Converting Colors

RGB(156, 183, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(156, 183, 139) contains.

Color

RGB(156, 183, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CB78B
RGB	156, 183, 139
RGB Percent	61%, 72%, 55%
CMY	0.3882, 0.2824, 0.4549
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.24, 0.28
HSL	97°, 23%, 63%
HSV	97°, 24%, 72%
XYZ	35.3040, 42.7990, 30.8264
YIQ	169.9110, -1.9680, -19.4080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

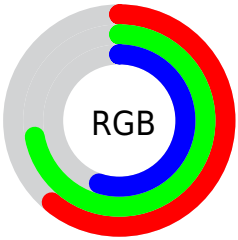
Format	Color
RYB	139, 183, 166
Decimal	10270603
CIELab	71.42, -17.39, 19.40
CIELCh	71, 26.047, 131.874
Yxy	42.7990, 0.3241, 0.3929
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288460683 (0xFF9CB78B)
YUV	169.9110, -15.2391, -12.1999
Hunter-Lab	65.4209, -18.1602, 17.8571

Details

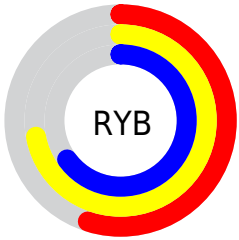
The RGB color 156, 183, 139 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 99CC99. A complement of this color would be 166, 139, 183, and the grayscale version is 170, 170, 170.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 211, 239, 193, and 104, 130, 89 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 145, 183, 121, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 167, 183, 157.

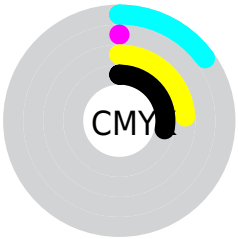
Distribution



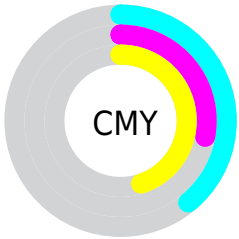
- Red (61%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 183, 139 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, 183, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

156, 183, 139

255, 255, 255

211, 239, 193

239, 255, 221

255, 255, 249

156, 183, 139

130, 156, 113

104, 130, 89

80, 105, 65

56, 81, 43

33, 57, 21

15, 36, 0

0, 10, 0

0, 0, 0

156, 183, 139

156, 183, 139

145, 183, 121

134, 183, 102

122, 183, 84

111, 183, 66

100, 183, 47

89, 183, 29

77, 183, 11

71, 183, 0

167, 183, 157

178, 183, 176

190, 183, 194

201, 183, 212

212, 183, 231

223, 183, 249

235, 183, 255

246, 183, 255

255, 183, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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

183, 176, 128

156, 183, 139

129, 187, 159

Triad

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

156, 183, 139

127, 181, 219

223, 158, 166

Complementary

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

156, 183, 139

166, 139, 183

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.

213, 159, 190

156, 183, 139

159, 174, 221

Square

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

156, 183, 139

106, 186, 206

190, 166, 210

220, 161, 144

Rectangle

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

156, 183, 139

114, 188, 176

190, 166, 210

221, 158, 174

Sweetspot

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

156, 183, 139

227, 237, 221

183, 165, 139

114, 120, 110

247, 247, 247

120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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

156, 183, 139

195, 237, 168

139, 183, 143

86, 92, 83

60, 156, 0

11, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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

166, 139, 183

211, 168, 237

183, 139, 179

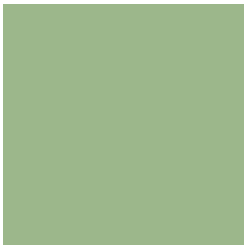
88, 83, 92

95, 0, 156

17, 0, 28

Previews

White Background

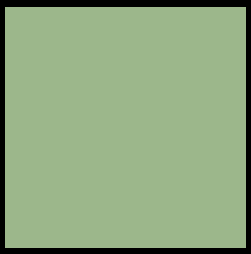


This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 183, 139 looks on a white background.

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



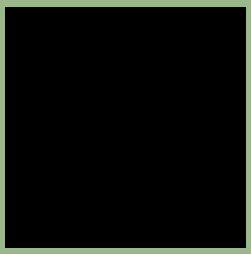
This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 183, 139 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

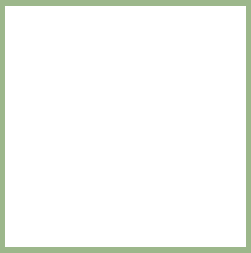
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 156, 183, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 183, 139.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 183, 139.

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

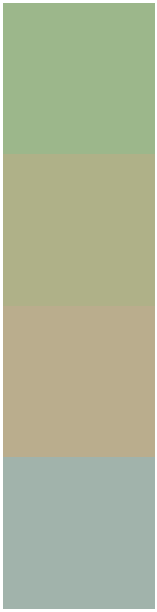
Original Color
156, 183, 139

Protanopia
186, 174, 135

Deuteranopia
203, 168, 142

Tritanopia
164, 176, 190

Trichromacy



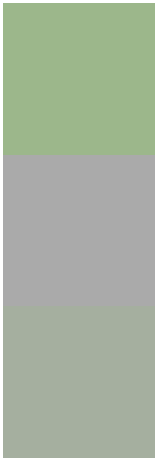
Original Color
156, 183, 139

Protanomaly
175, 177, 136

Deuteranomaly
186, 173, 141

Tritanomaly
161, 179, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 183, 139

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
165, 175, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 183, 139 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, 183, 139) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(156, 183, 139)
}
```

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, 183, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 183, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 183, 139 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, 183, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 183, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(156, 183, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 183, 139); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 183, 139); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 183, 139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 183, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(156, 183, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(156,
183, 139) }
```

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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