

Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 101, 101)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(156, 101, 101) contains.

RYB(156, 101, 101) 3

Conversions 4

Details 6

Harmonies 11

Previews 23

Color Blindness Simulation 26

CSS Examples 29

Color

`RYB(156, 101, 101)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	9C6565
RGB	156, 101, 101
RGB Percent	61%, 40%, 40%
CMY	0.3882, 0.6039, 0.6039
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.35, 0.39
HSL	0°, 22%, 50%
HSV	0°, 35%, 61%
XYZ	20.7129, 17.3149, 14.5623
YIQ	117.4450, 32.7800, 11.6600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

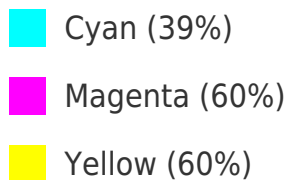
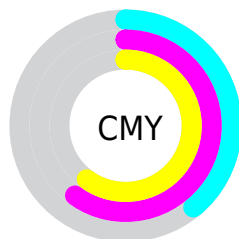
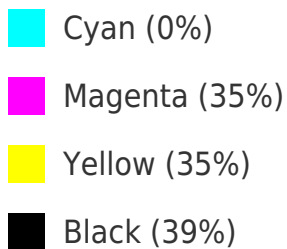
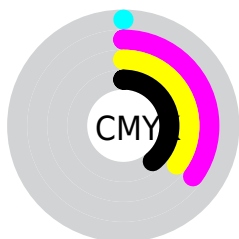
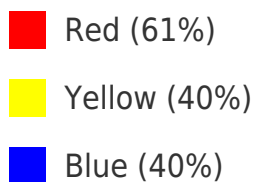
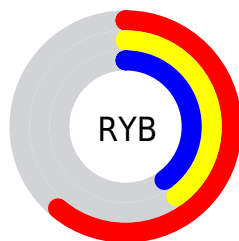
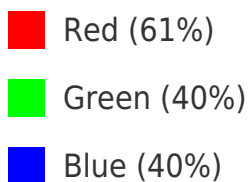
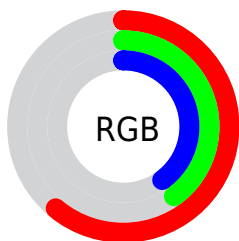
Format	Color
RYB	156, 101, 101
Decimal	10249573
CIELab	48.65, 22.21, 9.19
CIELCh	49, 24.033, 22.492
Yxy	17.3149, 0.3939, 0.3292
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288439653 (0xFF9C6565)
YUV	117.4450, -8.1074, 33.8127
Hunter-Lab	41.6111, 16.0332, 8.3785

Details

The RYB color **156, 101, 101** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **101, 129, 156**, and the grayscale version is **117, 117, 117**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 152, 152**, and **103, 53, 54** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 85, 85**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 117, 117**.

Distribution



Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 101, 101 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 RYB color 156, 101, 101 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



156, 101, 101



156, 101, 101

255, 255, 255



129, 77, 77



212, 152, 152



103, 53, 54



241, 179, 179



77, 31, 33



255, 207, 206



53, 8, 10



255, 235, 234



30, 0, 1



0, 0, 0



156, 101, 101



156, 101, 101



156, 85, 85



156, 117, 117



156, 70, 70



156, 132, 132


 156, 54, 54

 156, 148, 148


 156, 39, 39

 156, 160, 163


 156, 23, 23

 156, 168, 179


 156, 7, 7

 156, 176, 195

 156, 0, 0

 156, 183, 210

 156, 191, 226

 156, 199, 241

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 101, 122



156, 101, 101



149, 117, 84

Triad

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



156, 101, 101



90, 124, 124



80, 106, 155

Complementary

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



156, 101, 101



101, 129, 156

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.



54, 94, 147



156, 101, 101



67, 101, 126

Square

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



156, 101, 101



78, 119, 83



49, 88, 130



111, 112, 153

Rectangle

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



156, 101, 101



134, 140, 77



49, 88, 130



70, 102, 154

Sweetspot

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



156, 101, 101



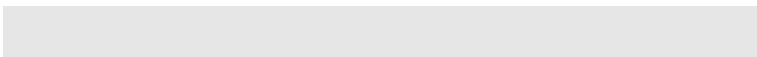
204, 182, 182



156, 101, 156



102, 89, 89



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 101, 101



204, 118, 118



154, 156, 101



79, 71, 71



143, 0, 0



15, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



101, 129, 156



118, 161, 204



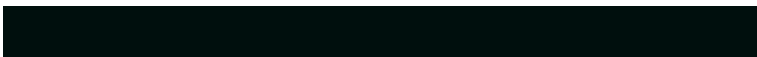
101, 120, 156



71, 75, 79



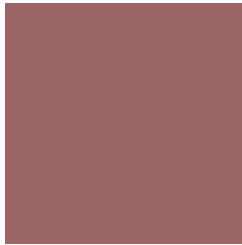
0, 72, 143



0, 8, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 101, 101 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

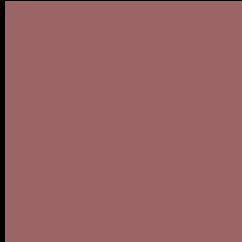
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 101, 101 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

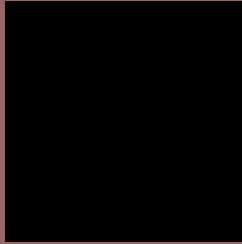
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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](#).

RYB 156, 101, 101 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 101, 101.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 101, 101.

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, 101, 101

Protanopia

118, 120, 109

Deuteranopia

133, 120, 99



Tritanopia
157, 100, 108

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 101, 101

Protanomaly

133, 111, 106

Deuteranomaly

141, 110, 100

Tritanomaly

157, 100, 105

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 101, 101

Achromatopsia

117, 117, 117

Achromatomaly

131, 111, 111

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 156, 101, 101 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, 101, 101) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 101, 101)  
}
```

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, 101, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 101, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 101, 101 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, 101, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 101, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(156, 101, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 101, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 101, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 101,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 101, 101 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 101, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
101, 101) }
```

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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