

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 143, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 143, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 143, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F8F8F
RGB	159, 143, 143
RGB Percent	62%, 56%, 56%
CMY	0.3765, 0.4392, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.10, 0.38
HSL	0°, 8%, 59%
HSV	0°, 10%, 62%
XYZ	29.0785, 28.9990, 30.0514
YIQ	147.7840, 9.5360, 3.3920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

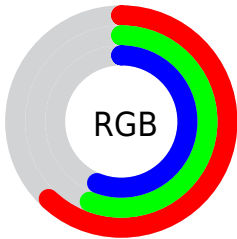
Format	Color
RYB	159, 143, 143
Decimal	10456975
CIELab	60.78, 5.96, 2.16
CIElCh	61, 6.340, 19.963
Yxy	28.9990, 0.3300, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288647055 (0xFF9F8F8F)
YUV	147.7840, -2.3585, 9.8364
Hunter-Lab	53.8507, 2.1481, 4.6088

Details

The RGB color **159, 143, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **143, 159, 159**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 197, 197**, and **107, 93, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 127, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 159, 159**.

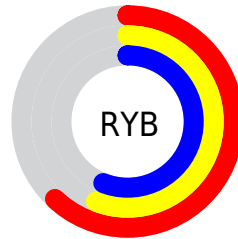
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (56%)

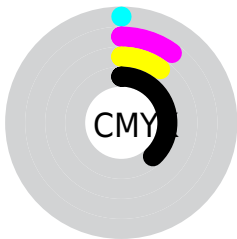
Blue (56%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (56%)

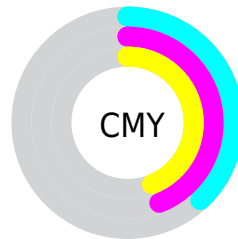


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (44%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 143, 143 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, 143, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 143, 143


255, 255, 255

 214, 197, 197

 242, 225, 225

 255, 253, 253

 159, 143, 143

 133, 117, 117

 107, 93, 93

 83, 69, 69

 60, 47, 47

 38, 26, 26

 18, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 159, 143, 143

 159, 127, 127

 159, 143, 143

 159, 159, 159

 159, 111, 111

 159, 175, 175

 159, 95, 95

 159, 191, 191

 159, 79, 79

 159, 207, 207

 159, 64, 64

 159, 223, 223

 159, 48, 48

 159, 238, 238

 159, 32, 32

 159, 254, 254

 159, 16, 16

 159, 255, 255

 159, 0, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 143, 149



159, 143, 143



158, 144, 138

Triad

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



159, 143, 143



141, 149, 139



139, 148, 157

Complementary

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



159, 143, 143



143, 159, 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.



134, 149, 155



159, 143, 143



136, 150, 144

Square

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



159, 143, 143



147, 147, 136



133, 150, 150



146, 146, 157

Rectangle

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



159, 143, 143



155, 145, 136



133, 150, 150



137, 148, 157

Sweetspot

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



159, 143, 143



207, 200, 200



159, 143, 159



105, 100, 100



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



159, 143, 143



207, 182, 182



159, 151, 143



79, 71, 71



143, 0, 0



15, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



143, 159, 159



182, 207, 207



143, 151, 159



71, 79, 79



0, 143, 143



0, 15, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 143, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

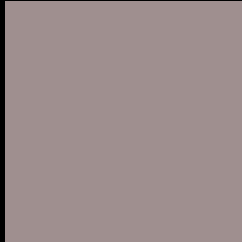
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

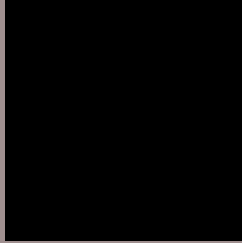
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 143, 143.

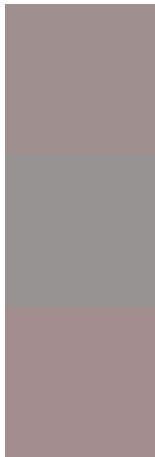


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 143, 143.

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, 143, 143

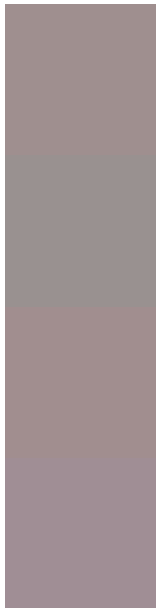
Protanopia
150, 146, 145

Deuteranopia
162, 142, 143



Tritanopia
160, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

159, 143, 143

Protanomaly

153, 145, 144

Deuteranomaly

161, 142, 143

Tritanomaly

160, 142, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color

159, 143, 143

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

152, 146, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 143, 143 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, 143, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 143, 143)  
}
```

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, 143, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 143, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 143, 143 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, 143, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 143, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 143, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 143, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 143, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 143,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 143, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 143, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
143, 143) }
```

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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