

Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 104, 107)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(156, 104, 107) contains.

RYB(156, 104, 107)	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

R_YB(156, 104, 107)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C686B
RGB	156, 104, 107
RGB Percent	61%, 41%, 42%
CMY	0.3882, 0.5922, 0.5804
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.31, 0.39
HSL	357°, 21%, 51%
HSV	357°, 33%, 61%
XYZ	21.3145, 18.0301, 16.2667
YIQ	119.8900, 30.0290, 11.9570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

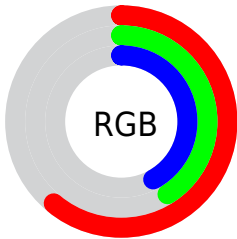
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 104, 107
Decimal	10250347
CIE _{Lab}	49.53, 21.30, 6.86
CIE _{LCh}	50, 22.383, 17.859
Yxy	18.0301, 0.3833, 0.3242
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288440427 (0xFF9C686B)
YUV	119.8900, -6.3548, 31.6685
Hunter-Lab	42.4618, 15.2929, 7.0099

Details

The RYB color **156, 104, 107** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **104, 131, 156**, and the grayscale version is **120, 120, 120**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 156, 158**, and **103, 56, 60** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 88, 92**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 120, 122**.

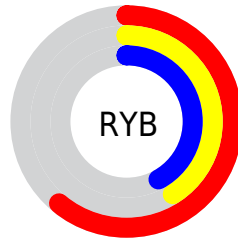
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (41%)

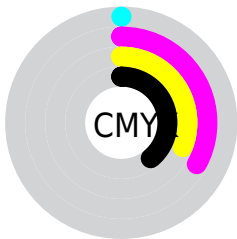
Blue (42%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (42%)

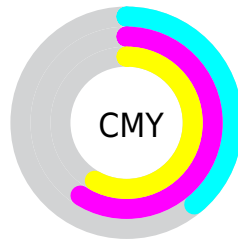


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (58%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 104, 107 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, 104, 107 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 104, 107


255, 255, 255

 212, 156, 158

 241, 183, 185

 255, 210, 213


 255, 239, 241

 156, 104, 107

 129, 80, 83

 103, 56, 60

 78, 34, 38

 53, 12, 18

 33, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0


 156, 104, 107

 156, 88, 92

 156, 73, 78

 156, 104, 107

 156, 120, 122

 156, 135, 136

156, 57, 63

156, 151, 151

156, 42, 48

156, 161, 166

156, 26, 33

156, 169, 182

156, 10, 19

156, 178, 198

156, 0, 9

156, 185, 213

156, 194, 229

156, 201, 244

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 104, 126



156, 104, 107



151, 116, 90

Triad

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



156, 104, 107



92, 125, 119



82, 108, 154

Complementary

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



156, 104, 107



104, 131, 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.



61, 98, 145



156, 104, 107



76, 108, 128

Square

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



156, 104, 107



81, 120, 81



60, 94, 129



110, 115, 154

Rectangle

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



156, 104, 107



143, 139, 83



60, 94, 129



74, 104, 152

Sweetspot

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



156, 104, 107



204, 184, 185



153, 104, 156



102, 90, 90



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 104, 107



204, 122, 127



156, 145, 104



79, 71, 72



143, 0, 8



15, 0, 1

Inverse Universe

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



156, 104, 107



204, 122, 127



104, 123, 156



79, 71, 72



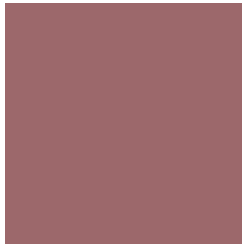
143, 0, 8



15, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 104, 107 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

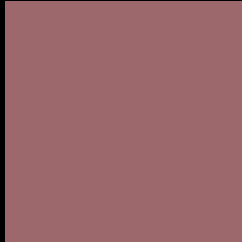
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 104, 107 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, 104, 107 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 104, 107.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 104, 107.

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, 104, 107

Protanopia

119, 121, 114

Deuteranopia

134, 118, 105



Tritanopia
156, 103, 111

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 104, 107

Protanomaly

134, 113, 111

Deuteranomaly

142, 111, 106

Tritanomaly

156, 103, 110

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 104, 107

Achromatopsia

120, 120, 120

Achromatomaly

133, 114, 115

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 156, 104, 107 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, 104, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 104, 107)  
}
```

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, 104, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 104, 107) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 104, 107 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, 104, 107) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 104, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 104, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 104, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 104, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 104,  
107) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 156, 104, 107 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 104, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
104, 107) }
```

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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