

Converting Colors

RGB(156, 96, 100)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(156, 96, 100) contains.

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Color

RGB(156, 96, 100)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C6064
RGB	156, 96, 100
RGB Percent	61%, 38%, 39%
CMY	0.3882, 0.6235, 0.6078
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.36, 0.39
HSL	356°, 24%, 49%
HSV	356°, 38%, 61%
XYZ	20.1934, 16.3538, 14.1489
YIQ	114.3960, 34.4760, 13.9640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

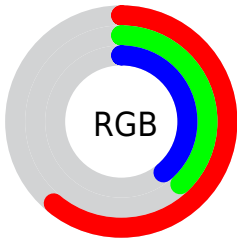
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 96, 100
Decimal	10248292
CIE _{Lab}	47.44, 24.92, 8.07
CIE _{LCh}	47, 26.197, 17.940
Yxy	16.3538, 0.3983, 0.3226
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288438372 (0xFF9C6064)
YUV	114.3960, -7.0972, 36.4867
Hunter-Lab	40.4398, 18.3635, 7.5638

Details

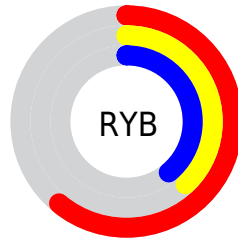
The RGB color **156, 96, 100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **96, 156, 152**, and the grayscale version is **114, 114, 114**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 147, 151**, and **103, 48, 54** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 80, 85**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 112, 115**.

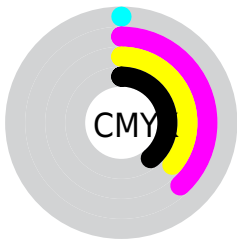
Distribution



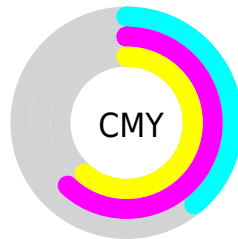
- Red (61%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (61%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 156, 96, 100 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, 96, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 96, 100  156, 96, 100

255, 255, 255  129, 72, 76

 212, 147, 151  103, 48, 54

 241, 174, 177  77, 25, 32

 255, 202, 205  52, 3, 9

 255, 230, 233  27, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 156, 96, 100  156, 96, 100

 156, 80, 85  156, 112, 115

 156, 65, 71  156, 127, 129

■ 156, 49, 56

■ 156, 143, 144

■ 156, 34, 42

■ 156, 158, 158

■ 156, 18, 27

■ 156, 174, 173

■ 156, 2, 13

■ 156, 190, 187

■ 156, 0, 10

■ 156, 205, 202

■ 156, 221, 216

■ 156, 236, 231

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 97, 122



156, 96, 100



150, 101, 81

Triad

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



156, 96, 100



89, 121, 82



67, 117, 155

Complementary

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



156, 96, 100



96, 156, 152

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.



34, 122, 145



156, 96, 100



62, 124, 103

Square

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



156, 96, 100



114, 115, 70



35, 124, 125



102, 110, 154

Rectangle

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



156, 96, 100



141, 106, 72



35, 124, 125



55, 119, 153

Sweetspot

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



156, 96, 100



204, 180, 181



152, 96, 156



102, 88, 89



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 96, 100



204, 110, 116



156, 122, 96



79, 71, 72



143, 0, 10



15, 0, 1

Inverse Universe

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



156, 96, 100



204, 110, 116



96, 130, 156



79, 71, 72



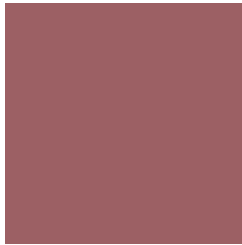
143, 0, 10



15, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 156, 96, 100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

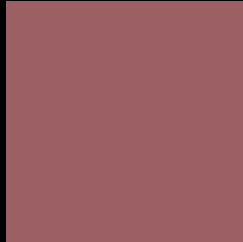
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 96, 100 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, 96, 100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 96, 100.

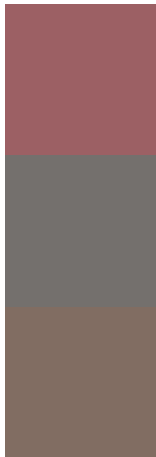


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 156, 96, 100.

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, 96, 100

Protanopia
116, 112, 109

Deuteranopia
129, 109, 98



Tritanopia
156, 96, 103

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 96, 100

Protanomaly

131, 106, 106

Deuteranomaly

139, 104, 99

Tritanomaly

156, 96, 102

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 96, 100

Achromatopsia

114, 114, 114

Achromatomaly

129, 107, 109

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 96, 100 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, 96, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 96, 100)  
}
```

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, 96, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 96, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 156, 96, 100 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, 96, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 96, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 96, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 96, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 96, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 96,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 96, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 96, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156, 96,  
100) }
```

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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