

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 156, 109)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 156, 109) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 156, 109)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F9C6D
RGB	159, 156, 109
RGB Percent	62%, 61%, 43%
CMY	0.3765, 0.3882, 0.5725
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.31, 0.38
HSL	56°, 21%, 53%
HSV	56°, 31%, 62%
XYZ	28.9469, 32.2520, 19.1676
YIQ	151.5390, 16.8750, -13.9810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

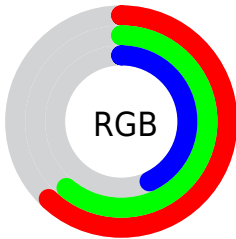
Format	Color
RYB	112, 159, 109
Decimal	10460269
CIELab	63.55, -6.49, 25.07
CIELCh	64, 25.893, 104.514
Yxy	32.2520, 0.3602, 0.4013
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288650349 (0xFF9F9C6D)
YUV	151.5390, -20.9717, 6.5433
Hunter-Lab	56.7908, -8.4007, 19.7425

Details

The RGB color **159, 156, 109** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **109, 112, 159**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 210, 161**, and **107, 105, 61** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 155, 93**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 157, 125**.

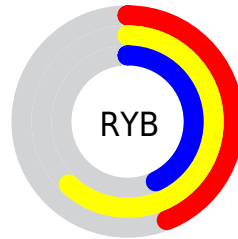
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (61%)

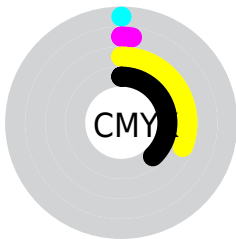
Blue (43%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (43%)

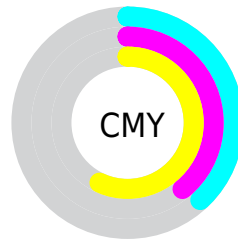


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 156, 109 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, 156, 109 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 159, 156, 109

255, 255, 255

■ 214, 210, 161

■ 243, 239, 188

■ 255, 255, 216

■ 255, 255, 244

■ 159, 156, 109

■ 159, 155, 93

■ 159, 156, 109

■ 132, 130, 84

■ 107, 105, 61

■ 82, 81, 38

■ 58, 58, 16

■ 37, 36, 0

■ 3, 16, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 159, 156, 109

■ 159, 157, 125

 159, 154, 77


 159, 158, 141

 159, 153, 61


 159, 159, 157

 159, 152, 45

 159, 160, 173


 159, 151, 29

 159, 161, 189

 159, 150, 14

 159, 162, 204

 159, 149, 0

 159, 163, 220

 159, 164, 236

 159, 165, 252

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 148, 110



159, 156, 109



133, 162, 120

Triad

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



159, 156, 109



85, 165, 185



192, 138, 167

Complementary

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



159, 156, 109



109, 112, 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.



171, 144, 187



159, 156, 109



108, 160, 198

Square

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



159, 156, 109



86, 167, 165



141, 152, 198



200, 137, 143

Rectangle

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



159, 156, 109



115, 165, 133



141, 152, 198



186, 140, 174

Sweetspot

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



159, 156, 109



207, 205, 188



159, 109, 112



105, 104, 93



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



159, 156, 109



207, 202, 128



137, 159, 109



79, 79, 71



143, 134, 0



15, 14, 0

Inverse Universe

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



109, 112, 159



128, 133, 207



131, 109, 159



71, 72, 79



0, 9, 143



0, 1, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 156, 109 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

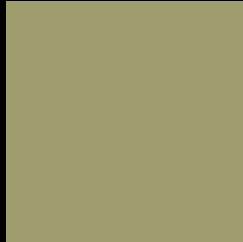
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 109 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

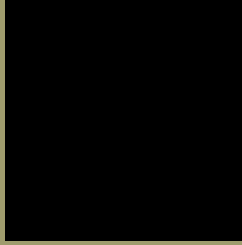
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 109 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 156, 109.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 156, 109.

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, 156, 109

Protanopia
166, 154, 108

Deuteranopia
183, 147, 111



Tritanopia
165, 149, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color

159, 156, 109

Protanomaly

163, 155, 108

Deuteranomaly

174, 150, 110

Tritanomaly

163, 152, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color

159, 156, 109

Achromatopsia

152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly

155, 153, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 156, 109 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, 156, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 156, 109)  
}
```

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, 156, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 156, 109) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 156, 109 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

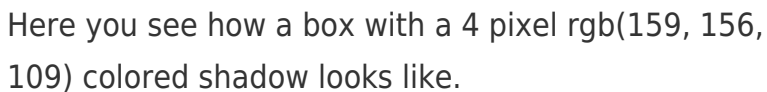
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(159, 156, 109) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 156, 109) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 156, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 156, 109); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 156, 109); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 156, 109) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 156, 109 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 156, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
156, 109) }
```

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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