

Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 103, 115)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(156, 103, 115) contains.

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Color

R_YB(156, 103, 115)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C6773
RGB	156, 103, 115
RGB Percent	61%, 40%, 45%
CMY	0.3882, 0.5961, 0.5490
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.26, 0.39
HSL	346°, 21%, 51%
HSV	346°, 34%, 61%
XYZ	21.6551, 18.0062, 18.5539
YIQ	120.2150, 27.7360, 14.9680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

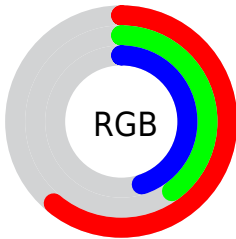
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 103, 115
Decimal	10250099
CIE Lab	49.50, 23.04, 2.06
CIE LCh	50, 23.130, 5.102
Yxy	18.0062, 0.3720, 0.3093
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288440179 (0xFF9C6773)
YUV	120.2150, -2.5710, 31.3834
Hunter-Lab	42.4337, 16.8342, 3.7795

Details

The RYB color **156, 103, 115** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **103, 133, 156**, and the grayscale version is **120, 120, 120**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 155, 167**, and **103, 55, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 87, 103**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 119, 127**.

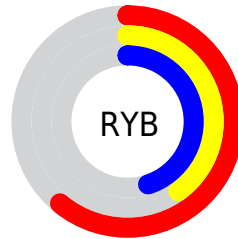
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (40%)

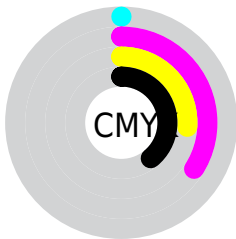
Blue (45%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (45%)

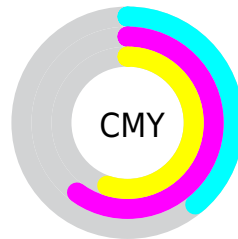


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (55%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 103, 115 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, 103, 115 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 103, 115


255, 255, 255

 212, 155, 167

 240, 182, 194

 255, 209, 222

 255, 238, 250

 156, 103, 115

 129, 79, 90

 103, 55, 67

 78, 32, 45

 54, 10, 24

 35, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 156, 103, 115

 156, 87, 103

 156, 72, 91

 156, 103, 115

 156, 119, 127

 156, 134, 139

156, 56, 79

156, 150, 151

156, 41, 67

156, 161, 165

156, 25, 55

156, 170, 181

156, 9, 43

156, 179, 197

156, 0, 35

156, 188, 212

156, 197, 228

156, 205, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 105, 135



156, 103, 115



155, 107, 96

Triad

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



156, 103, 115



85, 123, 101



69, 102, 153

Complementary

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



156, 103, 115



103, 133, 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, 140



156, 103, 115



84, 115, 127

Square

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



156, 103, 115



91, 128, 78



63, 98, 129



97, 112, 156

Rectangle

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



156, 103, 115



150, 122, 86



63, 98, 129



62, 99, 149

Sweetspot

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



156, 103, 115



204, 184, 188



144, 103, 156



102, 90, 93



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 103, 115



204, 120, 139



156, 122, 103



79, 71, 73



143, 0, 32



15, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



156, 103, 115



204, 120, 139



103, 125, 156



79, 71, 73



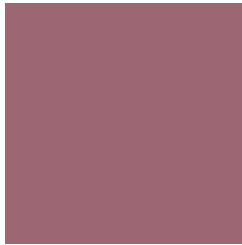
143, 0, 32



15, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 103, 115 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

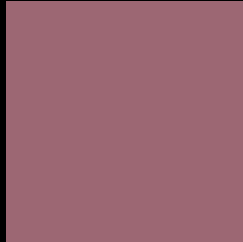
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 103, 115 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](#).

RYB 156, 103, 115 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 103, 115.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 103, 115.

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, 103, 115

Protanopia
119, 117, 123

Deuteranopia
131, 114, 113



Tritanopia
156, 104, 111

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 103, 115

Protanomaly
132, 112, 120

Deuteranomaly
140, 110, 114

Tritanomaly
156, 104, 112

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 103, 115

Achromatopsia
120, 120, 120

Achromatomaly
133, 114, 118

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 156, 103, 115 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, 103, 115) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 103, 115)  
}
```

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, 103, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 103, 115) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 103, 115 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, 103, 115) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 103, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 103, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 103, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 103, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 103,  
115) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 156, 103, 115 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 103, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
103, 115) }
```

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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