

Converting Colors

RGB(155, 162, 122)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(155, 162, 122) contains.

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Color

RGB(155, 162, 122)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9BA27A
RGB	155, 162, 122
RGB Percent	61%, 64%, 48%
CMY	0.3922, 0.3647, 0.5216
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.25, 0.36
HSL	71°, 18%, 56%
HSV	71°, 25%, 64%
XYZ	29.9508, 34.2144, 23.4378
YIQ	155.3470, 8.6680, -13.9240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

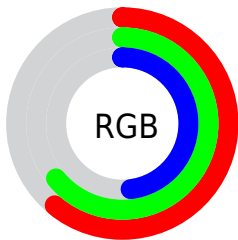
Format	Color
RYB	122, 162, 129
Decimal	10199674
CIELab	65.13, -9.46, 20.02
CIELCh	65, 22.145, 115.296
Yxy	34.2144, 0.3419, 0.3906
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288389754 (0xFF9BA27A)
YUV	155.3470, -16.4401, -0.3043
Hunter-Lab	58.4930, -10.9638, 17.1880

Details

The RGB color **155, 162, 122** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **129, 122, 162**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 217, 175**, and **103, 110, 73** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 162, 106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 162, 138**.

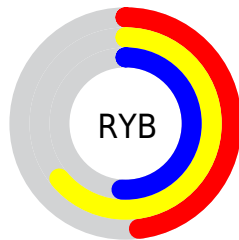
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (64%)

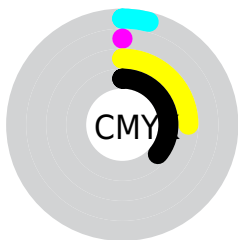
Blue (48%)



Red (48%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (51%)

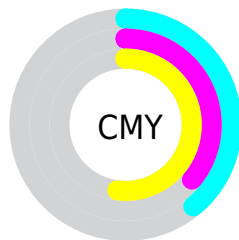


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 155, 162, 122 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, 122 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 155, 162, 122

255, 255, 255

 210, 217, 175

 238, 245, 202

 255, 255, 230

 155, 162, 122

 129, 136, 97

 103, 110, 73

 79, 86, 50

 56, 63, 28

 34, 41, 4

 4, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 155, 162, 122

 152, 162, 106

 155, 162, 122

 158, 162, 138

■ 149, 162, 90

■ 161, 162, 154

■ 146, 162, 73

■ 164, 162, 171

■ 144, 162, 57

■ 166, 162, 187

■ 141, 162, 41

■ 169, 162, 203

■ 138, 162, 25

■ 172, 162, 219

■ 135, 162, 9

■ 175, 162, 235

■ 134, 162, 0

■ 178, 162, 252

■ 181, 162, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176, 156, 119



155, 162, 122



132, 167, 135

Triad

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



155, 162, 122



108, 166, 190



195, 144, 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, 122



129, 122, 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, 148, 181



155, 162, 122



130, 161, 197

Square

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



155, 162, 122



101, 169, 174



157, 154, 194



199, 145, 142

Rectangle

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



155, 162, 122



118, 169, 147



157, 154, 194



192, 145, 169

Sweetspot

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



155, 162, 122



209, 212, 197



162, 129, 122



106, 107, 99



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



155, 162, 122



201, 212, 148



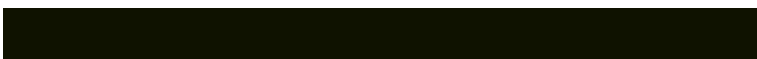
135, 162, 122



80, 82, 73



120, 145, 0



15, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



129, 122, 162



159, 148, 212



149, 122, 162



75, 73, 82



25, 0, 145



3, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 155, 162, 122 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

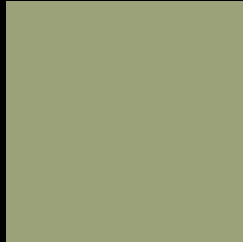
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 122 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

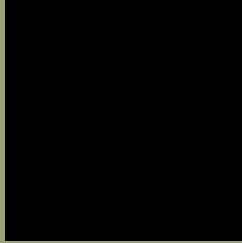
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

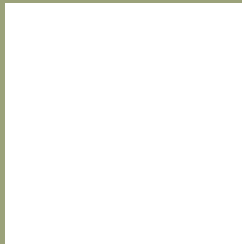
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 155, 162, 122 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 162, 122.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 162, 122.

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
161, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color
155, 162, 122

Protanomaly
164, 159, 121

Deuteranomaly
174, 156, 123

Tritanomaly
159, 158, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color
155, 162, 122

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
155, 158, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 155, 162, 122 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, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 162, 122)  
}
```

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, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 162, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 155, 162, 122 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, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 162, 122) }
```

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, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(155, 162, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 162, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 162,  
122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 155, 162, 122 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, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
162, 122) }
```

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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