

Converting Colors

RGB(171, 159, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(171, 159, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(171, 159, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| Hex | AB9F9D |
| RGB | 171, 159, 157 |
| RGB Percent | 67%, 62%, 62% |
| CMY | 0.3294, 0.3765, 0.3843 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.07, 0.08, 0.33 |
| HSL | 9°, 8%, 64% |
| HSV | 9°, 8%, 67% |
| XYZ | 35.2785, 35.8885, 36.9661 |
| YIQ | 162.3600, 7.7940, 1.9220 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

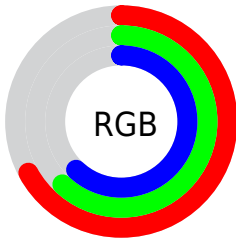
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| RYB | 171, 159, 157 |
| Decimal | 11247517 |
| CIELab | 66.43, 4.01, 2.61 |
| CIElCh | 66, 4.781, 33.029 |
| Yxy | 35.8885, 0.3263, 0.3319 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4289437597 (0xFFAB9F9D) |
| YUV | 162.3600, -2.6425, 7.5773 |
| Hunter-Lab | 59.9070, 0.2792, 5.3496 |

Details

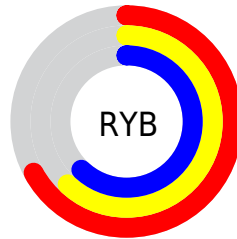
The RGB color **171, 159, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **157, 169, 171**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 214, 212**, and **119, 108, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **171, 144, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 174, 174**.

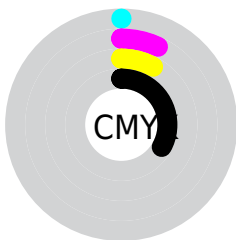
Distribution



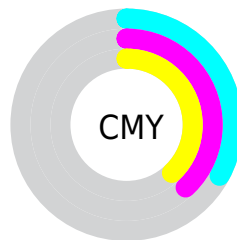
- Red (67%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (33%)




- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 171, 159, 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 171, 159, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 171, 159, 157

255, 255, 255

 226, 214, 212

 255, 242, 240

 171, 159, 157

 144, 133, 131

 119, 108, 106

 94, 83, 82


 70, 60, 59


 48, 39, 37


 27, 18, 16


 0, 0, 0


 171, 159, 157


 171, 144, 140


 171, 159, 157


 171, 174, 174


 171, 130, 123

 171, 188, 191


 171, 115, 106


 171, 203, 208


 171, 100, 89

 171, 218, 225


 171, 86, 72


 171, 232, 242

 171, 71, 54

 171, 247, 255

 171, 56, 37

 171, 255, 255

 171, 42, 20

 171, 27, 3

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 159, 161



171, 159, 157



169, 160, 154

Triad

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



171, 159, 157



155, 164, 157



158, 162, 170

Complementary

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



171, 159, 157



157, 169, 171

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.



153, 163, 169



171, 159, 157



152, 164, 162

Square

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



171, 159, 157



160, 163, 154



151, 164, 166



163, 160, 169

Rectangle

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



171, 159, 157



166, 161, 153



151, 164, 166



156, 162, 170

Sweetspot

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



171, 159, 157



222, 218, 217



171, 157, 169



112, 110, 110



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



171, 159, 157



222, 203, 200



171, 166, 157



87, 79, 78



150, 21, 0



23, 3, 0

Inverse Universe

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



157, 169, 171



200, 219, 222



157, 162, 171



78, 85, 87



0, 129, 150



0, 20, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 171, 159, 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 171, 159, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

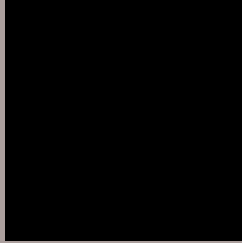
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 171, 159, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 171, 159, 157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 171, 159, 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
171, 159, 157

Protanopia
165, 161, 158

Deuteranopia
179, 156, 158



Tritanopia
173, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

171, 159, 157

Protanomaly

167, 160, 158

Deuteranomaly

176, 157, 158

Tritanomaly

172, 158, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color

171, 159, 157

Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly

165, 161, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 171, 159, 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(171, 159, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 159, 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(171, 159, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 159, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 171, 159, 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(171, 159, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 159, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 159, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 159, 157); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 159, 157); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 159, 157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 171, 159, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 159, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
159, 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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