

Converting Colors

RGB(155, 163, 106)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(155, 163, 106) contains.

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Color

RGB(155, 163, 106)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9BA36A
RGB	155, 163, 106
RGB Percent	61%, 64%, 42%
CMY	0.3922, 0.3608, 0.5843
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.35, 0.36
HSL	68°, 24%, 53%
HSV	68°, 35%, 64%
XYZ	29.2163, 34.2036, 18.6978
YIQ	154.1100, 13.5290, -19.4230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

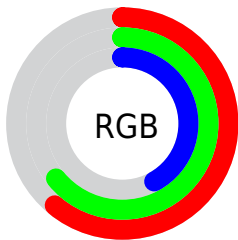
Format	Color
RYB	106, 163, 114
Decimal	10199914
CIELab	65.12, -12.23, 28.70
CIELCh	65, 31.199, 113.079
Yxy	34.2036, 0.3558, 0.4165
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288389994 (0xFF9BA36A)
YUV	154.1100, -23.7182, 0.7805
Hunter-Lab	58.4838, -13.1749, 21.9832

Details

The RGB color **155, 163, 106** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **114, 106, 163**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **210, 218, 158**, and **103, 111, 58** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 163, 90**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 163, 122**.

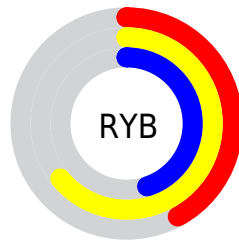
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (64%)

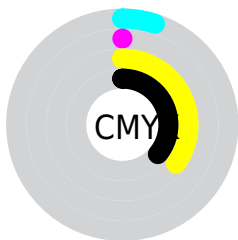
Blue (42%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (45%)

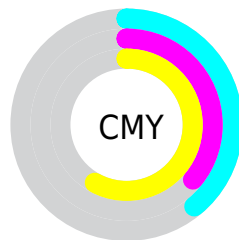


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 155, 163, 106 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, 163, 106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 155, 163, 106

255, 255, 255

 210, 218, 158


 239, 246, 185

 255, 255, 213

 255, 255, 241

 155, 163, 106

 129, 137, 81

 103, 111, 58

 78, 87, 35


 54, 64, 12

 33, 42, 0


 0, 23, 0

 0, 0, 0

 155, 163, 106

 153, 163, 90

 155, 163, 106

 157, 163, 122

150, 163, 73

160, 163, 139

148, 163, 57

162, 163, 155

146, 163, 41

164, 163, 171

144, 163, 25

166, 163, 187

141, 163, 8

169, 163, 204

140, 163, 0

171, 163, 220

173, 163, 236

176, 163, 253

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183, 154, 103



155, 163, 106



123, 169, 124

Triad

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



155, 163, 106



71, 170, 202



208, 137, 166

Complementary

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



155, 163, 106



114, 106, 163

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.



187, 144, 192



155, 163, 106



110, 163, 213

Square

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



155, 163, 106



63, 173, 179



153, 153, 209



213, 138, 138

Rectangle

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



155, 163, 106



100, 172, 141



153, 153, 209



203, 139, 175

Sweetspot

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



155, 163, 106



209, 212, 190



163, 114, 106



105, 107, 94



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



155, 163, 106



199, 212, 123



127, 163, 106



80, 82, 73



125, 145, 0



15, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



114, 106, 163



135, 123, 212



142, 106, 163



75, 73, 82



20, 0, 145



3, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 155, 163, 106 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

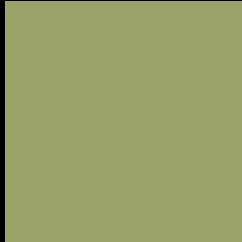
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 106 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

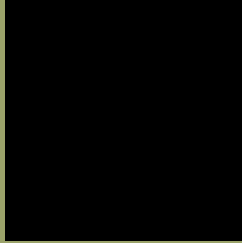
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 163, 106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 163, 106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 155, 163, 106.

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, 163, 106

Protanopia
171, 158, 104

Deuteranopia
189, 151, 109



Tritanopia
163, 155, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color
155, 163, 106

Protanomaly
165, 160, 105

Deuteranomaly
177, 155, 108

Tritanomaly
160, 158, 145

Monochromacy



Original Color
155, 163, 106

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
154, 157, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 155, 163, 106 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, 163, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(155, 163, 106)  
}
```

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, 163, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(155, 163, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 155, 163, 106 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

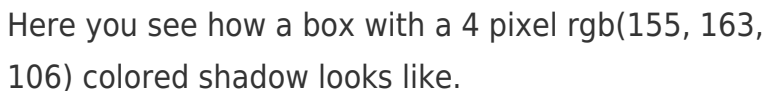
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(155, 163, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(155, 163, 106) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(155, 163, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 163, 106); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 163, 106); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(155, 163, 106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 155, 163, 106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(155, 163, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(155,  
163, 106) }
```

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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