

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 151, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 151, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 151, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F9785
RGB	159, 151, 133
RGB Percent	62%, 59%, 52%
CMY	0.3765, 0.4078, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.16, 0.38
HSL	42°, 12%, 57%
HSV	42°, 16%, 62%
XYZ	29.5983, 31.1976, 26.6520
YIQ	151.3400, 10.5460, -3.9020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

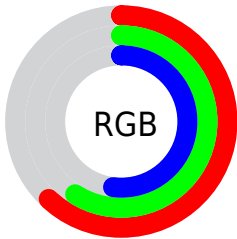
Format	Color
RYB	145, 159, 133
Decimal	10459013
CIELab	62.67, -0.21, 10.54
CIELCh	63, 10.539, 91.121
Yxy	31.1976, 0.3385, 0.3568
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288649093 (0xFF9F9785)
YUV	151.3400, -9.0416, 6.7178
Hunter-Lab	55.8548, -3.1560, 10.8072

Details

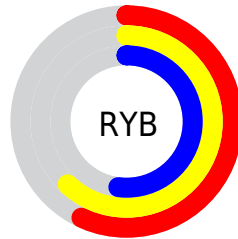
The RGB color **159, 151, 133** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **133, 141, 159**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 205, 186**, and **107, 100, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 146, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 156, 149**.

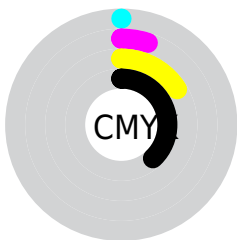
Distribution



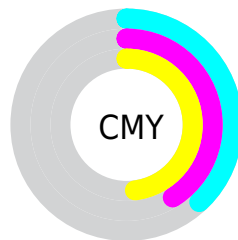
- Red (62%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 151, 133 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, 151, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 151, 133

255, 255, 255

 214, 205, 186


 242, 233, 214


 255, 255, 242

 159, 151, 133

 133, 125, 108

 107, 100, 83

 83, 76, 60

 60, 54, 39

 38, 32, 18

 14, 9, 0

 0, 0, 0

 159, 151, 133

 159, 146, 117

 159, 151, 133


 159, 156, 149

 159, 141, 101


 159, 161, 165

 159, 136, 85


 159, 166, 181

 159, 131, 69


 159, 171, 197

 159, 127, 54

 159, 175, 213

 159, 122, 38

 159, 180, 228

 159, 117, 22

 159, 185, 244

 159, 112, 6

 159, 190, 255

 159, 110, 0

 159, 195, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 148, 136



159, 151, 133



148, 154, 135

Triad

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



159, 151, 133



128, 157, 161



164, 146, 161

Complementary

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



159, 151, 133



133, 141, 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.



154, 149, 168



159, 151, 133



132, 155, 168

Square

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



159, 151, 133



130, 157, 152



142, 152, 170



171, 145, 152

Rectangle

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



159, 151, 133



141, 156, 140



142, 152, 170



161, 147, 163

Sweetspot

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



159, 151, 133



207, 203, 196



159, 133, 141



105, 103, 98



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



159, 151, 133



207, 194, 165



154, 159, 133



79, 77, 71



143, 99, 0



15, 11, 0

Inverse Universe

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



133, 141, 159



165, 178, 207



138, 133, 159



71, 74, 79



0, 44, 143



0, 5, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 151, 133 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

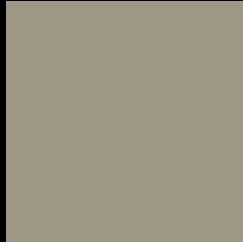
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 151, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

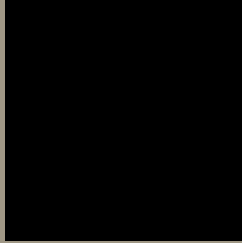
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

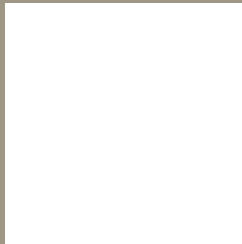
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 159, 151, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 151, 133.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 151, 133.

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, 151, 133

Protanopia
159, 151, 133

Deuteranopia
173, 146, 134



Tritanopia
162, 147, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color

159, 151, 133

Protanomaly

159, 151, 133

Deuteranomaly

168, 148, 134

Tritanomaly

161, 148, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color

159, 151, 133

Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly

154, 151, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 151, 133 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, 151, 133) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 151, 133)  
}
```

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, 151, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 151, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 151, 133 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, 151, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 151, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 151, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 151, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 151, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 151,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 151, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 151, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
151, 133) }
```

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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