

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 105, 110)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 105, 110) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 105, 110)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D696E
RGB	157, 105, 110
RGB Percent	62%, 41%, 43%
CMY	0.3843, 0.5882, 0.5686
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.30, 0.38
HSL	354°, 21%, 51%
HSV	354°, 33%, 62%
XYZ	21.7707, 18.3970, 17.1554
YIQ	121.1180, 29.3870, 12.5790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

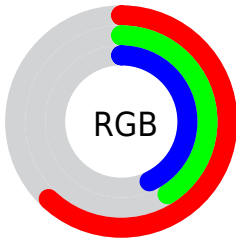
Format	Color
RYB	157, 105, 110
Decimal	10316142
CIELab	49.97, 21.55, 5.73
CIELCh	50, 22.301, 14.881
Yxy	18.3970, 0.3798, 0.3209
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288506222 (0xFF9D696E)
YUV	121.1180, -5.4812, 31.4685
Hunter-Lab	42.8918, 15.5411, 6.3101

Details

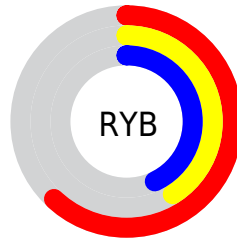
The RGB color **157, 105, 110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **105, 157, 152**, and the grayscale version is **121, 121, 121**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 157, 161**, and **104, 57, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 89, 96**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 121, 124**.

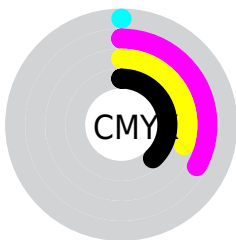
Distribution



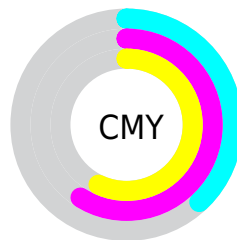
- Red (62%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 105, 110 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 157, 105, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 105, 110

255, 255, 255

 213, 157, 161

 242, 184, 188

 255, 212, 216

 255, 240, 245

 157, 105, 110

 130, 80, 86


 104, 57, 63

 79, 34, 41

 54, 13, 20

 35, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 157, 105, 110

 157, 89, 96

 157, 74, 82

 157, 105, 110

 157, 121, 124

 157, 136, 138

■ 157, 58, 67

■ 157, 152, 153

■ 157, 42, 53

■ 157, 168, 167

■ 157, 26, 39

■ 157, 184, 181

■ 157, 11, 25

■ 157, 199, 195

■ 157, 0, 15

■ 157, 215, 209

■ 157, 231, 224

■ 157, 246, 238

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 106, 129



157, 105, 110



153, 108, 93

Triad

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



157, 105, 110



101, 126, 92



81, 124, 155

Complementary

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



157, 105, 110



105, 157, 152

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.



61, 128, 145



157, 105, 110



80, 129, 108

Square

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



157, 105, 110



123, 121, 82



62, 129, 128



108, 117, 155

Rectangle

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



157, 105, 110



146, 112, 85



62, 129, 128



73, 125, 153

Sweetspot

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



157, 105, 110



204, 184, 186



152, 105, 157



102, 90, 91



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



157, 105, 110



204, 122, 130



157, 126, 105



79, 71, 72



143, 0, 14



15, 0, 1

Inverse Universe

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



157, 105, 110



204, 122, 130



105, 136, 157



79, 71, 72



143, 0, 14



15, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 105, 110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

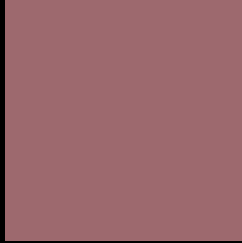
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 157, 105, 110 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 157, 105, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 105, 110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 105, 110.

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
157, 105, 110

Protanopia
122, 119, 118

Deuteranopia
135, 115, 108



Tritanopia
157, 105, 113

Trichromacy



Original Color

157, 105, 110

Protanomaly

135, 114, 115

Deuteranomaly

143, 111, 109

Tritanomaly

157, 105, 112

Monochromacy



Original Color

157, 105, 110

Achromatopsia

121, 121, 121

Achromatomaly

134, 115, 117

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 105, 110 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(157, 105, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 105, 110)  
}
```

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(157, 105, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 105, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 105, 110 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(157, 105, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 105, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 105, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 105, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 105, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 105,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 105, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 105, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
105, 110) }
```

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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