

Converting Colors

RGB(153, 167, 120)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(153, 167, 120) contains.

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Color

RGB(153, 167, 120)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99A778
RGB	153, 167, 120
RGB Percent	60%, 65%, 47%
CMY	0.4000, 0.3451, 0.5294
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.28, 0.35
HSL	78°, 21%, 56%
HSV	78°, 28%, 65%
XYZ	30.3458, 35.7658, 23.0734
YIQ	157.4560, 6.7430, -17.5850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

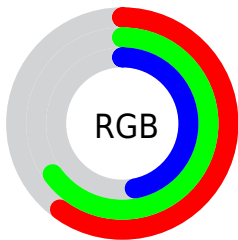
Format	Color
RYB	120, 167, 134
Decimal	10069880
CIELab	66.34, -13.18, 22.73
CIElCh	66, 26.274, 120.111
Yxy	35.7658, 0.3403, 0.4010
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288259960 (0xFF99A778)
YUV	157.4560, -18.4658, -3.9079
Hunter-Lab	59.8045, -14.0842, 18.9883

Details

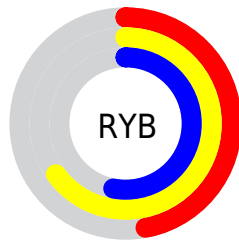
The RGB color **153, 167, 120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **134, 120, 167**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 222, 173**, and **101, 115, 71** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 167, 103**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 167, 137**.

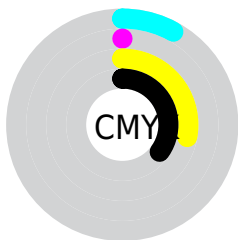
Distribution



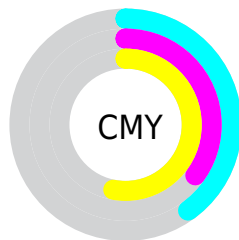
- Red (60%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 153, 167, 120 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 153, 167, 120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 153, 167, 120

255, 255, 255


 208, 222, 173

 236, 251, 200

 255, 255, 228

 153, 167, 120


 127, 141, 95

 101, 115, 71

 77, 91, 48

 53, 67, 26

 32, 45, 1


 1, 25, 0


 0, 0, 0

 153, 167, 120


 148, 167, 103


 153, 167, 120


 158, 167, 137

 143, 167, 87

 163, 167, 153

 138, 167, 70

 168, 167, 170


 133, 167, 53


 173, 167, 187

 128, 167, 37

 178, 167, 203

 123, 167, 20

 183, 167, 220

 118, 167, 3

 188, 167, 237

 117, 167, 0

 193, 167, 254

 198, 167, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 160, 114



153, 167, 120



126, 172, 137

Triad

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



153, 167, 120



101, 170, 201



207, 144, 162

Complementary

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



153, 167, 120



134, 120, 167

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.



192, 148, 185



153, 167, 120



132, 163, 208

Square

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



153, 167, 120



89, 174, 184



165, 155, 202



208, 146, 139

Rectangle

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



153, 167, 120



109, 174, 152



165, 155, 202



203, 145, 170

Sweetspot

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



153, 167, 120



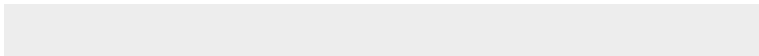
212, 217, 199



167, 133, 120



106, 110, 99



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



153, 167, 120



195, 217, 143



130, 167, 120



82, 84, 76



104, 148, 0



14, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



134, 120, 167



165, 143, 217



157, 120, 167



78, 76, 84



44, 0, 148



6, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 153, 167, 120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

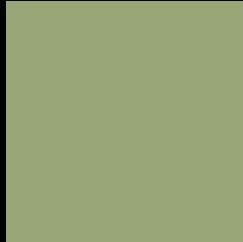
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 153, 167, 120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

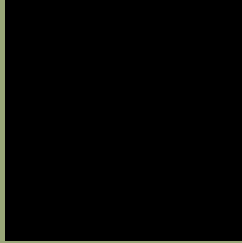
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

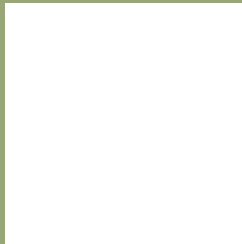
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 153, 167, 120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 167, 120.

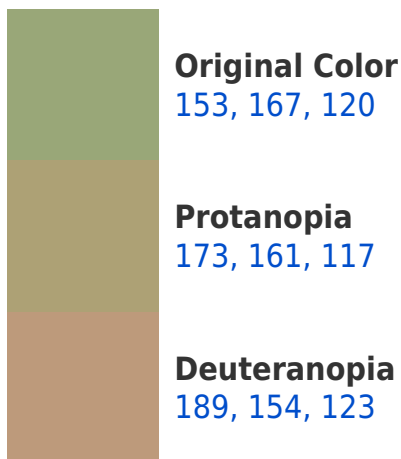


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 153, 167, 120.

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





Tritanopia
160, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color
153, 167, 120

Protanomaly
166, 163, 118

Deuteranomaly
176, 159, 122

Tritanomaly
157, 163, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color
153, 167, 120

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
156, 161, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 153, 167, 120 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(153, 167, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 167, 120)  
}
```

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(153, 167, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 167, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 153, 167, 120 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

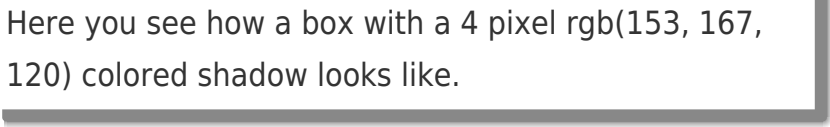
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(153, 167, 120) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 167, 120) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 167, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 167, 120); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 167, 120); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 167, 120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 167, 120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 167, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
167, 120) }
```

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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