

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 181, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 181, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 181, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CB5A0
RGB	156, 181, 160
RGB Percent	61%, 71%, 63%
CMY	0.3882, 0.2902, 0.3725
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.12, 0.29
HSL	130°, 14%, 66%
HSV	130°, 14%, 71%
XYZ	36.5793, 42.6537, 39.5628
YIQ	171.1310, -8.1590, -11.8310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

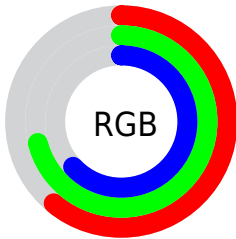
Format	Color
RYB	156, 178, 181
Decimal	10270112
CIELab	71.32, -12.68, 7.83
CIElCh	71, 14.907, 148.294
Yxy	42.6537, 0.3079, 0.3591
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288460192 (0xFF9CB5A0)
YUV	171.1310, -5.4876, -13.2699
Hunter-Lab	65.3098, -14.3162, 9.8007

Details

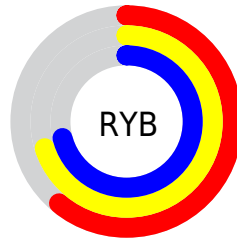
The RGB color **156, 181, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **181, 156, 177**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 237, 215**, and **105, 128, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 181, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 181, 175**.

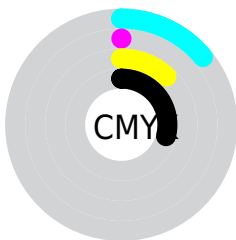
Distribution



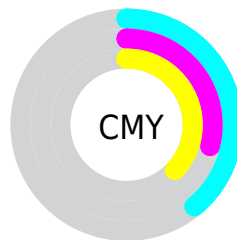
- Red (61%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 181, 160 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, 181, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 181, 160


255, 255, 255

 211, 237, 215

 239, 255, 243

 156, 181, 160

 130, 154, 134

 105, 128, 109

 80, 103, 84

 57, 79, 61

 35, 56, 39

 14, 34, 19

 0, 9, 0


 0, 0, 0


 156, 181, 160


 156, 181, 160


 138, 181, 145

 174, 181, 175

 120, 181, 130


 192, 181, 190

 102, 181, 114

 210, 181, 206

 84, 181, 99

 228, 181, 221

 66, 181, 84


 247, 181, 236


 47, 181, 69

 255, 181, 251

 29, 181, 54

 255, 181, 255

 11, 181, 38

 0, 181, 29

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 178, 151



156, 181, 160



144, 183, 173

Triad

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



156, 181, 160



159, 176, 201



203, 166, 162

Complementary

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



156, 181, 160



181, 156, 177

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.



201, 165, 176



156, 181, 160



176, 171, 198

Square

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



156, 181, 160



145, 180, 197



192, 167, 189



198, 169, 152

Rectangle

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



156, 181, 160



140, 183, 183



192, 167, 189



204, 166, 167

Sweetspot

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



156, 181, 160



225, 235, 227



177, 181, 156



111, 117, 112



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



156, 181, 160



195, 235, 201



156, 181, 172



80, 89, 82



0, 153, 24



0, 26, 4

Inverse Universe

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



181, 156, 177



235, 195, 228



181, 156, 165



89, 80, 88



153, 0, 129



26, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 181, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

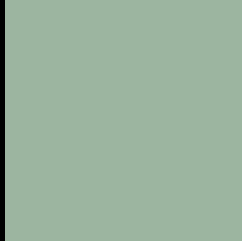
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 181, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

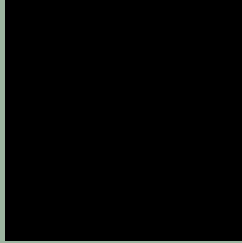
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 181, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 181, 160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 181, 160.

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, 181, 160

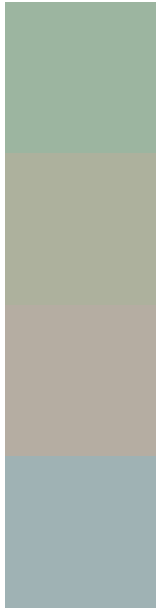
Protanopia
182, 174, 156

Deuteranopia
195, 168, 163



Tritanopia
161, 177, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 181, 160

Protanomaly
173, 177, 157

Deuteranomaly
181, 173, 162

Tritanomaly
159, 178, 180

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 181, 160

Achromatopsia
171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly
166, 175, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 181, 160 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, 181, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 181, 160)  
}
```

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, 181, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 181, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 181, 160 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, 181, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 181, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 181, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 181, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 181, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 181,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 181, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 181, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
181, 160) }
```

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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