

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 143, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 143, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 143, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D8F93
RGB	157, 143, 147
RGB Percent	62%, 56%, 58%
CMY	0.3843, 0.4392, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.06, 0.38
HSL	343°, 7%, 59%
HSV	343°, 9%, 62%
XYZ	28.9935, 28.9196, 31.6577
YIQ	147.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

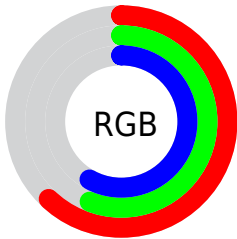
Format	Color
R_{YB}	157, 143, 147
Decimal	10325907
CIE _{Lab}	60.71, 5.93, -0.24
CIE _{LCh}	61, 5.938, 357.718
Yxy	28.9196, 0.3237, 0.3229
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288515987 (0xFF9D8F93)
YUV	147.6420, -0.3165, 8.2070
Hunter-Lab	53.7770, 2.1276, 2.7407

Details

The RGB color **157, 143, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **143, 157, 153**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 197, 201**, and **106, 93, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 127, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 159, 158**.

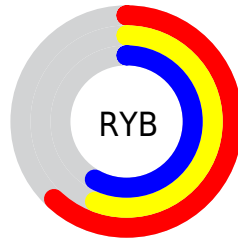
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (56%)

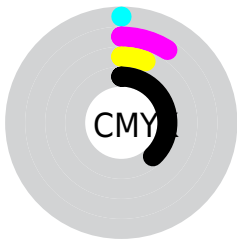
Blue (58%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (58%)

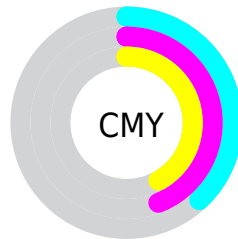


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 143, 147 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, 143, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 143, 147


255, 255, 255

 212, 197, 201


 240, 225, 229

 255, 253, 255

 157, 143, 147

 131, 117, 121

 106, 93, 97


 81, 69, 73

 58, 47, 50


 37, 26, 29


 17, 0, 3

 0, 0, 0

 157, 143, 147

 157, 127, 136

 157, 143, 147

 157, 159, 158

157, 112, 125

157, 174, 169

157, 96, 113

157, 190, 181

157, 80, 102

157, 206, 192

157, 65, 91

157, 222, 203

157, 49, 80

157, 237, 214

157, 33, 68

157, 253, 226

157, 17, 57

157, 255, 237

157, 2, 46

157, 255, 248

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 144, 152



157, 143, 147



158, 143, 142

Triad

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



157, 143, 147



145, 148, 137



136, 149, 155

Complementary

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



157, 143, 147



143, 157, 153

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.



134, 149, 151



157, 143, 147



140, 149, 141

Square

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



157, 143, 147



151, 146, 136



135, 150, 146



141, 147, 157

Rectangle

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



157, 143, 147



157, 144, 139



135, 150, 146



135, 149, 154

Sweetspot

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



157, 143, 147



204, 198, 200



153, 143, 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, 143, 147



204, 182, 188



157, 146, 143



79, 71, 73



143, 0, 41



15, 0, 4

Inverse Universe

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



157, 143, 147



204, 182, 188



143, 154, 157



79, 71, 73



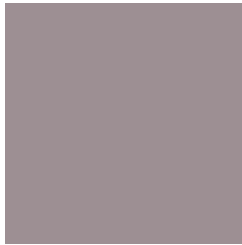
143, 0, 41



15, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 143, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

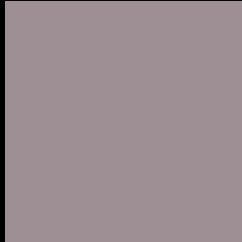
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

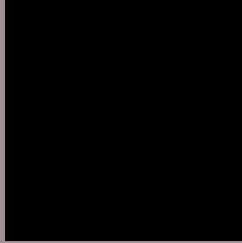
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 143, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 143, 147.

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, 143, 147

Protanopia
148, 146, 149

Deuteranopia
160, 142, 147



Tritanopia
158, 142, 153

Trichromacy



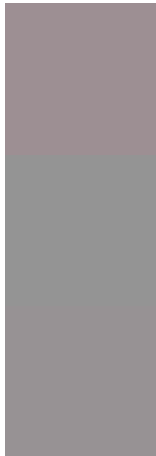
Original Color
157, 143, 147

Protanomaly
151, 145, 148

Deuteranomaly
159, 142, 147

Tritanomaly
158, 142, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 143, 147

Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly
151, 146, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 143, 147 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, 143, 147) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 143, 147)  
}
```

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, 143, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 143, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 143, 147 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, 143, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 143, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 143, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 143, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 143, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 143,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 143, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 143, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
143, 147) }
```

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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