

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 113, 103)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 113, 103) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 113, 103)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F7167
RGB	159, 113, 103
RGB Percent	62%, 44%, 40%
CMY	0.3765, 0.5569, 0.5961
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.35, 0.38
HSL	11°, 23%, 51%
HSV	11°, 35%, 62%
XYZ	22.6514, 20.1605, 15.5295
YIQ	125.6140, 30.6260, 6.6420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

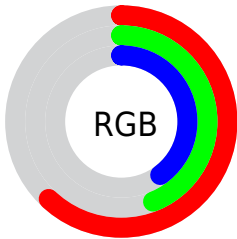
Format	Color
RYB	159, 115, 103
Decimal	10449255
CIELab	52.02, 16.81, 12.78
CIELCh	52, 21.118, 37.233
Yxy	20.1605, 0.3883, 0.3456
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288639335 (0xFF9F7167)
YUV	125.6140, -11.1487, 29.2795
Hunter-Lab	44.9004, 11.4741, 10.9240

Details

The RGB color **159, 113, 103** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **103, 149, 159**, and the grayscale version is **126, 126, 126**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 165, 154**, and **106, 65, 56** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 100, 87**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 126, 119**.

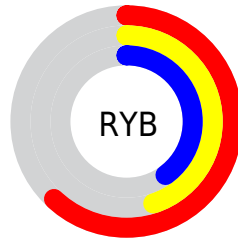
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (44%)

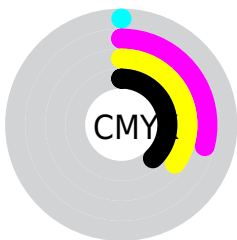
Blue (40%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (40%)

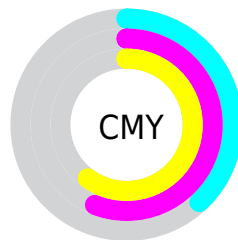


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 113, 103 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 159, 113, 103 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 113, 103


255, 255, 255

 215, 165, 154

 244, 192, 181


 255, 220, 208

 255, 249, 237

 159, 113, 103

 132, 88, 79

 106, 65, 56

 81, 42, 35

 56, 21, 13

 35, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0


 159, 113, 103

 159, 100, 87

 159, 87, 71

 159, 113, 103

 159, 126, 119

 159, 139, 135

■ 159, 74, 55

■ 159, 152, 151

■ 159, 61, 39

■ 159, 165, 167

■ 159, 48, 23

■ 159, 178, 183

■ 159, 35, 8

■ 159, 191, 198

■ 159, 28, 0

■ 159, 204, 214

■ 159, 217, 230

■ 159, 231, 246

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 111, 120



159, 113, 103



149, 118, 91

Triad

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



159, 113, 103



92, 133, 109



108, 124, 160

Complementary

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



159, 113, 103



103, 149, 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.



83, 130, 157



159, 113, 103



75, 134, 128

Square

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



159, 113, 103



113, 130, 95



70, 133, 145



132, 118, 153

Rectangle

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



159, 113, 103



139, 122, 88



70, 133, 145



99, 126, 160

Sweetspot

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



159, 113, 103



207, 188, 184



159, 103, 150



105, 93, 91



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



159, 113, 103



207, 135, 120



159, 140, 103



79, 73, 71



143, 25, 0



15, 3, 0

Inverse Universe

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



103, 149, 159



120, 191, 207



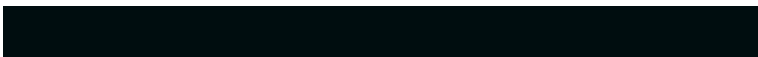
103, 122, 159



71, 78, 79



0, 117, 143



0, 13, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 113, 103 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

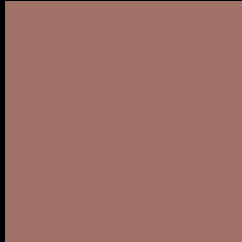
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 159, 113, 103 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

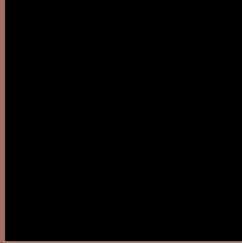
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 159, 113, 103 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 113, 103.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 113, 103.

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
159, 113, 103

Protanopia
130, 124, 108

Deuteranopia
144, 120, 102



Tritanopia
161, 111, 119

Trichromacy



Original Color

159, 113, 103

Protanomaly

141, 120, 106

Deuteranomaly

149, 117, 102

Tritanomaly

160, 112, 113

Monochromacy



Original Color

159, 113, 103

Achromatopsia

126, 126, 126

Achromatomaly

138, 121, 118

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 113, 103 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(159, 113, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 113, 103)  
}
```

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(159, 113, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 113, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 113, 103 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(159, 113, 103) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 113, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 113, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 113, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 113, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 113,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 113, 103 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 113, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
113, 103) }
```

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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