

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 180, 151)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 180, 151) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 180, 151)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CB497
RGB	156, 180, 151
RGB Percent	61%, 71%, 59%
CMY	0.3882, 0.2941, 0.4078
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.16, 0.29
HSL	110°, 16%, 65%
HSV	110°, 16%, 71%
XYZ	35.6175, 41.9448, 35.4971
YIQ	169.5180, -4.9950, -14.1070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

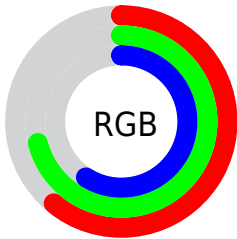
Format	Color
RYB	151, 180, 175
Decimal	10269847
CIELab	70.83, -13.80, 12.06
CIELCh	71, 18.330, 138.848
Yxy	41.9448, 0.3150, 0.3710
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288459927 (0xFF9CB497)
YUV	169.5180, -9.1294, -11.8553
Hunter-Lab	64.7648, -15.1721, 12.8390

Details

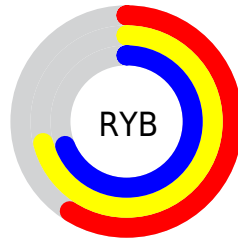
The RGB color **156, 180, 151** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **175, 151, 180**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 236, 205**, and **105, 127, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 180, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 180, 169**.

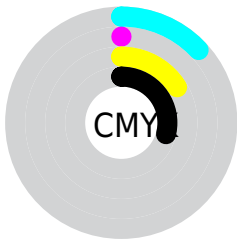
Distribution



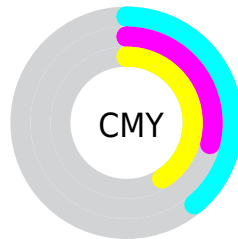
- Red (61%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 180, 151 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, 180, 151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 180, 151

255, 255, 255

 211, 236, 205

 239, 255, 233

 156, 180, 151

 130, 153, 125

 105, 127, 100

 80, 102, 76

 57, 78, 53

 35, 55, 32

 15, 34, 9

 0, 6, 0

 0, 0, 0

 156, 180, 151

 156, 180, 151

■ 141, 180, 133

■ 171, 180, 169

■ 126, 180, 115

■ 186, 180, 187

■ 111, 180, 97

■ 201, 180, 205

■ 96, 180, 79

■ 216, 180, 223

■ 82, 180, 61

■ 230, 180, 241

■ 67, 180, 43

■ 245, 180, 255

■ 52, 180, 25

■ 255, 180, 255

■ 37, 180, 7

■ 31, 180, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175, 176, 142



156, 180, 151



139, 183, 166

Triad

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



156, 180, 151



147, 177, 206



208, 162, 163

Complementary

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



156, 180, 151



175, 151, 180

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.



203, 162, 180



156, 180, 151



168, 171, 205

Square

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



156, 180, 151



132, 181, 198



189, 166, 195



204, 165, 149

Rectangle

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



156, 180, 151



131, 183, 178



189, 166, 195



208, 162, 169

Sweetspot

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



156, 180, 151



225, 235, 223



180, 175, 151



111, 117, 110



245, 245, 245



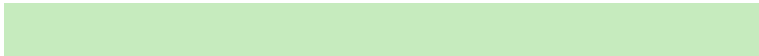
117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



156, 180, 151



198, 235, 190



151, 180, 160



82, 89, 80



26, 153, 0



4, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



175, 151, 180



227, 190, 235



180, 151, 171



88, 80, 89



127, 0, 153



21, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 180, 151 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

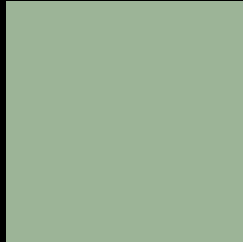
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 180, 151 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

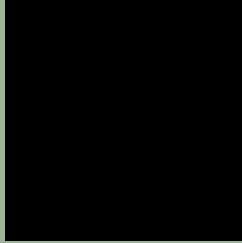
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 180, 151 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 180, 151.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 180, 151.

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](#).

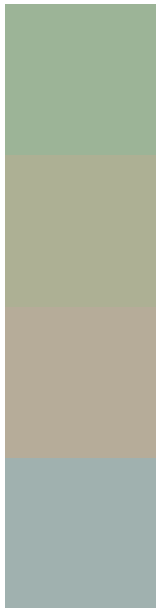
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
162, 175, 189

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 180, 151

Protanomaly
173, 176, 148

Deuteranomaly
182, 172, 153

Tritanomaly
160, 177, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 180, 151

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
165, 174, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 180, 151 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, 180, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 180, 151)  
}
```

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, 180, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 180, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 180, 151 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, 180, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 180, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 180, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 180, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 180, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 180,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 180, 151 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 180, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
180, 151) }
```

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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