

Converting Colors

RGB(155, 162, 126)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(155, 162, 126) contains.

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Color

RGB(155, 162, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9BA27E
RGB	155, 162, 126
RGB Percent	61%, 64%, 49%
CMY	0.3922, 0.3647, 0.5059
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.22, 0.36
HSL	72°, 16%, 56%
HSV	72°, 22%, 64%
XYZ	30.2038, 34.3156, 24.7703
YIQ	155.8030, 7.3840, -12.6800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

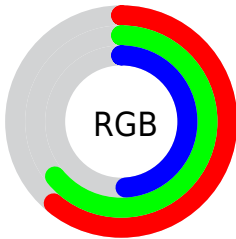
Format	Color
RYB	126, 162, 133
Decimal	10199678
CIELab	65.21, -8.85, 17.93
CIElCh	65, 19.995, 116.275
Yxy	34.3156, 0.3383, 0.3843
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288389758 (0xFF9BA27E)
YUV	155.8030, -14.6929, -0.7042
Hunter-Lab	58.5795, -10.4789, 15.9349

Details

The RGB color **155, 162, 126** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **133, 126, 162**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 217, 179**, and **104, 110, 77** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 162, 110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 162, 142**.

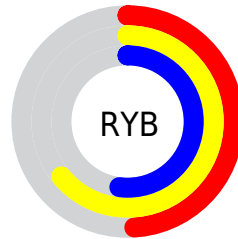
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (64%)

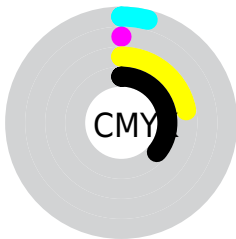
Blue (49%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (52%)

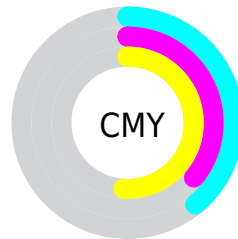


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 155, 162, 126 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, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 155, 162, 126

255, 255, 255

 210, 217, 179

 238, 245, 206

 255, 255, 235

 155, 162, 126

 129, 136, 101

 104, 110, 77

 79, 86, 54

 56, 63, 32

 34, 41, 10

 6, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0


 155, 162, 126

 152, 162, 110

 155, 162, 126


 158, 162, 142

 149, 162, 94

 161, 162, 158


 146, 162, 77

 164, 162, 175

 142, 162, 61


 168, 162, 191

 139, 162, 45

 171, 162, 207


 136, 162, 29

 174, 162, 223

 133, 162, 13

 177, 162, 239

 130, 162, 0

 180, 162, 255

 183, 162, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174, 156, 123



155, 162, 126



135, 166, 138

Triad

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



155, 162, 126



115, 165, 187



192, 146, 161

Complementary

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



155, 162, 126



133, 126, 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.



179, 149, 178



155, 162, 126



134, 161, 194

Square

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



155, 162, 126



108, 168, 173



158, 154, 190



195, 146, 143

Rectangle

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



155, 162, 126



122, 168, 149



158, 154, 190



189, 146, 167

Sweetspot

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



155, 162, 126



209, 212, 197



162, 133, 126



105, 107, 99



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



155, 162, 126



201, 212, 155



137, 162, 126



80, 82, 73



117, 145, 0



14, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



133, 126, 162



166, 155, 212



151, 126, 162



75, 73, 82



28, 0, 145



3, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 155, 162, 126 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, 126 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

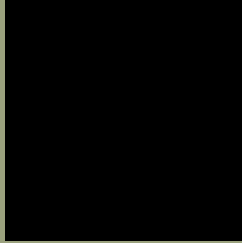
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

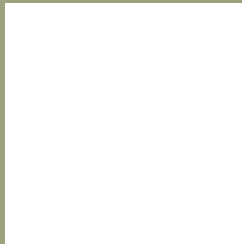
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 155, 162, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 162, 126.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 162, 126.

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, 126

Protanopia
168, 158, 124

Deuteranopia
184, 152, 128



Tritanopia
161, 156, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

155, 162, 126

Protanomaly

163, 159, 125

Deuteranomaly

173, 156, 127

Tritanomaly

159, 158, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color

155, 162, 126

Achromatopsia

156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly

156, 158, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 155, 162, 126 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, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 162, 126)  
}
```

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, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 162, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 155, 162, 126 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

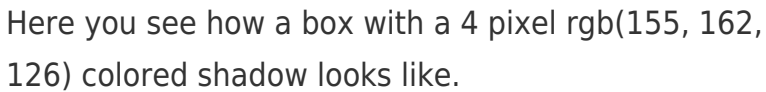
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(155, 162, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 162, 126) }
```

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, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 162, 126); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 162, 126); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 162, 126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 155, 162, 126 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, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
162, 126) }
```

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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