

Converting Colors

RGB(155, 143, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(155, 143, 145) contains.

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Color

RGB(155, 143, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9B8F91
RGB	155, 143, 145
RGB Percent	61%, 56%, 57%
CMY	0.3922, 0.4392, 0.4314
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.06, 0.39
HSL	350°, 6%, 58%
HSV	350°, 8%, 61%
XYZ	28.4509, 28.6578, 30.8201
YIQ	146.8160, 6.5100, 3.1660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

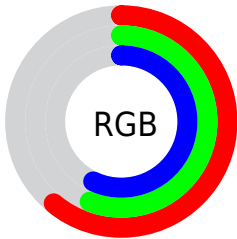
Format	Color
RYB	155, 143, 145
Decimal	10194833
CIELab	60.48, 4.82, 0.54
CIELCh	60, 4.851, 6.419
Yxy	28.6578, 0.3236, 0.3259
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288384913 (0xFF9B8F91)
YUV	146.8160, -0.8953, 7.1774
Hunter-Lab	53.5330, 1.1836, 3.3386

Details

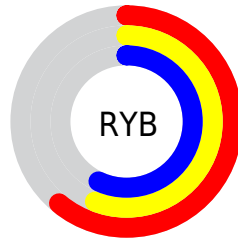
The RGB color **155, 143, 145** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **143, 155, 153**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 197, 199**, and **104, 93, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155, 128, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 159, 158**.

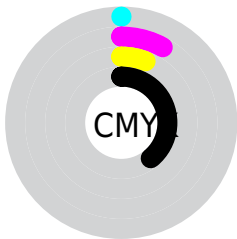
Distribution



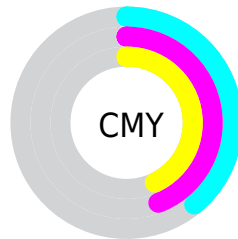
- Red (61%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 155, 143, 145 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 155, 143, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 155, 143, 145

255, 255, 255

 209, 197, 199

 238, 225, 227

 255, 253, 255

 155, 143, 145

 129, 117, 119

 104, 93, 95

 80, 69, 71

 57, 47, 49


 35, 26, 28

 14, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 155, 143, 145


 155, 128, 132

 155, 143, 145

 155, 159, 158

 155, 112, 119

 155, 174, 171

 155, 97, 106

 155, 190, 184

 155, 81, 93

 155, 205, 197

 155, 66, 80

 155, 220, 210

 155, 50, 68

 155, 236, 223

 155, 35, 55

 155, 251, 235

 155, 19, 42

 155, 255, 248

 155, 4, 29

 155, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 143, 149



155, 143, 145



155, 143, 141

Triad

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



155, 143, 145



144, 147, 139



138, 147, 153

Complementary

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



155, 143, 145



143, 155, 153

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.



136, 148, 151



155, 143, 145



139, 148, 142

Square

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



155, 143, 145



149, 146, 137



136, 148, 147



143, 146, 154

Rectangle

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



155, 143, 145



154, 144, 139



136, 148, 147



137, 148, 153

Sweetspot

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



155, 143, 145



201, 197, 198



153, 143, 155



102, 100, 100



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



155, 143, 145



201, 183, 186



155, 147, 143



77, 69, 70



140, 0, 23



13, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



155, 143, 145



201, 183, 186



143, 151, 155



77, 69, 70



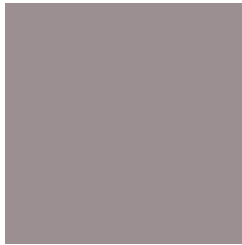
140, 0, 23



13, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 155, 143, 145 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 155, 143, 145 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

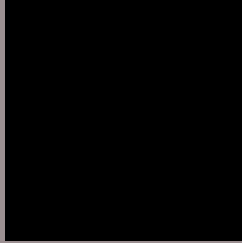
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 155, 143, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 143, 145.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 143, 145.

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

155, 143, 145

Protanopia

148, 145, 146

Deuteranopia

160, 141, 145



Tritanopia
156, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

155, 143, 145

Protanomaly

151, 144, 146

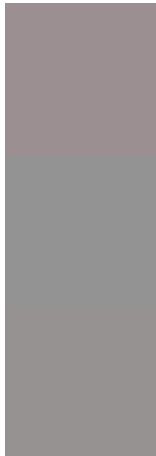
Deuteranomaly

158, 142, 145

Tritanomaly

156, 142, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color

155, 143, 145

Achromatopsia

147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly

150, 146, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 155, 143, 145 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(155, 143, 145) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 143, 145)  
}
```

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(155, 143, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 143, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 155, 143, 145 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(155, 143, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 143, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 143, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 143, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 143, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 143,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 155, 143, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 143, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
143, 145) }
```

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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