

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 106, 84)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 106, 84) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 106, 84)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D6A54
RGB	157, 106, 84
RGB Percent	62%, 42%, 33%
CMY	0.3843, 0.5843, 0.6706
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.46, 0.38
HSL	18°, 30%, 47%
HSV	18°, 46%, 62%
XYZ	20.6589, 18.1163, 10.7955
YIQ	118.7410, 37.4580, 3.9700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

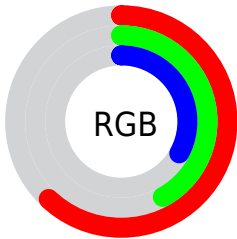
Format	Color
RYB	157, 115, 84
Decimal	10316372
CIELab	49.64, 17.71, 20.60
CIELCh	50, 27.165, 49.316
Yxy	18.1163, 0.4168, 0.3655
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288506452 (0xFF9D6A54)
YUV	118.7410, -17.1273, 33.5531
Hunter-Lab	42.5632, 12.1529, 14.7563

Details

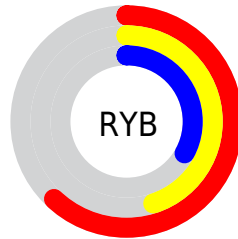
The RGB color **157, 106, 84** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **84, 135, 157**, and the grayscale version is **119, 119, 119**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 158, 134**, and **103, 58, 39** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 95, 68**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 117, 100**.

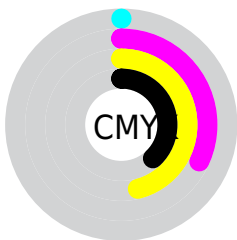
Distribution



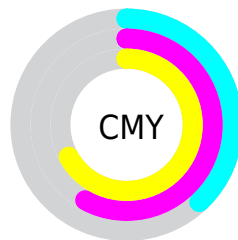
- Red (62%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 106, 84 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 157, 106, 84 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



157, 106, 84



157, 106, 84

255, 255, 255



130, 82, 61



213, 158, 134



103, 58, 39



243, 185, 160



77, 36, 18



255, 212, 187



53, 15, 0



255, 241, 215



30, 0, 1



255, 255, 243



0, 0, 0



157, 106, 84



157, 106, 84



157, 95, 68



157, 117, 100



157, 84, 53



157, 128, 115

■ 157, 73, 37

■ 157, 139, 131

■ 157, 62, 21

■ 157, 150, 147

■ 157, 51, 5

■ 157, 161, 163

■ 157, 47, 0

■ 157, 172, 178

■ 157, 183, 194

■ 157, 194, 210

■ 157, 205, 225

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 101, 104



157, 106, 84



141, 114, 73

Triad

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



157, 106, 84



63, 130, 109



109, 115, 161

Complementary

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



157, 106, 84



84, 135, 157

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.



72, 123, 163



157, 106, 84



36, 130, 132

Square

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



157, 106, 84



92, 127, 87



37, 128, 152



139, 107, 148

Rectangle

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



157, 106, 84



126, 119, 72



37, 128, 152



97, 118, 163

Sweetspot

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



157, 106, 84



204, 184, 175



157, 84, 135



102, 90, 85



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



157, 106, 84



204, 124, 90



157, 142, 84



79, 74, 71



143, 43, 0



15, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



84, 135, 157



90, 170, 204



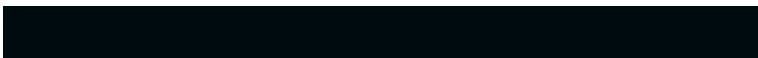
84, 99, 157



71, 77, 79



0, 100, 143



0, 11, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 106, 84 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

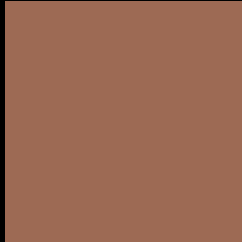
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 157, 106, 84 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

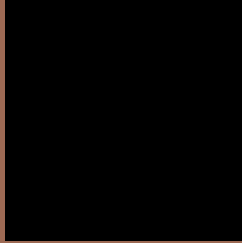
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 157, 106, 84 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 106, 84.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 106, 84.

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


157, 106, 84

Protanopia

127, 118, 89

Deuteranopia

141, 113, 83



Tritanopia
159, 102, 110

Trichromacy



Original Color

157, 106, 84

Protanomaly

138, 114, 87

Deuteranomaly

147, 110, 83

Tritanomaly

158, 103, 101

Monochromacy



Original Color

157, 106, 84

Achromatopsia

119, 119, 119

Achromatomaly

133, 114, 106

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 106, 84 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(157, 106, 84)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 106, 84)  
}
```

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(157, 106, 84) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 106, 84) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 106, 84 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(157, 106, 84) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 106, 84) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 106, 84)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 106, 84); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 106, 84);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 106,  
84) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 106, 84 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 106, 84) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
106, 84) }
```

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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