

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 144, 117)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 144, 117) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 144, 117)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F9075
RGB	159, 144, 117
RGB Percent	62%, 56%, 46%
CMY	0.3765, 0.4353, 0.5412
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.26, 0.38
HSL	39°, 18%, 54%
HSV	39°, 26%, 62%
XYZ	27.4822, 28.6018, 20.9019
YIQ	145.4070, 17.6070, -5.2170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

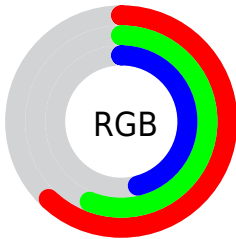
Format	Color
RYB	140, 159, 117
Decimal	10457205
CIELab	60.43, 1.20, 16.40
CIELCh	60, 16.444, 85.830
Yxy	28.6018, 0.3570, 0.3715
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288647285 (0xFF9F9075)
YUV	145.4070, -14.0047, 11.9211
Hunter-Lab	53.4807, -1.8650, 14.2641

Details

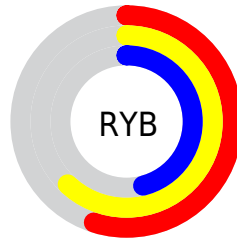
The RGB color **159, 144, 117** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **117, 132, 159**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 198, 169**, and **107, 94, 69** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 138, 101**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 150, 133**.

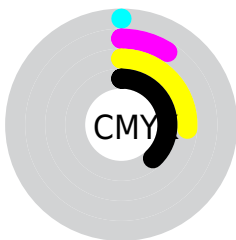
Distribution



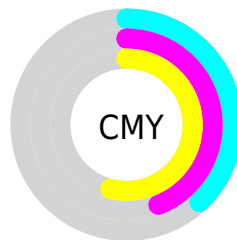
- Red (62%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (54%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 144, 117 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, 144, 117 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 144, 117

255, 255, 255

 214, 198, 169

 243, 226, 196

 255, 254, 224

255, 255, 253

 159, 144, 117

 159, 138, 101

 159, 144, 117

 133, 118, 92

 107, 94, 69

 82, 70, 46


 59, 48, 25


 37, 27, 0

 6, 1, 0

 0, 0, 0

 159, 144, 117

 159, 150, 133

 159, 133, 85

 159, 155, 149


 159, 127, 69

 159, 161, 165

 159, 121, 53

 159, 167, 181

 159, 116, 38

 159, 172, 197

 159, 110, 22

 159, 178, 212

 159, 104, 6

 159, 184, 228

 159, 102, 0

 159, 189, 244

 159, 195, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 139, 122



159, 144, 117



143, 149, 119

Triad

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



159, 144, 117



107, 154, 158



163, 138, 162

Complementary

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



159, 144, 117



117, 132, 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.



146, 143, 172



159, 144, 117



112, 152, 169

Square

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



159, 144, 117



113, 154, 143



127, 148, 174



173, 136, 148

Rectangle

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



159, 144, 117



132, 151, 125



127, 148, 174



158, 140, 166

Sweetspot

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



159, 144, 117



207, 201, 190



159, 117, 132



105, 101, 94



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



159, 144, 117



207, 183, 140



153, 159, 117



79, 76, 71



143, 92, 0



15, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



117, 132, 159



140, 164, 207



123, 117, 159



71, 74, 79



0, 51, 143



0, 5, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 144, 117 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, 144, 117 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

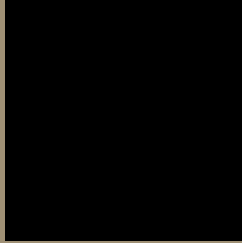
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 144, 117 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 144, 117.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 144, 117.

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, 144, 117

Protanopia
155, 145, 118

Deuteranopia
169, 140, 118



Tritanopia
163, 139, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color
159, 144, 117

Protanomaly
156, 145, 118

Deuteranomaly
165, 141, 118

Tritanomaly
162, 141, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color
159, 144, 117

Achromatopsia
145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly
150, 145, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 144, 117 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, 144, 117) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 144, 117)  
}
```

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, 144, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 144, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 144, 117 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, 144, 117) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 144, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 144, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 144, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 144, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 144,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 144, 117 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 144, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
144, 117) }
```

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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