

Converting Colors

RGB(157, 171, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(157, 171, 137) contains.

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Color

RGB(157, 171, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DAB89
RGB	157, 171, 137
RGB Percent	62%, 67%, 54%
CMY	0.3843, 0.3294, 0.4627
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.20, 0.33
HSL	85°, 17%, 60%
HSV	85°, 20%, 67%
XYZ	32.9829, 38.1001, 29.2826
YIQ	162.9380, 2.5700, -13.5420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

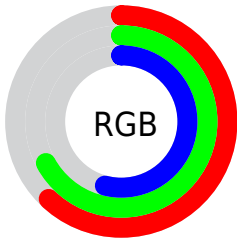
Format	Color
RYB	137, 171, 151
Decimal	10333065
CIELab	68.09, -11.11, 15.89
CIElCh	68, 19.395, 124.965
Yxy	38.1001, 0.3286, 0.3796
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288523145 (0xFF9DAB89)
YUV	162.9380, -12.7874, -5.2076
Hunter-Lab	61.7252, -12.6377, 15.0804

Details

The RGB color **157, 171, 137** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **151, 137, 171**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 226, 190**, and **105, 119, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 171, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 171, 154**.

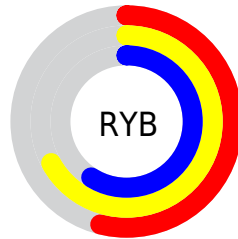
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (67%)

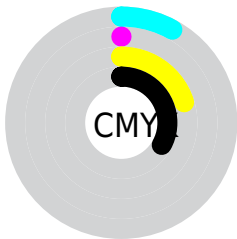
Blue (54%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (59%)

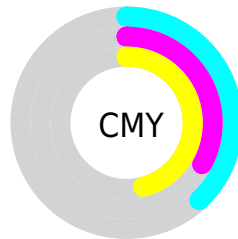


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 157, 171, 137 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, 171, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 171, 137


255, 255, 255

 212, 226, 190

 240, 255, 218

 255, 255, 247

 157, 171, 137

 131, 144, 112

 105, 119, 87

 81, 94, 64


 58, 70, 41

 36, 48, 20


 16, 27, 0

 0, 0, 0


 157, 171, 137

 150, 171, 120


 157, 171, 137

 164, 171, 154

 143, 171, 103

 171, 171, 171

 136, 171, 86


 178, 171, 188

 129, 171, 69


 185, 171, 205

 122, 171, 51


 192, 171, 222

 115, 171, 34


 199, 171, 240


 108, 171, 17

 206, 171, 255

 101, 171, 0

 213, 171, 255

 101, 171, 0

 220, 171, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 166, 131



157, 171, 137



137, 175, 151

Triad

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



157, 171, 137



129, 172, 197



201, 154, 164

Complementary

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



157, 171, 137



151, 137, 171

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.



191, 156, 181



157, 171, 137



150, 167, 201

Square

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



157, 171, 137



118, 175, 185



173, 161, 195



201, 155, 147

Rectangle

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



157, 171, 137



126, 176, 162



173, 161, 195



199, 154, 170

Sweetspot

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



157, 171, 137



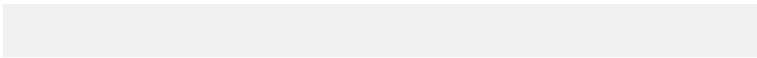
216, 222, 209



171, 151, 137



109, 112, 104



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



157, 171, 137



200, 222, 169



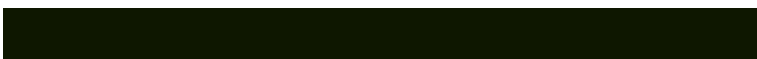
140, 171, 137



83, 87, 78



89, 150, 0



14, 23, 0

Inverse Universe

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



151, 137, 171



191, 169, 222



168, 137, 171



82, 78, 87



62, 0, 150



9, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 157, 171, 137 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

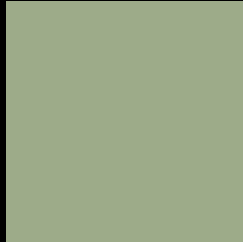
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 171, 137 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

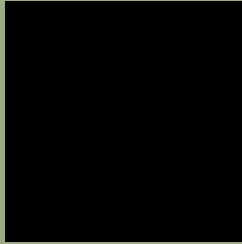
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 171, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 171, 137.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 157, 171, 137.

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](#).

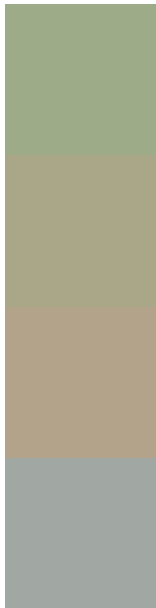
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
163, 165, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color
157, 171, 137

Protanomaly
169, 167, 135

Deuteranomaly
179, 163, 138

Tritanomaly
161, 167, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 171, 137

Achromatopsia
163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly
161, 166, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 157, 171, 137 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, 171, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 171, 137)  
}
```

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, 171, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 171, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 157, 171, 137 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, 171, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 171, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 171, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 171, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 171, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 171,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 171, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 171, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
171, 137) }
```

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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