

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 148, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 148, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 148, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D948A
RGB	157, 148, 138
RGB Percent	62%, 58%, 54%
CMY	0.3843, 0.4196, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.12, 0.38
HSL	32°, 9%, 58%
HSV	32°, 12%, 62%
XYZ	29.0820, 30.1829, 28.3379
YIQ	149.5510, 8.5740, -1.2020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

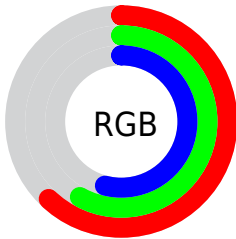
Format	Color
RYB	155, 157, 138
Decimal	10327178
CIELab	61.81, 1.53, 6.47
CIELCh	62, 6.644, 76.698
Yxy	30.1829, 0.3320, 0.3445
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288517258 (0xFF9D948A)
YUV	149.5510, -5.6946, 6.5328
Hunter-Lab	54.9390, -1.6541, 7.8751

Details

The RGB color **157, 148, 138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **138, 147, 157**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 202, 191**, and **106, 97, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 141, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 155, 154**.

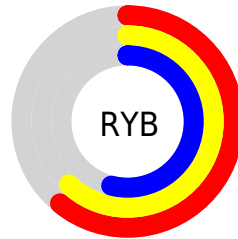
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (58%)

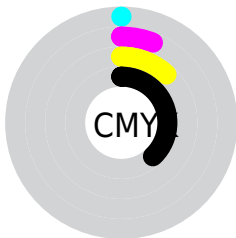
Blue (54%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (54%)

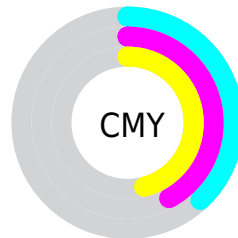


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 148, 138 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, 148, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 157, 148, 138

255, 255, 255

■ 212, 202, 191

■ 240, 230, 219

■ 255, 255, 248

■ 157, 148, 138

■ 131, 122, 113

■ 106, 97, 88

■ 81, 74, 65

■ 58, 51, 43

■ 36, 30, 22

■ 14, 5, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 157, 148, 138

■ 157, 141, 122

■ 157, 148, 138

■ 157, 155, 154

■ 157, 133, 107

■ 157, 163, 169

■ 157, 126, 91

■ 157, 170, 185

■ 157, 118, 75

■ 157, 178, 201

■ 157, 111, 59

■ 157, 185, 216

■ 157, 103, 44

■ 157, 193, 232

■ 157, 96, 28

■ 157, 200, 248

■ 157, 89, 12

■ 157, 207, 255

■ 157, 83, 0

■ 157, 215, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 146, 141



157, 148, 138



151, 150, 138

Triad

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



157, 148, 138



135, 153, 152



154, 147, 157

Complementary

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



157, 148, 138



138, 147, 157

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.



147, 149, 160



157, 148, 138



136, 152, 158

Square

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



157, 148, 138



138, 153, 146



141, 151, 161



160, 146, 152

Rectangle

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



157, 148, 138



146, 151, 140



141, 151, 161



152, 147, 159

Sweetspot

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



157, 148, 138



204, 200, 196



157, 138, 147



102, 100, 97



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



157, 148, 138



204, 190, 173



157, 157, 138



79, 75, 71



143, 75, 0



15, 8, 0

Inverse Universe

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



138, 147, 157



173, 188, 204



138, 138, 157



71, 75, 79



0, 68, 143



0, 7, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 148, 138 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

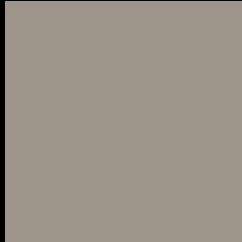
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 157, 148, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

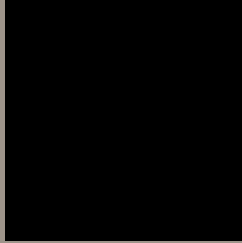
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

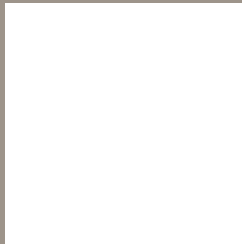
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 157, 148, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 148, 138.

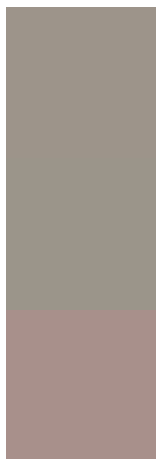


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 148, 138.

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, 148, 138

Protanopia

155, 149, 138

Deuteranopia

168, 144, 139



Tritanopia
160, 145, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

157, 148, 138

Protanomaly

156, 149, 138

Deuteranomaly

164, 145, 139

Tritanomaly

159, 146, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color

157, 148, 138

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

153, 149, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 148, 138 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, 148, 138) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 148, 138)  
}
```

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, 148, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 148, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 148, 138 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

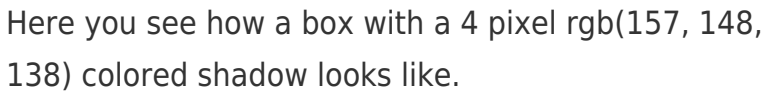
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(157, 148, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 148, 138) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 148, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 148, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 148, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 148,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 148, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 148, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
148, 138) }
```

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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