

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 141, 144)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 141, 144) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 141, 144)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D8D90
RGB	157, 141, 144
RGB Percent	62%, 55%, 56%
CMY	0.3843, 0.4471, 0.4353
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.08, 0.38
HSL	349°, 8%, 58%
HSV	349°, 10%, 62%
XYZ	28.4635, 28.2315, 30.3346
YIQ	146.1260, 8.5730, 4.3250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

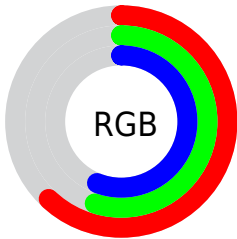
Format	Color
RYB	157, 141, 144
Decimal	10325392
CIELab	60.10, 6.51, 0.58
CIELCh	60, 6.539, 5.074
Yxy	28.2315, 0.3271, 0.3244
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288515472 (0xFF9D8D90)
YUV	146.1260, -1.0481, 9.5365
Hunter-Lab	53.1333, 2.6393, 3.3438

Details

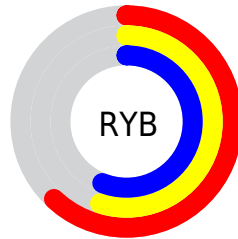
The RGB color `157, 141, 144` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `999999`. A complement of this color would be `141, 157, 154`, and the grayscale version is `146, 146, 146`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `212, 195, 198`, and `106, 91, 94` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `157, 125, 131`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `157, 157, 157`.

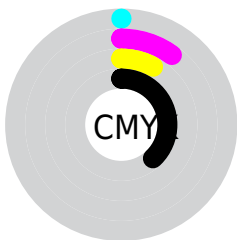
Distribution



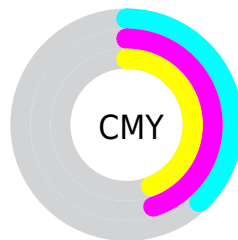
- Red (62%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (44%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 141, 144 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, 141, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 141, 144


255, 255, 255

 212, 195, 198


 240, 223, 226

 255, 251, 254

 157, 141, 144

 131, 115, 118

 106, 91, 94


 81, 67, 70

 58, 45, 48

 37, 25, 27

 16, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 157, 141, 144

 157, 125, 131

 157, 141, 144

 157, 157, 157

 157, 110, 118

 157, 172, 170

 157, 94, 106

 157, 188, 182

 157, 78, 93

 157, 204, 195

 157, 63, 80

 157, 220, 208

 157, 47, 67

 157, 235, 221

 157, 31, 55

 157, 251, 233

 157, 15, 42

 157, 255, 246

 157, 0, 29

 157, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 142, 150



157, 141, 144



157, 141, 138

Triad

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



157, 141, 144



142, 147, 135



134, 147, 155

Complementary

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



157, 141, 144



141, 157, 154

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.



131, 148, 151



157, 141, 144



136, 148, 140

Square

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



157, 141, 144



149, 145, 133



132, 148, 146



140, 145, 156

Rectangle

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



157, 141, 144



156, 142, 136



132, 148, 146



133, 147, 154

Sweetspot

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



157, 141, 144



204, 198, 199



154, 141, 157



102, 98, 99



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



157, 141, 144



204, 180, 184



157, 146, 141



79, 71, 73



143, 0, 27



15, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



157, 141, 144



204, 180, 184



141, 152, 157



79, 71, 73



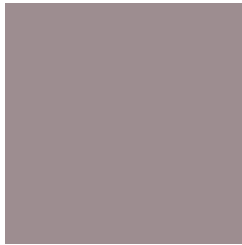
143, 0, 27



15, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 141, 144 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, 141, 144 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

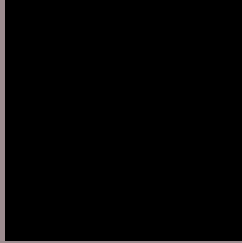
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

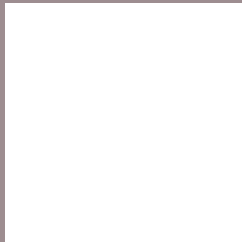
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 157, 141, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 141, 144.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 141, 144.

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, 141, 144

Protanopia

147, 144, 146

Deuteranopia

159, 140, 144



Tritanopia
158, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color

157, 141, 144

Protanomaly

151, 143, 145

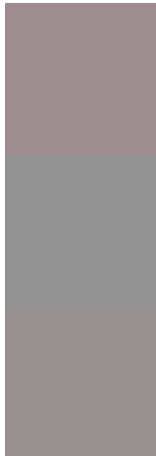
Deuteranomaly

158, 140, 144

Tritanomaly

158, 140, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color

157, 141, 144

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

150, 144, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 141, 144 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, 141, 144) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 141, 144)  
}
```

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, 141, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 141, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 141, 144 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

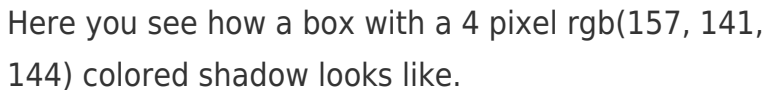
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(157, 141, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 141, 144) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 141, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 141, 144); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 141, 144); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 141, 144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 141, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 141, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
141, 144) }
```

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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