

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 159, 127)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 159, 127) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 159, 127)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D9F7F
RGB	157, 159, 127
RGB Percent	62%, 62%, 50%
CMY	0.3843, 0.3765, 0.5020
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.20, 0.38
HSL	64°, 14%, 56%
HSV	64°, 20%, 62%
XYZ	30.1335, 33.4967, 24.9560
YIQ	154.7540, 9.0800, -10.3760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

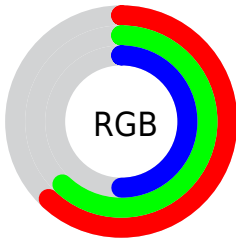
Format	Color
RYB	127, 159, 129
Decimal	10329983
CIELab	64.56, -6.31, 16.50
CIElCh	65, 17.667, 110.923
Yxy	33.4967, 0.3402, 0.3781
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288520063 (0xFF9D9F7F)
YUV	154.7540, -13.6827, 1.9697
Hunter-Lab	57.8763, -8.3468, 14.9479

Details

The RGB color **157, 159, 127** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **129, 127, 159**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 214, 180**, and **105, 108, 78** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 159, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 159, 143**.

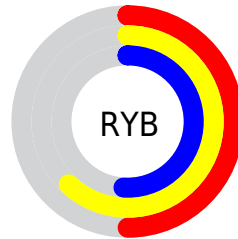
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (62%)

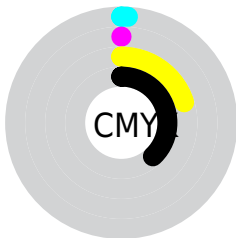
Blue (50%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (51%)

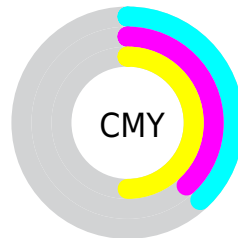


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 159, 127 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, 159, 127 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 157, 159, 127


255, 255, 255

 212, 214, 180


 240, 242, 207

 255, 255, 236

 157, 159, 127

 131, 133, 102

 105, 108, 78

 81, 83, 55

 58, 60, 33


 36, 39, 11


 9, 19, 0

 0, 0, 0

 157, 159, 127

 156, 159, 111

 157, 159, 127

 158, 159, 143

■ 155, 159, 95

■ 159, 159, 159

■ 154, 159, 79

■ 160, 159, 175

■ 153, 159, 63

■ 161, 159, 191

■ 152, 159, 48

■ 162, 159, 207

■ 151, 159, 32

■ 163, 159, 222

■ 150, 159, 16

■ 164, 159, 238

■ 149, 159, 0

■ 165, 159, 254

■ 166, 159, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173, 154, 126



157, 159, 127



139, 163, 136

Triad

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



157, 159, 127



117, 163, 180



185, 146, 162

Complementary

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



157, 159, 127



129, 127, 159

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.



172, 149, 177



157, 159, 127



133, 159, 187

Square

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



157, 159, 127



114, 166, 167



153, 154, 186



190, 146, 146

Rectangle

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



157, 159, 127



128, 165, 146



153, 154, 186



182, 147, 167

Sweetspot

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



157, 159, 127



206, 207, 194



159, 129, 127



104, 105, 97



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



157, 159, 127



203, 207, 157



141, 159, 127



79, 79, 71



134, 143, 0



14, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



129, 127, 159



160, 157, 207



145, 127, 159



72, 71, 79



9, 0, 143



1, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 159, 127 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, 159, 127 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

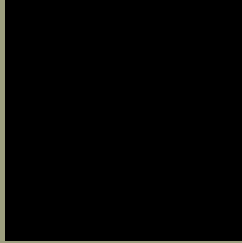
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

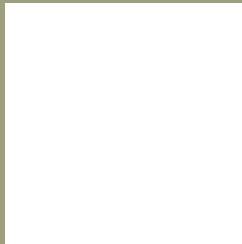
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 157, 159, 127 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 159, 127.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 159, 127.

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, 159, 127

Protanopia

166, 156, 126

Deuteranopia

181, 150, 129



Tritanopia
162, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color
157, 159, 127

Protanomaly
163, 157, 126

Deuteranomaly
172, 153, 128

Tritanomaly
160, 156, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 159, 127

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
156, 156, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 159, 127 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, 159, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 159, 127)  
}
```

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, 159, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 159, 127) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 159, 127 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, 159, 127) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 159, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 159, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 159, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 159, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 159,  
127) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 159, 127 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 159, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
159, 127) }
```

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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