

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 153, 149)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 153, 149) contains.

RGB(157, 153, 149)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(157, 153, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D9995
RGB	157, 153, 149
RGB Percent	62%, 60%, 58%
CMY	0.3843, 0.4000, 0.4157
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.05, 0.38
HSL	30°, 4%, 60%
HSV	30°, 5%, 62%
XYZ	30.7207, 32.1205, 33.0145
YIQ	153.7400, 3.6680, -0.3960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

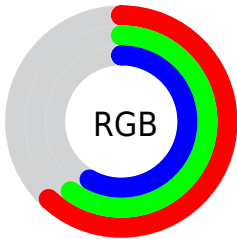
Format	Color
RYB	157, 157, 149
Decimal	10328469
CIELab	63.44, 0.71, 2.61
CIELCh	63, 2.703, 74.703
Yxy	32.1205, 0.3205, 0.3351
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288518549 (0xFF9D9995)
YUV	153.7400, -2.3368, 2.8590
Hunter-Lab	56.6749, -2.4251, 5.1346

Details

The RGB color **157, 153, 149** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **149, 153, 157**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 207, 203**, and **106, 102, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 145, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 161, 165**.

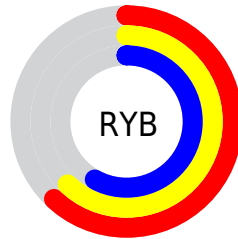
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (60%)

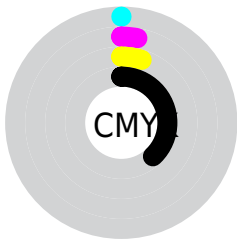
Blue (58%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (58%)

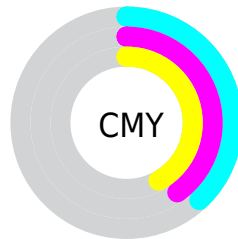


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 153, 149 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, 153, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 157, 153, 149

255, 255, 255

■ 212, 207, 203

■ 240, 236, 231

■ 157, 153, 149

■ 131, 127, 123

■ 106, 102, 98

■ 82, 78, 75

■ 59, 55, 52

■ 37, 34, 31

■ 16, 12, 6


■ 0, 0, 0

■ 157, 153, 149


■ 157, 145, 133

■ 157, 153, 149

■ 157, 161, 165

 157, 137, 118

 157, 169, 180

 157, 129, 102

 157, 177, 196

 157, 122, 86

 157, 184, 212

 157, 114, 71

 157, 192, 228

 157, 106, 55

 157, 200, 243

 157, 98, 39

 157, 208, 255

 157, 90, 23

 157, 216, 255

 157, 82, 8

 157, 224, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 152, 150



157, 153, 149



154, 154, 149

Triad

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



157, 153, 149



148, 155, 155



156, 153, 157

Complementary

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



157, 153, 149



149, 153, 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.



153, 153, 158



157, 153, 149



148, 155, 157

Square

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



157, 153, 149



149, 155, 152



150, 154, 158



158, 152, 155

Rectangle

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



157, 153, 149



153, 154, 150



150, 154, 158



155, 153, 158

Sweetspot

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



157, 153, 149



204, 202, 200



157, 149, 153



102, 101, 100



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



157, 153, 149



204, 198, 192



157, 157, 149



79, 76, 74



143, 71, 0



15, 8, 0

Inverse Universe

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



149, 153, 157



192, 198, 204



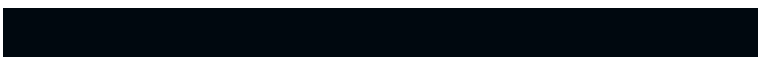
149, 149, 157



74, 76, 79



0, 71, 143



0, 8, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 153, 149 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, 153, 149 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

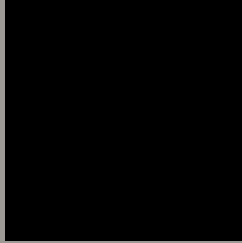
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

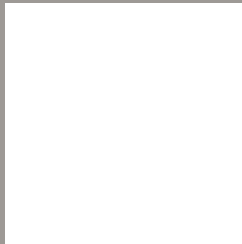
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 157, 153, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 153, 149.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 153, 149.

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, 153, 149

Protanopia

157, 153, 149

Deuteranopia

170, 149, 150



Tritanopia
159, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color

157, 153, 149

Protanomaly

157, 153, 149

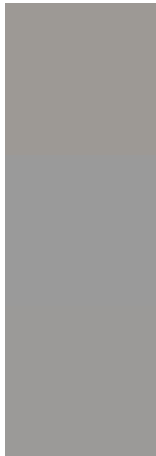
Deuteranomaly

165, 150, 150

Tritanomaly

158, 152, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

157, 153, 149

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

155, 154, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 153, 149 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, 153, 149) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 153, 149)  
}
```

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, 153, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 153, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 153, 149 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, 153, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 153, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 153, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 153, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 153, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 153,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 153, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 153, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
153, 149) }
```

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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