Converting Colors

RGB(156, 172, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(156, 172, 142) contains.

Color

RGB(156, 172, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CAC8E
RGB	156, 172, 142
RGB Percent	61%, 67%, 56%
CMY	0.3882, 0.3255, 0.4431
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.17, 0.33
HSL	92°, 15%, 62%
HSV	92°, 17%, 67%
XYZ	33.3453, 38.5260, 31.2700
YIQ	163.7960, 0.0940, -12.7220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

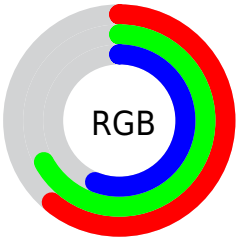
Format	Color
RYB	142, 172, 158
Decimal	10267790
CIELab	68.41, -11.18, 13.58
CIELCh	68, 17.585, 129.468
Yxy	38.5260, 0.3233, 0.3735
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288457870 (0xFF9CAC8E)
YUV	163.7960, -10.7454, -6.8371
Hunter-Lab	62.0693, -12.7262, 13.5787

Details

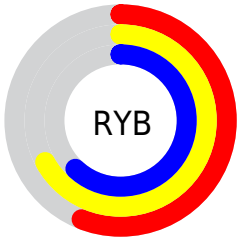
The RGB color 156, 172, 142 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999966. A complement of this color would be 158, 142, 172, and the grayscale version is 164, 164, 164.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 211, 227, 196, and 105, 120, 92 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 147, 172, 125, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 165, 172, 159.

Distribution

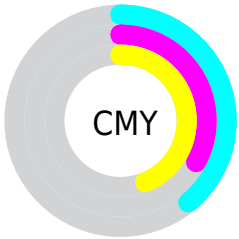


- Red (61%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (62%)

- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 172, 142 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, 172, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

156, 172, 142

255, 255, 255

211, 227, 196

239, 255, 224

255, 255, 252

156, 172, 142

130, 145, 116

105, 120, 92

80, 95, 68

57, 71, 46

35, 49, 25

16, 28, 0

0, 0, 0

156, 172, 142

147, 172, 125

156, 172, 142

165, 172, 159

138, 172, 108	174, 172, 176
128, 172, 90	184, 172, 194
119, 172, 73	193, 172, 211
110, 172, 56	202, 172, 228
101, 172, 39	211, 172, 245
92, 172, 22	220, 172, 255
83, 172, 4	229, 172, 255
80, 172, 0	239, 172, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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

174, 167, 136

156, 172, 142

139, 175, 155

Triad

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

156, 172, 142

136, 171, 196

200, 156, 162

Complementary

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

156, 172, 142

158, 142, 172

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.

192, 157, 178

156, 172, 142

155, 166, 198

Square

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

156, 172, 142

125, 175, 186

176, 161, 191

198, 158, 147

Rectangle

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

156, 172, 142

130, 176, 166

176, 161, 191

198, 156, 168

Sweetspot

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

156, 172, 142

218, 224, 213

172, 158, 142

109, 112, 105

240, 240, 240

112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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

156, 172, 142

199, 224, 177

142, 172, 143

82, 87, 78

70, 150, 0

11, 23, 0

Inverse Universe

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

158, 142, 172

202, 177, 224

172, 142, 171

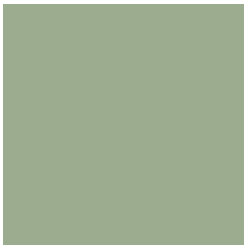
83, 78, 87

80, 0, 150

12, 0, 23

Previews

White Background

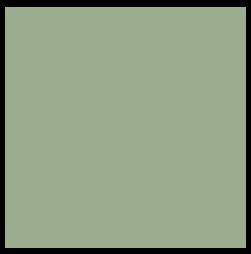


This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 172, 142 looks on a white background.

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



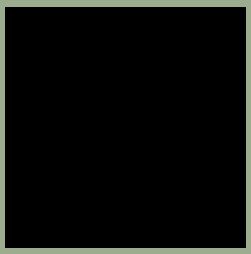
This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 172, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

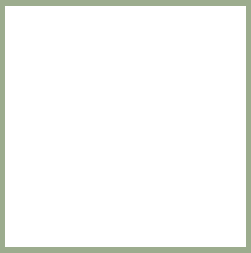
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

RGB 156, 172, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 172, 142.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 172, 142.

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

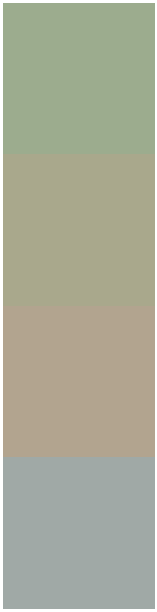
Original Color
156, 172, 142

Protanopia
176, 166, 139

Deuteranopia
191, 160, 144

Tritanopia
162, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 172, 142

Protanomaly
169, 168, 140

Deuteranomaly
178, 164, 143

Tritanomaly
160, 169, 166

Monochromacy

Original Color
156, 172, 142

Achromatopsia
164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly
161, 167, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 172, 142 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, 172, 142) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(156, 172, 142)
}
```

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, 172, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 172, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 172, 142 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, 172, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 172, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(156, 172, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 172, 142); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 172, 142); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 172, 142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 172, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(156, 172, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(156,
172, 142) }
```

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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