

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 108, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 108, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 108, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D6C74
RGB	157, 108, 116
RGB Percent	62%, 42%, 45%
CMY	0.3843, 0.5765, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.26, 0.38
HSL	350°, 20%, 52%
HSV	350°, 31%, 62%
XYZ	22.4196, 19.1542, 19.0385
YIQ	123.5630, 26.6360, 12.8760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

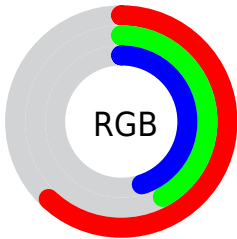
Format	Color
R_{YB}	157, 108, 116
Decimal	10316916
CIE _{Lab}	50.87, 20.71, 3.45
CIE _{LCh}	51, 21.000, 9.458
Yxy	19.1542, 0.3699, 0.3160
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288506996 (0xFF9D6C74)
YUV	123.5630, -3.7286, 29.3242
Hunter-Lab	43.7655, 14.8499, 4.8440

Details

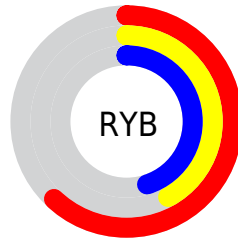
The RGB color **157, 108, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **108, 157, 149**, and the grayscale version is **124, 124, 124**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 160, 168**, and **104, 60, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 92, 103**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 124, 129**.

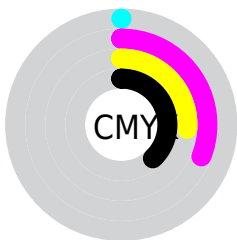
Distribution



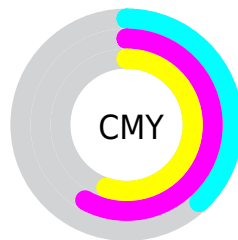
- Red (62%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 108, 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 157, 108, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 108, 116

255, 255, 255

 213, 160, 168

 241, 187, 195


 255, 215, 223

 255, 243, 252

 157, 108, 116

 130, 83, 91

 104, 60, 68

 79, 37, 46

 55, 16, 25


 36, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 157, 108, 116

 157, 92, 103

 157, 77, 90

 157, 108, 116

 157, 124, 129

 157, 139, 142

■ 157, 61, 77

■ 157, 155, 155

■ 157, 45, 63

■ 157, 171, 169

■ 157, 29, 50

■ 157, 187, 182

■ 157, 14, 37

■ 157, 202, 195

■ 157, 0, 26

■ 157, 218, 208

■ 157, 234, 221

■ 157, 249, 234

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149, 110, 134



157, 108, 116



155, 110, 99

Triad

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



157, 108, 116



108, 127, 93



82, 126, 154

Complementary

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



157, 108, 116



108, 157, 149

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.



68, 130, 143



157, 108, 116



88, 130, 108

Square

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



157, 108, 116



128, 122, 86



71, 131, 126



107, 121, 156

Rectangle

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



157, 108, 116



149, 114, 91



71, 131, 126



76, 128, 151

Sweetspot

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



157, 108, 116



204, 186, 189



149, 108, 157



102, 91, 93



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



157, 108, 116



204, 129, 141



157, 124, 108



79, 71, 72



143, 0, 23



15, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



157, 108, 116



204, 129, 141



108, 141, 157



79, 71, 72



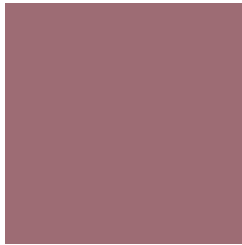
143, 0, 23



15, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 108, 116 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

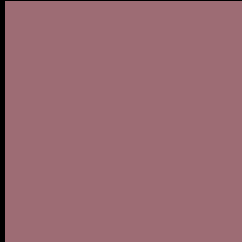
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 108, 116 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, 108, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 108, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 108, 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


157, 108, 116

Protanopia

123, 121, 123

Deuteranopia

136, 117, 114



Tritanopia
157, 108, 116

Trichromacy



Original Color

157, 108, 116

Protanomaly

135, 116, 120

Deuteranomaly

144, 114, 115

Tritanomaly

157, 108, 116

Monochromacy



Original Color

157, 108, 116

Achromatopsia

124, 124, 124

Achromatomaly

136, 118, 121

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 108, 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(157, 108, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 108, 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(157, 108, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 108, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 108, 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(157, 108, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 108, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 108, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 108, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 108, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 108,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 108, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 108, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
108, 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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