

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 117, 108)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 117, 108) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 117, 108)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D756C
RGB	157, 117, 108
RGB Percent	62%, 46%, 42%
CMY	0.3843, 0.5412, 0.5765
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.31, 0.38
HSL	11°, 20%, 52%
HSV	11°, 31%, 62%
XYZ	22.9727, 20.9734, 17.0248
YIQ	127.9340, 26.7290, 5.6810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

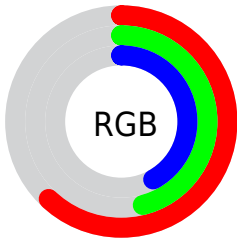
Format	Color
R_{YB}	157, 119, 108
Decimal	10319212
CIE _{Lab}	52.92, 14.38, 11.08
CIE _{LCh}	53, 18.158, 37.611
Yxy	20.9734, 0.3768, 0.3440
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288509292 (0xFF9D756C)
YUV	127.9340, -9.8275, 25.4909
Hunter-Lab	45.7967, 9.3955, 10.0168

Details

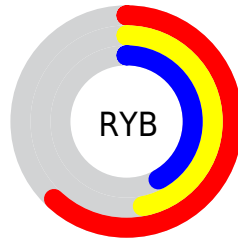
The RGB color **157, 117, 108** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **108, 148, 157**, and the grayscale version is **128, 128, 128**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 169, 159**, and **104, 69, 61** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 104, 92**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 130, 124**.

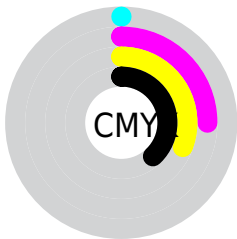
Distribution



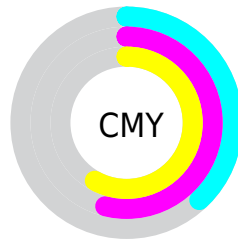
- Red (62%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 117, 108 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, 117, 108 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 117, 108

255, 255, 255

 212, 169, 159

 241, 197, 186

 255, 225, 214

 255, 253, 242

 157, 117, 108

 157, 104, 92

 157, 91, 77

 157, 117, 108

 130, 92, 84

 104, 69, 61

 79, 46, 39


 55, 25, 18

 34, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 157, 117, 108

 157, 130, 124

 157, 143, 139

■ 157, 79, 61

■ 157, 155, 155

■ 157, 66, 45

■ 157, 168, 171

■ 157, 53, 29

■ 157, 181, 187

■ 157, 40, 14

■ 157, 194, 202

■ 157, 29, 0

■ 157, 207, 218

■ 157, 220, 234

■ 157, 232, 249

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 115, 123



157, 117, 108



148, 121, 98

Triad

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



157, 117, 108



99, 134, 114



113, 126, 157

Complementary

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



157, 117, 108



108, 148, 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.



93, 131, 155



157, 117, 108



86, 135, 130

Square

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



157, 117, 108



117, 131, 101



83, 134, 145



134, 121, 151

Rectangle

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



157, 117, 108



139, 125, 95



83, 134, 145



106, 128, 157

Sweetspot

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



157, 117, 108



204, 189, 186



157, 108, 148



102, 93, 91



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



157, 117, 108



204, 142, 129



157, 141, 108



79, 73, 71



143, 26, 0



15, 3, 0

Inverse Universe

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



108, 148, 157



129, 190, 204



108, 124, 157



71, 78, 79



0, 117, 143



0, 12, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 117, 108 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

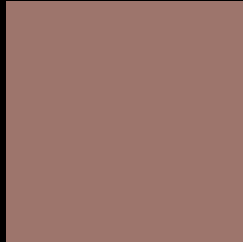
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 117, 108 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, 117, 108 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 117, 108.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 117, 108.

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, 117, 108

Protanopia

132, 126, 113

Deuteranopia

146, 122, 107



Tritanopia
159, 115, 123

Trichromacy



Original Color

157, 117, 108

Protanomaly

141, 123, 111

Deuteranomaly

150, 120, 107

Tritanomaly

158, 116, 118

Monochromacy



Original Color

157, 117, 108

Achromatopsia

128, 128, 128

Achromatomaly

139, 124, 121

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 117, 108 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, 117, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 117, 108)  
}
```

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, 117, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 117, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 117, 108 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

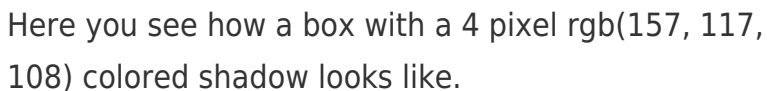
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(157, 117, 108) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 117, 108) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 117, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 117, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 117, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 117,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 117, 108 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 117, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
117, 108) }
```

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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