

Converting Colors

RGB(155, 162, 120)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(155, 162, 120) contains.

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Color

RGB(155, 162, 120)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9BA278
RGB	155, 162, 120
RGB Percent	61%, 64%, 47%
CMY	0.3922, 0.3647, 0.5294
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.26, 0.36
HSL	70°, 18%, 55%
HSV	70°, 26%, 64%
XYZ	29.8281, 34.1653, 22.7918
YIQ	155.1190, 9.3100, -14.5460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

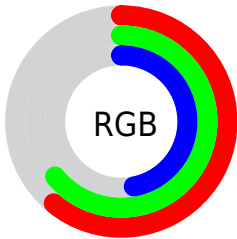
Format	Color
RYB	120, 162, 127
Decimal	10199672
CIELab	65.09, -9.76, 21.07
CIELCh	65, 23.217, 114.860
Yxy	34.1653, 0.3437, 0.3937
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288389752 (0xFF9BA278)
YUV	155.1190, -17.3137, -0.1044
Hunter-Lab	58.4511, -11.1994, 17.7969

Details

The RGB color **155, 162, 120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **127, 120, 162**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 217, 173**, and **103, 110, 71** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 162, 104**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 162, 136**.

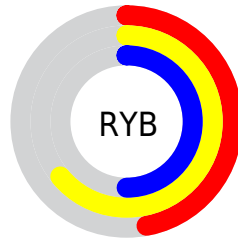
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (64%)

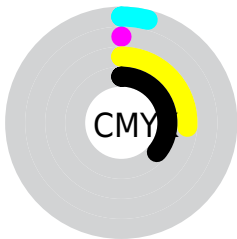
Blue (47%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (50%)

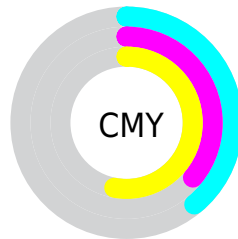


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 155, 162, 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 155, 162, 120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 155, 162, 120

255, 255, 255

 210, 217, 173

 238, 245, 200

 255, 255, 228

 155, 162, 120

 129, 136, 95

 103, 110, 71


 79, 86, 48

 55, 63, 27

 34, 41, 2

 3, 21, 0


 0, 0, 0


 155, 162, 120


 152, 162, 104


 155, 162, 120

 158, 162, 136

 150, 162, 88


 160, 162, 152

 147, 162, 71

 163, 162, 169


 144, 162, 55

 166, 162, 185

 141, 162, 39

 169, 162, 201

 139, 162, 23

 171, 162, 217

 136, 162, 7

 174, 162, 233

 135, 162, 0

 177, 162, 250

 179, 162, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 155, 117



155, 162, 120



131, 167, 134

Triad

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



155, 162, 120



104, 166, 191



197, 143, 162

Complementary

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



155, 162, 120



127, 120, 162

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.



181, 147, 182



155, 162, 120



128, 161, 199

Square

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



155, 162, 120



98, 169, 175



157, 154, 196



200, 144, 141

Rectangle

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



155, 162, 120



116, 169, 146



157, 154, 196



193, 144, 169

Sweetspot

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



155, 162, 120



209, 212, 195



162, 127, 120



105, 107, 96



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



155, 162, 120



201, 212, 146



134, 162, 120



80, 82, 73



121, 145, 0



15, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



127, 120, 162



157, 146, 212



148, 120, 162



75, 73, 82



24, 0, 145



3, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 155, 162, 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 155, 162, 120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

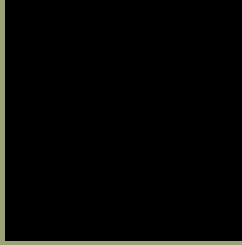
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 155, 162, 120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 162, 120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 162, 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



Original Color
155, 162, 120

Protanopia
169, 158, 118

Deuteranopia
185, 151, 122



Tritanopia
161, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color
155, 162, 120

Protanomaly
164, 159, 119

Deuteranomaly
174, 155, 121

Tritanomaly
159, 158, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color
155, 162, 120

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
155, 158, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 155, 162, 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(155, 162, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 162, 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(155, 162, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 162, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 155, 162, 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(155, 162, 120) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 162, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 162, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 162, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 162, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 162,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 155, 162, 120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 162, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
162, 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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