

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 156, 126)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 156, 126) contains.

RGB(157, 156, 126)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(157, 156, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D9C7E
RGB	157, 156, 126
RGB Percent	62%, 61%, 49%
CMY	0.3843, 0.3882, 0.5059
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.20, 0.38
HSL	58°, 14%, 55%
HSV	58°, 20%, 62%
XYZ	29.5590, 32.4514, 24.4445
YIQ	152.8790, 10.2260, -9.1180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

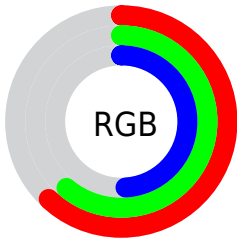
Format	Color
RYB	127, 157, 126
Decimal	10329214
CIELab	63.71, -4.84, 15.88
CIELCh	64, 16.605, 106.945
Yxy	32.4514, 0.3419, 0.3754
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288519294 (0xFF9D9C7E)
YUV	152.8790, -13.2513, 3.6141
Hunter-Lab	56.9661, -7.0694, 14.4346

Details

The RGB color **157, 156, 126** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **126, 127, 157**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 210, 179**, and **105, 105, 77** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 155, 110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 157, 142**.

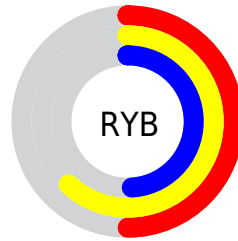
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (61%)

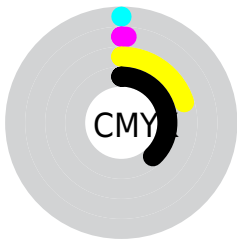
Blue (49%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (49%)

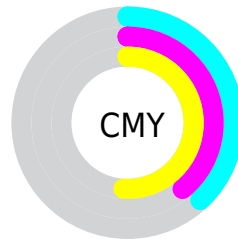


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)


Magenta (39%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 156, 126 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, 156, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 156, 126


255, 255, 255

 212, 210, 179


 240, 239, 206


 255, 255, 235

 157, 156, 126

 131, 130, 101

 105, 105, 77

 81, 81, 54

 58, 58, 32


 36, 36, 10

 8, 16, 0

 0, 0, 0

 157, 156, 126

 157, 155, 110


 157, 156, 126

 157, 157, 142

 157, 155, 95

 157, 157, 157


 157, 154, 79

 157, 158, 173

 157, 154, 63

 157, 158, 189


 157, 153, 48

 157, 159, 205

 157, 153, 32

 157, 159, 220


 157, 152, 16

 157, 160, 236

 157, 152, 0

 157, 160, 252

 157, 152, 0

 157, 161, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 151, 126



157, 156, 126



140, 160, 134

Triad

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



157, 156, 126



117, 161, 175



180, 145, 161

Complementary

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



157, 156, 126



126, 127, 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.



167, 148, 175



157, 156, 126



130, 158, 183

Square

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



157, 156, 126



115, 163, 162



149, 153, 182



185, 144, 146

Rectangle

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



157, 156, 126



129, 162, 142



149, 153, 182



177, 145, 166

Sweetspot

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



157, 156, 126



204, 204, 192



157, 126, 127



102, 102, 95



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



157, 156, 126



204, 202, 155



143, 157, 126



79, 79, 71



143, 138, 0



15, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



126, 127, 157



155, 157, 204



140, 126, 157



71, 71, 79



0, 5, 143



0, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 156, 126 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

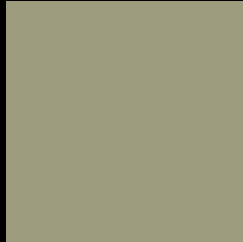
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 126 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

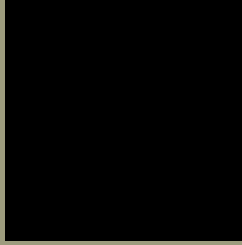
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 157, 156, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 156, 126.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 156, 126.

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, 156, 126

Protanopia

164, 154, 125

Deuteranopia

178, 148, 128



Tritanopia
162, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color
157, 156, 126

Protanomaly
161, 155, 125

Deuteranomaly
170, 151, 127

Tritanomaly
160, 153, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 156, 126

Achromatopsia
153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly
154, 154, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 156, 126 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, 156, 126) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 156, 126)  
}
```

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, 156, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 156, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 156, 126 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, 156, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 156, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 156, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 156, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 156, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 156,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 156, 126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 156, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
156, 126) }
```

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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