

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 87, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 87, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 87, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C5774
RGB	156, 87, 116
RGB Percent	61%, 34%, 45%
CMY	0.3882, 0.6588, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.26, 0.39
HSL	335°, 28%, 48%
HSV	335°, 44%, 61%
XYZ	20.2709, 15.1453, 18.3779
YIQ	110.9370, 31.8150, 23.6470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

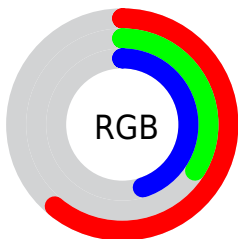
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 87, 116
Decimal	10246004
CIE _{Lab}	45.83, 32.21, -3.92
CIE _{LCh}	46, 32.450, 353.060
Yxy	15.1453, 0.3768, 0.2815
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288436084 (0xFF9C5774)
YUV	110.9370, 2.4961, 39.5203
Hunter-Lab	38.9169, 24.8717, -0.7570

Details

The RGB color **156, 87, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **87, 156, 127**, and the grayscale version is **111, 111, 111**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 138, 168**, and **103, 38, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 71, 107**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 103, 125**.

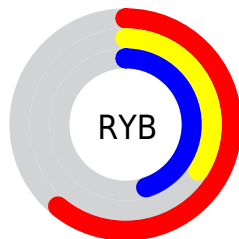
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (34%)

Blue (45%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (45%)

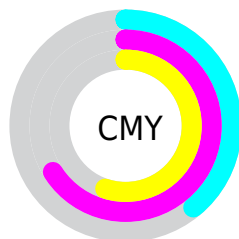


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 87, 116 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, 87, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 87, 116  156, 87, 116

255, 255, 255  129, 62, 91


 212, 138, 168  103, 38, 68

 241, 165, 195  77, 13, 46

 255, 193, 223  52, 0, 25

 255, 221, 252  27, 0, 1

 255, 250, 255  0, 0, 0

 156, 87, 116  156, 87, 116

 156, 71, 107  156, 103, 125

 156, 56, 98  156, 118, 134


 156, 40, 89

 156, 134, 143

 156, 25, 80


 156, 149, 152

 156, 9, 71

 156, 165, 161

 156, 0, 66

 156, 181, 170

 156, 196, 179

 156, 212, 188

 156, 227, 197

Harmonies

Analogous

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



136, 94, 141



156, 87, 116



160, 88, 89

Triad

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



156, 87, 116



104, 113, 57



0, 120, 151

Complementary

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



156, 87, 116



87, 156, 127

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.



0, 122, 129



156, 87, 116



72, 119, 75

Square

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



156, 87, 116



131, 105, 54



27, 122, 101



50, 113, 162

Rectangle

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



156, 87, 116



155, 92, 73



27, 122, 101



0, 121, 145

Sweetspot

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



156, 87, 116



204, 177, 189



126, 87, 156



102, 86, 93



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 87, 116



204, 96, 141



156, 92, 87



79, 71, 74



143, 0, 60



15, 0, 6

Inverse Universe

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



156, 87, 116



204, 96, 141



87, 151, 156



79, 71, 74



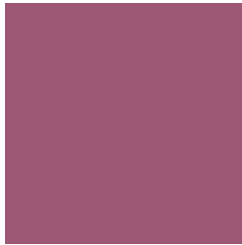
143, 0, 60



15, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 87, 116 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

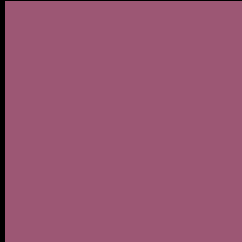
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 87, 116 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 156, 87, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 87, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 87, 116.

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, 87, 116

Protanopia
105, 108, 129

Deuteranopia
118, 106, 113



Tritanopia
154, 90, 97

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 87, 116

Protanomaly
124, 100, 124

Deuteranomaly
132, 99, 114

Tritanomaly
155, 89, 104

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 87, 116

Achromatopsia
111, 111, 111

Achromatomaly
127, 102, 113

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 87, 116 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, 87, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 87, 116)  
}
```

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, 87, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 87, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 87, 116 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, 87, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 87, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 87, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 87, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 87, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 87,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 87, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 87, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156, 87,  
116) }
```

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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