

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 160, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 160, 167) contains.

RGB(157, 160, 167)	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, 160, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DA0A7
RGB	157, 160, 167
RGB Percent	62%, 63%, 65%
CMY	0.3843, 0.3725, 0.3451
CMYK	0.06, 0.04, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	222°, 5%, 64%
HSV	222°, 6%, 65%
XYZ	33.4505, 35.0997, 41.5711
YIQ	159.9010, -4.0350, 1.5410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

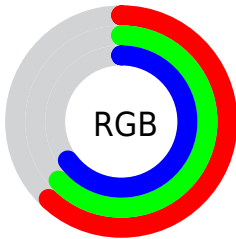
Format	Color
RYB	157, 159, 167
Decimal	10330279
CIELab	65.83, 0.31, -4.01
CIELCh	66, 4.024, 274.479
Yxy	35.0997, 0.3038, 0.3187
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288520359 (0xFF9DA0A7)
YUV	159.9010, 3.4998, -2.5442
Hunter-Lab	59.2450, -2.8955, -0.1312

Details

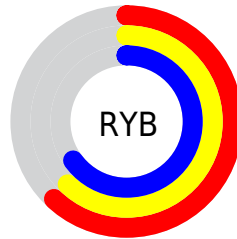
The RGB color **157, 160, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **167, 164, 157**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 215, 222**, and **106, 109, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 148, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 172, 167**.

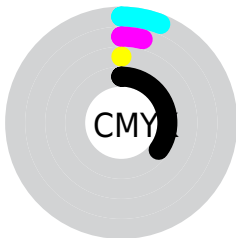
Distribution



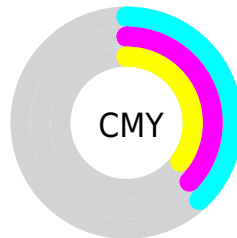
- Red (62%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 160, 167 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, 160, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 157, 160, 167

255, 255, 255

■ 212, 215, 222

■ 240, 243, 251

■ 157, 160, 167

■ 131, 134, 141

■ 106, 109, 115

■ 82, 84, 91

■ 59, 61, 67

■ 37, 39, 45

■ 16, 19, 24

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 157, 160, 167

■ 140, 148, 167

■ 157, 160, 167

■ 174, 172, 167

■ 124, 137, 167

■ 190, 183, 167

■ 107, 125, 167

■ 207, 195, 167

■ 90, 113, 167

■ 224, 207, 167

■ 74, 102, 167

■ 241, 218, 167

■ 57, 90, 167

■ 255, 230, 167

■ 40, 78, 167

■ 255, 242, 167

■ 23, 66, 167

■ 255, 254, 167

■ 7, 55, 167

■ 255, 255, 167

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 161, 166



157, 160, 167



161, 159, 166

Triad

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



157, 160, 167



168, 158, 156



154, 162, 157

Complementary

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



157, 160, 167



167, 164, 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.



158, 161, 154



157, 160, 167



166, 159, 153

Square

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



157, 160, 167



168, 158, 159



163, 160, 153



152, 162, 160

Rectangle

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



157, 160, 167



164, 158, 164



163, 160, 153



156, 162, 156

Sweetspot

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



157, 160, 167



212, 214, 217



157, 167, 164



107, 108, 110



237, 237, 237



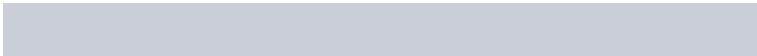
110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



157, 160, 167



202, 206, 217



159, 157, 167



77, 79, 84



0, 44, 148



0, 6, 20

Inverse Universe

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



167, 157, 160



217, 202, 206



165, 167, 157



84, 77, 79



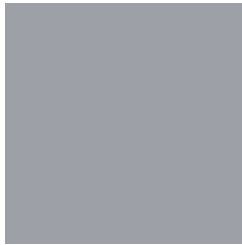
148, 0, 44



20, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 160, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

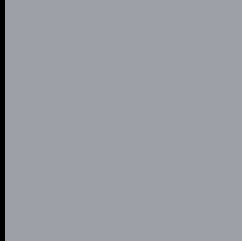
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

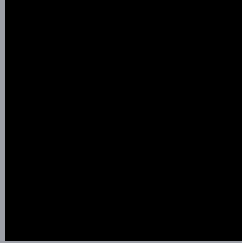
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

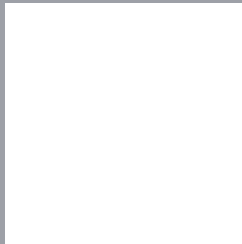
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 157, 160, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 160, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 160, 167.

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, 160, 167

Protanopia
161, 159, 166

Deuteranopia
172, 155, 168



Tritanopia
158, 159, 172

Trichromacy



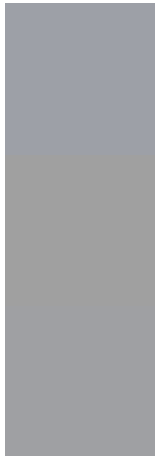
Original Color
157, 160, 167

Protanomaly
160, 159, 166

Deuteranomaly
167, 157, 168

Tritanomaly
158, 159, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 160, 167

Achromatopsia
160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly
159, 160, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 160, 167 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, 160, 167) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 160, 167)  
}
```

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, 160, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 160, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 160, 167 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, 160, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 160, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 160, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 160, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 160, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 160,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 160, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 160, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
160, 167) }
```

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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