

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 148, 127)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 148, 127) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 148, 127)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F947F
RGB	159, 148, 127
RGB Percent	62%, 58%, 50%
CMY	0.3765, 0.4196, 0.5020
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.20, 0.38
HSL	39°, 14%, 56%
HSV	39°, 20%, 62%
XYZ	28.7187, 30.0830, 24.3716
YIQ	148.8950, 13.2970, -4.1990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

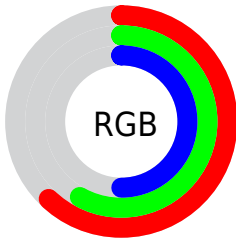
Format	Color
RYB	144, 159, 127
Decimal	10458239
CIELab	61.73, 0.49, 12.58
CIElCh	62, 12.586, 87.768
Yxy	30.0830, 0.3453, 0.3617
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288648319 (0xFF9F947F)
YUV	148.8950, -10.7942, 8.8621
Hunter-Lab	54.8480, -2.5204, 12.0482

Details

The RGB color **159, 148, 127** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **127, 138, 159**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 202, 180**, and **107, 97, 78** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 143, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 153, 143**.

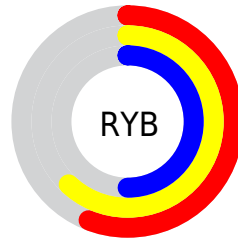
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (58%)

Blue (50%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (50%)

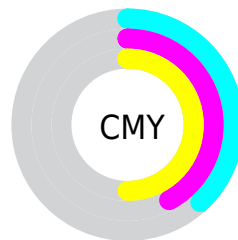


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 148, 127 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, 148, 127 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 148, 127

255, 255, 255

 214, 202, 180

 242, 230, 207

 255, 255, 236

 159, 148, 127

 133, 122, 102

 107, 97, 78

 83, 74, 55

 59, 51, 33


 37, 30, 12


 11, 6, 0


 0, 0, 0

 159, 148, 127

 159, 143, 111

 159, 148, 127


 159, 153, 143

 159, 137, 95


 159, 159, 159

 159, 132, 79


 159, 164, 175

 159, 126, 63


 159, 170, 191

 159, 121, 48

 159, 175, 207

 159, 115, 32

 159, 181, 222

 159, 110, 16

 159, 186, 238

 159, 104, 0

 159, 192, 254

 159, 197, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 144, 131



159, 148, 127



147, 152, 129

Triad

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



159, 148, 127



120, 155, 159



163, 143, 161

Complementary

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



159, 148, 127



127, 138, 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.



150, 147, 169



159, 148, 127



125, 153, 168

Square

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



159, 148, 127



124, 156, 148



136, 150, 171



171, 142, 150

Rectangle

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



159, 148, 127



138, 154, 134



136, 150, 171



159, 144, 164

Sweetspot

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



159, 148, 127



207, 202, 194



159, 127, 138



105, 102, 97



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



159, 148, 127



207, 190, 157



154, 159, 127



79, 76, 71



143, 94, 0



15, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



127, 138, 159



157, 174, 207



132, 127, 159



71, 74, 79



0, 49, 143



0, 5, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 148, 127 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

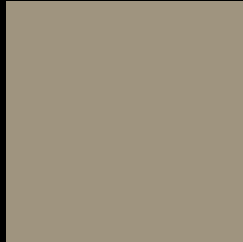
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 159, 148, 127 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

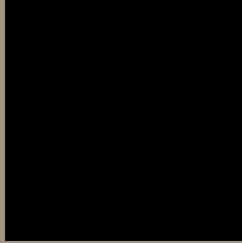
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 159, 148, 127 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 148, 127.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 148, 127.

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, 148, 127

Protanopia
157, 149, 127

Deuteranopia
171, 144, 128



Tritanopia
163, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

159, 148, 127

Protanomaly

158, 149, 127

Deuteranomaly

167, 145, 128

Tritanomaly

162, 145, 145

Monochromacy



Original Color

159, 148, 127

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

153, 149, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 148, 127 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, 148, 127) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 148, 127)  
}
```

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, 148, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 148, 127) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 148, 127 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, 148, 127) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 148, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 148, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 148, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 148, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 148,  
127) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 148, 127 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 148, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
148, 127) }
```

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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