

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 138, 131)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 138, 131) contains.

RGB(159, 138, 131)	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(159, 138, 131)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F8A83
RGB	159, 138, 131
RGB Percent	62%, 54%, 51%
CMY	0.3765, 0.4588, 0.4863
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.18, 0.38
HSL	15°, 13%, 57%
HSV	15°, 18%, 62%
XYZ	27.4833, 27.1866, 25.2717
YIQ	143.4810, 14.7630, 2.2750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

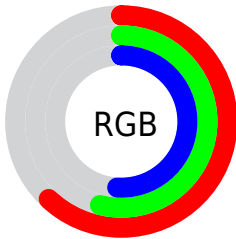
Format	Color
R _Y B	159, 140, 131
Decimal	10455683
CIE Lab	59.15, 6.73, 6.65
CIE LCh	59, 9.460, 44.689
Yxy	27.1866, 0.3438, 0.3401
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288645763 (0xFF9F8A83)
YUV	143.4810, -6.1531, 13.6102
Hunter-Lab	52.1408, 2.8407, 7.7617

Details

The RGB color **159, 138, 131** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **131, 152, 159**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 191, 184**, and **107, 88, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 126, 115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 150, 147**.

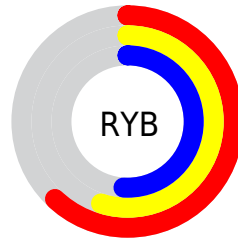
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (54%)

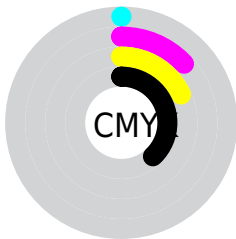
Blue (51%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (51%)

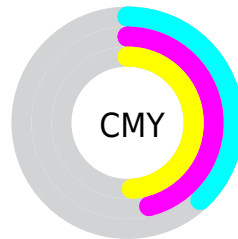


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (49%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 138, 131 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, 138, 131 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 159, 138, 131


255, 255, 255

 214, 191, 184

 242, 219, 212

 255, 248, 240

 159, 138, 131

 133, 113, 106

 107, 88, 82

 83, 65, 59

 59, 43, 37


 37, 22, 16


 8, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 159, 138, 131

 159, 126, 115

 159, 138, 131

 159, 150, 147

■ 159, 114, 99

■ 159, 162, 163

■ 159, 102, 83

■ 159, 174, 179

■ 159, 90, 67

■ 159, 186, 195

■ 159, 78, 52

■ 159, 198, 211

■ 159, 66, 36

■ 159, 210, 226

■ 159, 55, 20

■ 159, 221, 242

■ 159, 43, 4

■ 159, 233, 255

■ 159, 40, 0

■ 159, 245, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 137, 138



159, 138, 131



153, 140, 127

Triad

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



159, 138, 131



127, 147, 138



139, 142, 158

Complementary

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



159, 138, 131



131, 152, 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.



129, 144, 158



159, 138, 131



122, 147, 146

Square

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



159, 138, 131



135, 145, 130



123, 146, 154



149, 139, 154

Rectangle

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



159, 138, 131



148, 142, 126



123, 146, 154



135, 143, 159

Sweetspot

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



159, 138, 131



207, 199, 196



159, 131, 152



105, 100, 98



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



159, 138, 131



207, 174, 163



159, 152, 131



79, 73, 71



143, 36, 0



15, 4, 0

Inverse Universe

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



131, 152, 159



163, 196, 207



131, 138, 159



71, 77, 79



0, 107, 143



0, 11, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 138, 131 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

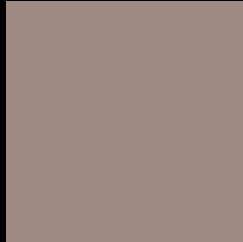
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 138, 131 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

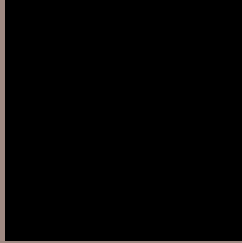
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 138, 131 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 138, 131.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 138, 131.

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, 138, 131

Protanopia
147, 142, 133

Deuteranopia
160, 137, 131



Tritanopia
161, 136, 146

Trichromacy



Original Color

159, 138, 131

Protanomaly

151, 141, 132

Deuteranomaly

160, 137, 131

Tritanomaly

160, 137, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color

159, 138, 131

Achromatopsia

143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly

149, 141, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 138, 131 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, 138, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 138, 131)  
}
```

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, 138, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 138, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 138, 131 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, 138, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 138, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 138, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 138, 131); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 138, 131); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 138, 131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 138, 131 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 138, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
138, 131) }
```

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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