```

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, 166, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 166, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 166, 134 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, 166, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 166, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 166, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 166, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 166, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 166,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 166, 134 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 166, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
166, 134) }
```

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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