

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 177, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 177, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 177, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9FB1A4
RGB	159, 177, 164
RGB Percent	62%, 69%, 64%
CMY	0.3765, 0.3059, 0.3569
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.07, 0.31
HSL	137°, 10%, 66%
HSV	137°, 10%, 69%
XYZ	36.7211, 41.4955, 41.1960
YIQ	170.1360, -6.5550, -7.8590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

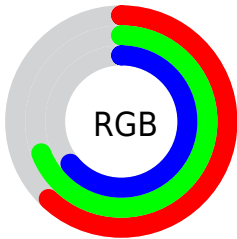
Format	Color
RYB	159, 173, 177
Decimal	10465700
CIELab	70.52, -8.78, 4.52
CIELCh	71, 9.872, 152.738
Yxy	41.4955, 0.3075, 0.3475
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288655780 (0xFF9FB1A4)
YUV	170.1360, -3.0250, -9.7663
Hunter-Lab	64.4170, -10.9755, 7.1748

Details

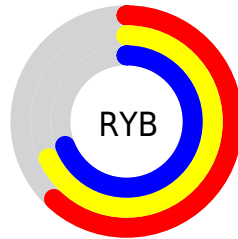
The RGB color **159, 177, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **177, 159, 172**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 233, 219**, and **108, 124, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 177, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 177, 177**.

Distribution



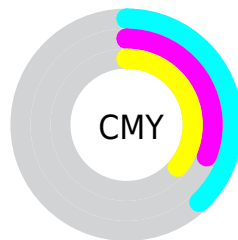
- Red (62%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 177, 164 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, 177, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 177, 164

255, 255, 255

 214, 233, 219


 242, 255, 247

 159, 177, 164

 133, 150, 138

 108, 124, 112

 83, 100, 88

 60, 76, 65

 38, 53, 43

 18, 32, 22

 0, 4, 0

 0, 0, 0

 159, 177, 164

 159, 177, 164

■ 141, 177, 151

■ 177, 177, 177

■ 124, 177, 138

■ 194, 177, 190

■ 106, 177, 126

■ 212, 177, 202

■ 88, 177, 113

■ 230, 177, 215

■ 71, 177, 100

■ 248, 177, 228

■ 53, 177, 87

■ 255, 177, 241

■ 35, 177, 75

■ 255, 177, 253

■ 17, 177, 62

■ 255, 177, 255

■ 0, 177, 49

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 175, 157



159, 177, 164



152, 178, 173

Triad

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



159, 177, 164



164, 173, 190



192, 167, 163

Complementary

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



159, 177, 164



177, 159, 172

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.



191, 166, 172



159, 177, 164



175, 170, 188

Square

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



159, 177, 164



155, 176, 188



185, 168, 181



187, 169, 157

Rectangle

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



159, 177, 164



150, 178, 179



185, 168, 181



192, 167, 166

Sweetspot

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



159, 177, 164



223, 230, 225



172, 177, 159



110, 115, 111



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



159, 177, 164



202, 230, 210



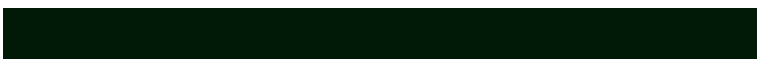
159, 177, 173



80, 89, 83



0, 153, 43



0, 26, 7

Inverse Universe

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



177, 159, 172



230, 202, 222



177, 159, 163



89, 80, 87



153, 0, 110



26, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 177, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

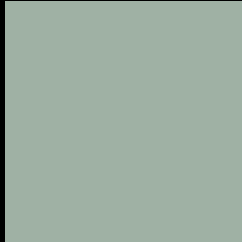
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 177, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

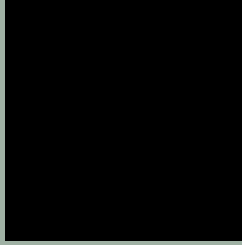
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 177, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 177, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 177, 164.

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, 177, 164

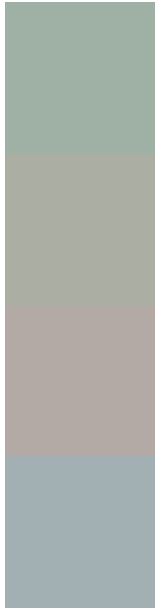
Protanopia
178, 172, 161

Deuteranopia
191, 166, 166



Tritanopia
163, 174, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color
159, 177, 164

Protanomaly
171, 174, 162

Deuteranomaly
179, 170, 165

Tritanomaly
162, 175, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color
159, 177, 164

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
166, 173, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 177, 164 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, 177, 164) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 177, 164)  
}
```

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, 177, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 177, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 177, 164 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, 177, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 177, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 177, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 177, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 177, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 177,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 177, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 177, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
177, 164) }
```

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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