

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 169, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 169, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 169, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DA99D
RGB	157, 169, 157
RGB Percent	62%, 66%, 62%
CMY	0.3843, 0.3373, 0.3843
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.07, 0.34
HSL	120°, 7%, 64%
HSV	120°, 7%, 66%
XYZ	34.1784, 37.9784, 37.4274
YIQ	164.0440, -3.3000, -6.2760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

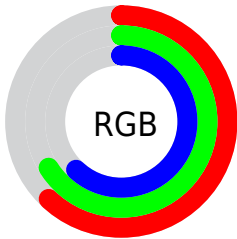
Format	Color
RYB	157, 169, 169
Decimal	10332573
CIELab	68.00, -6.53, 4.74
CIELCh	68, 8.069, 144.067
Yxy	37.9784, 0.3119, 0.3466
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288522653 (0xFF9DA99D)
YUV	164.0440, -3.4727, -6.1776
Hunter-Lab	61.6266, -8.8496, 7.1302

Details

The RGB color **157, 169, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **169, 157, 169**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 224, 212**, and **106, 117, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 169, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 169, 174**.

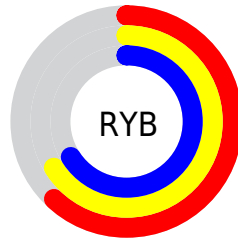
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (66%)

Blue (62%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (66%)

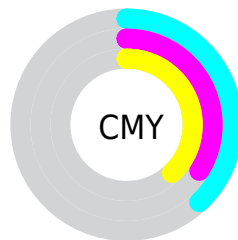


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 169, 157 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, 169, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 157, 169, 157

255, 255, 255

 212, 224, 212

 240, 253, 240

 157, 169, 157

 131, 143, 131

 106, 117, 106


 82, 92, 82

 58, 69, 59


 37, 47, 37


 16, 26, 16

 0, 0, 0


 157, 169, 157


 140, 169, 140

 157, 169, 157

 174, 169, 174

 123, 169, 123

 191, 169, 191


 106, 169, 106


 208, 169, 208

 89, 169, 89

 225, 169, 225

 73, 169, 73

 241, 169, 241

 56, 169, 56

 255, 169, 255

 39, 169, 39

 22, 169, 22

 5, 169, 5

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 167, 152



157, 169, 157



151, 170, 164

Triad

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



157, 169, 157



157, 167, 180



182, 161, 160

Complementary

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



157, 169, 157



169, 157, 169

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.



180, 161, 167



157, 169, 157



166, 164, 179

Square

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



157, 169, 157



150, 169, 177



174, 162, 174



179, 162, 154

Rectangle

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



157, 169, 157



148, 170, 169



174, 162, 174



182, 161, 162

Sweetspot

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



157, 169, 157



215, 219, 215



169, 169, 157



107, 110, 107



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



157, 169, 157



200, 219, 200



157, 169, 163



76, 84, 76



0, 148, 0



0, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



169, 157, 169



219, 200, 219



169, 157, 163



84, 76, 84



148, 0, 148



20, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 169, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

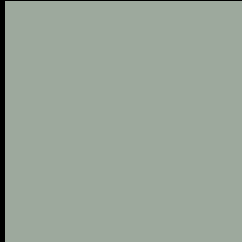
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 169, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

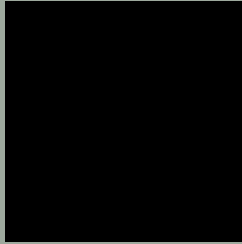
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

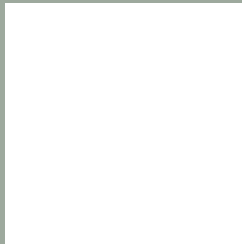
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 157, 169, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 169, 157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 169, 157.

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, 169, 157

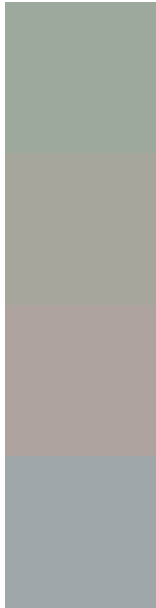
Protanopia
171, 165, 155

Deuteranopia
184, 160, 159



Tritanopia
160, 166, 179

Trichromacy



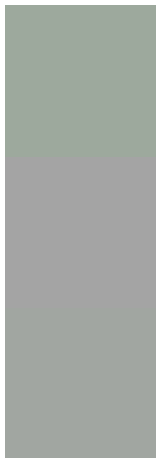
Original Color
157, 169, 157

Protanomaly
166, 166, 156

Deuteranomaly
174, 163, 158

Tritanomaly
159, 167, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 169, 157

Achromatopsia
164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly
161, 166, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 169, 157 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, 169, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 169, 157)  
}
```

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, 169, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 169, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 169, 157 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, 169, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 169, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 169, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 169, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 169, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 169,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 169, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 169, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
169, 157) }
```

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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