

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 158, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 158, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 158, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F9E94
RGB	159, 158, 148
RGB Percent	62%, 62%, 58%
CMY	0.3765, 0.3804, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.07, 0.38
HSL	55°, 5%, 60%
HSV	55°, 7%, 62%
XYZ	31.8702, 33.9628, 32.8927
YIQ	157.1590, 3.8060, -2.8980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

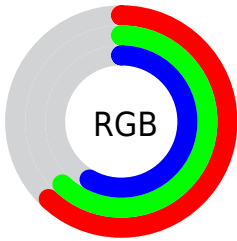
Format	Color
RYB	149, 159, 148
Decimal	10460820
CIELab	64.93, -1.48, 5.34
CIELCh	65, 5.545, 105.529
Yxy	33.9628, 0.3228, 0.3440
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288650900 (0xFF9F9E94)
YUV	157.1590, -4.5154, 1.6146
Hunter-Lab	58.2776, -4.3696, 7.3302

Details

The RGB color **159, 158, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 149, 159**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 213, 202**, and **108, 107, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 157, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 159, 164**.

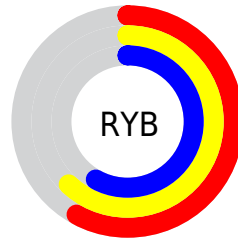
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (62%)

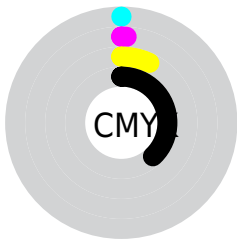
Blue (58%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (58%)

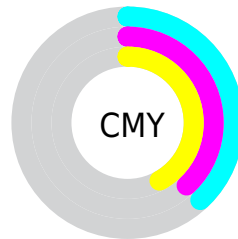


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 158, 148 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, 158, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 158, 148

255, 255, 255


 214, 213, 202


 242, 241, 230

 159, 158, 148

 133, 132, 122

 108, 107, 97

 83, 83, 74

 60, 60, 51

 38, 38, 30

 18, 17, 5


 0, 0, 0

 159, 158, 148

 159, 157, 132

 159, 158, 148


 159, 159, 164

 159, 155, 116

 159, 161, 180

 159, 154, 100


 159, 162, 196

 159, 152, 84


 159, 164, 212

 159, 151, 69


 159, 165, 228

 159, 149, 53

 159, 167, 243

 159, 148, 37

 159, 168, 255

 159, 146, 21

 159, 170, 255

 159, 145, 5

 159, 171, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 156, 148



159, 158, 148



153, 159, 150

Triad

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



159, 158, 148



146, 160, 164



166, 154, 160

Complementary

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



159, 158, 148



148, 149, 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.



162, 156, 165



159, 158, 148



150, 159, 167

Square

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



159, 158, 148



146, 161, 160



156, 157, 167



169, 154, 155

Rectangle

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



159, 158, 148



150, 160, 153



156, 157, 167



165, 155, 162

Sweetspot

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



159, 158, 148



207, 206, 202



159, 148, 149



105, 104, 102



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



159, 158, 148



207, 205, 190



155, 159, 148



79, 78, 71



143, 130, 0



15, 14, 0

Inverse Universe

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



148, 149, 159



190, 192, 207



152, 148, 159



71, 72, 79



0, 13, 143



0, 1, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 158, 148 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, 158, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

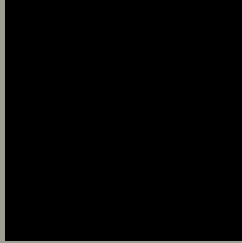
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

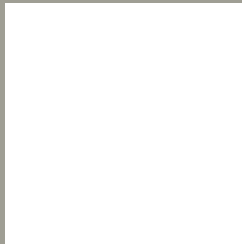
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 159, 158, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 158, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 158, 148.

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, 158, 148

Protanopia
163, 157, 147

Deuteranopia
176, 152, 149



Tritanopia
162, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

159, 158, 148

Protanomaly

162, 157, 147

Deuteranomaly

170, 154, 149

Tritanomaly

161, 156, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color

159, 158, 148

Achromatopsia

157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly

158, 157, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 158, 148 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, 158, 148) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 158, 148)  
}
```

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, 158, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 158, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 158, 148 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, 158, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 158, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 158, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 158, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 158, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 158,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 158, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 158, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
158, 148) }
```

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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