

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 169, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 169, 137) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 169, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9FA989
RGB	159, 169, 137
RGB Percent	62%, 66%, 54%
CMY	0.3765, 0.3373, 0.4627
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.19, 0.34
HSL	79°, 16%, 60%
HSV	79°, 19%, 66%
XYZ	33.0014, 37.5530, 29.1760
YIQ	162.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

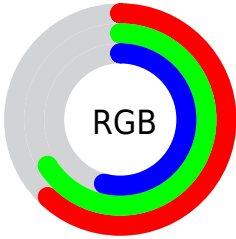
Format	Color
RYB	137, 169, 147
Decimal	10463625
CIELab	67.69, -9.31, 15.35
CIELCh	68, 17.953, 121.219
Yxy	37.5530, 0.3309, 0.3765
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288653705 (0xFF9FA989)
YUV	162.3620, -12.5035, -2.9485
Hunter-Lab	61.2805, -11.1133, 14.6680

Details

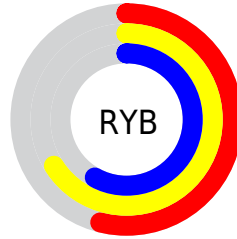
The RGB color **159, 169, 137** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **147, 137, 169**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 224, 190**, and **107, 117, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 169, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 169, 154**.

Distribution



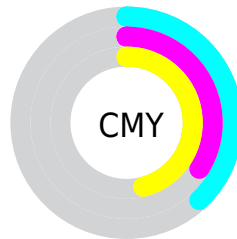
- Red (62%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 169, 137 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, 169, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 169, 137

255, 255, 255

 214, 224, 190

 242, 253, 218

 255, 255, 247

 159, 169, 137

 133, 143, 112

 107, 117, 87

 83, 92, 64

 60, 69, 41

 37, 47, 21

 17, 26, 0

 0, 0, 0

 159, 169, 137


 154, 169, 120

 159, 169, 137

 164, 169, 154


 148, 169, 103

 170, 169, 171

 143, 169, 86

 175, 169, 188


 138, 169, 69

 180, 169, 205

 133, 169, 53

 185, 169, 221


 127, 169, 36

 191, 169, 238


 122, 169, 19

 196, 169, 255

 117, 169, 2

 201, 169, 255

 116, 169, 0

 207, 169, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 164, 133



159, 169, 137



141, 173, 149

Triad

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



159, 169, 137



129, 171, 193



197, 154, 165

Complementary

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



159, 169, 137



147, 137, 169

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.



187, 156, 181



159, 169, 137



147, 166, 197

Square

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



159, 169, 137



121, 174, 181



169, 161, 193



198, 155, 149

Rectangle

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



159, 169, 137



130, 174, 159



169, 161, 193



195, 154, 170

Sweetspot

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



159, 169, 137



215, 219, 206



169, 147, 137



107, 110, 102



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



159, 169, 137



204, 219, 169



143, 169, 137



82, 84, 76



102, 148, 0



14, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



147, 137, 169



185, 169, 219



163, 137, 169



78, 76, 84



46, 0, 148



6, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 169, 137 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

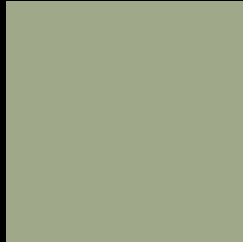
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 169, 137 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

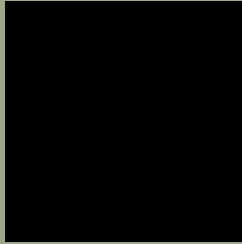
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 169, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 169, 137.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 169, 137.

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





Tritanopia
165, 164, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color
159, 169, 137

Protanomaly
169, 166, 136

Deuteranomaly
179, 162, 138

Tritanomaly
163, 166, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color
159, 169, 137

Achromatopsia
162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly
161, 165, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 169, 137 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, 169, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 169, 137)  
}
```

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, 169, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 169, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 169, 137 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, 169, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 169, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 169, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 169, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 169, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 169,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 169, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 169, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
169, 137) }
```

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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