

# Converting Colors

RGB(159, 155, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(159, 155, 157) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(159, 155, 157)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F9B9D
RGB	159, 155, 157
RGB Percent	62%, 61%, 62%
CMY	0.3765, 0.3922, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.01, 0.38
HSL	330°, 2%, 62%
HSV	330°, 3%, 62%
XYZ	32.1052, 33.2479, 36.6237
YIQ	156.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

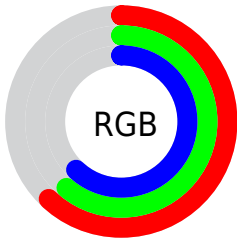
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	159, 155, 157
Decimal	10460061
CIELab	64.36, 1.83, -0.54
CIElCh	64, 1.909, 343.672
Yxy	33.2479, 0.3148, 0.3260
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288650141 (0xFF9F9B9D)
YUV	156.4240, 0.2840, 2.2592
Hunter-Lab	57.6610, -1.5193, 2.7044

# Details

The RGB color **159, 155, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **155, 159, 157**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 209, 212**, and **108, 104, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 139, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 171, 165**.

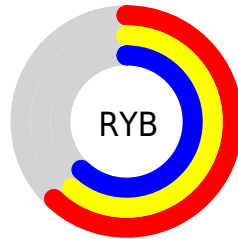
# Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (61%)

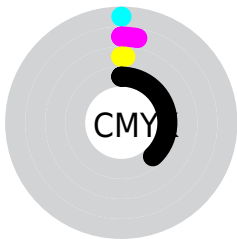
Blue (62%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (62%)

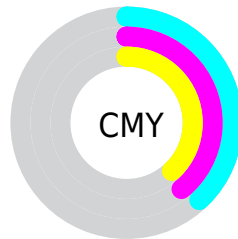


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 155, 157 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, 155, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 159, 155, 157

255, 255, 255

■ 214, 209, 212

■ 242, 238, 240

■ 159, 155, 157

■ 133, 129, 131

■ 108, 104, 106

■ 83, 80, 82

■ 60, 57, 59

■ 39, 36, 37

■ 18, 14, 16

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 159, 155, 157


■ 159, 139, 149

■ 159, 155, 157

■ 159, 171, 165

 159, 123, 141

 159, 187, 173

 159, 107, 133


 159, 203, 181

 159, 91, 125

 159, 219, 189

 159, 75, 117

 159, 235, 197

 159, 60, 109

 159, 250, 205

 159, 44, 101

 159, 255, 213

 159, 28, 93

 159, 255, 221

 159, 12, 85

 159, 255, 229

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



157, 155, 158



159, 155, 157



160, 155, 155

# Triad

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



159, 155, 157



157, 156, 153



152, 157, 158

# Complementary

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



159, 155, 157



155, 159, 157

# 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.



152, 157, 157



159, 155, 157



155, 157, 154

# Square

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



159, 155, 157



159, 156, 153



153, 157, 155



153, 156, 159

# Rectangle

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



159, 155, 157



160, 155, 154



153, 157, 155



152, 157, 158



# Sweetspot

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



159, 155, 157



207, 204, 206



157, 155, 159



105, 104, 104



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105



# Same Dimension

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



159, 155, 157



207, 200, 203



159, 155, 155



79, 76, 77



143, 0, 71



15, 0, 8



# Inverse Universe

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



159, 155, 157



207, 200, 203



155, 159, 159



79, 76, 77



143, 0, 71



15, 0, 8



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 155, 157 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

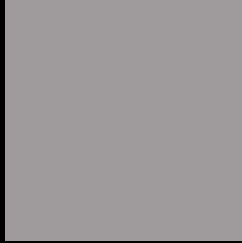
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 155, 157 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

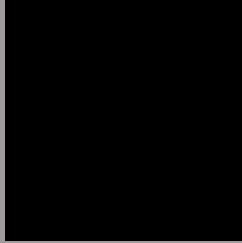
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

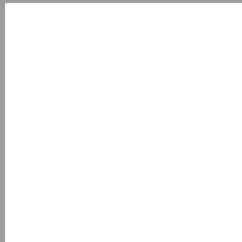
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 159, 155, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 155, 157.

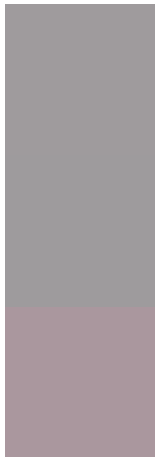


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 155, 157.

# 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](#), [155](#), [157](#)

**Protanopia**  
[158](#), [155](#), [157](#)

**Deuteranopia**  
[170](#), [151](#), [158](#)



**Tritanopia**  
160, 154, 166

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

159, 155, 157

## Protanomaly

158, 155, 157

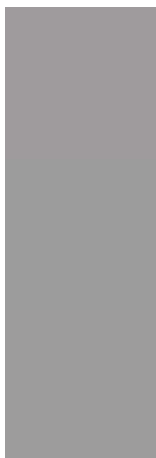
## Deuteranomaly

166, 152, 158

## Tritanomaly

160, 154, 163

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

159, 155, 157

## Achromatopsia

156, 156, 156

## Achromatomaly

157, 156, 156

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 155, 157 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, 155, 157) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 155, 157)  
}
```

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, 155, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 155, 157) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 155, 157 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, 155, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 155, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 155, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 155, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 155, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 155,  
157) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 155, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 155, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
155, 157) }
```

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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