

Converting Colors

RGB(154, 158, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(154, 158, 156) contains.

RGB(154, 158, 156)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(154, 158, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9A9E9C
RGB	154, 158, 156
RGB Percent	60%, 62%, 61%
CMY	0.3961, 0.3804, 0.3882
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.01, 0.38
HSL	150°, 2%, 61%
HSV	150°, 3%, 62%
XYZ	31.5540, 33.7240, 36.2988
YIQ	156.5760, -1.7420, -1.4700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

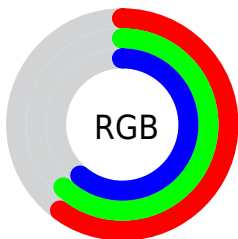
Format	Color
RYB	154, 157, 158
Decimal	10133148
CIELab	64.74, -1.82, 0.53
CIELCh	65, 1.895, 163.629
Yxy	33.7240, 0.3106, 0.3320
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288323228 (0xFF9A9E9C)
YUV	156.5760, -0.2840, -2.2592
Hunter-Lab	58.0724, -4.6375, 3.5908

Details

The RGB color **154, 158, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **158, 154, 156**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 213, 210**, and **103, 107, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 158, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 158, 164**.

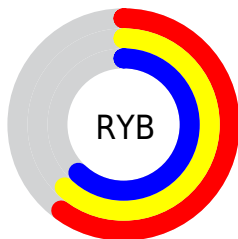
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (62%)

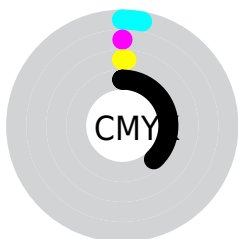
Blue (61%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (62%)

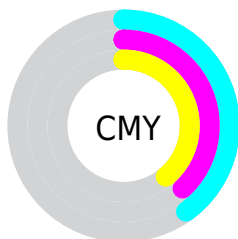


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (40%)


Magenta (38%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 154, 158, 156 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 154, 158, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 154, 158, 156

255, 255, 255

 208, 213, 210

 237, 241, 239

 154, 158, 156

 128, 132, 130

 103, 107, 105


 79, 83, 81

 56, 60, 58


 35, 38, 36

 13, 17, 15

 0, 0, 0

 154, 158, 156

 138, 158, 148

 154, 158, 156

 170, 158, 164

■ 122, 158, 140

■ 186, 158, 172

■ 107, 158, 132

■ 201, 158, 180

■ 91, 158, 124

■ 217, 158, 188

■ 75, 158, 117

■ 233, 158, 195

■ 59, 158, 109

■ 249, 158, 203

■ 43, 158, 101

■ 255, 158, 211

■ 28, 158, 93

■ 255, 158, 219

■ 12, 158, 85

■ 255, 158, 227

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 158, 155



154, 158, 156



153, 158, 158

Triad

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



154, 158, 156



156, 157, 160



161, 156, 155

Complementary

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



154, 158, 156



158, 154, 156

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.



161, 156, 156



154, 158, 156



158, 156, 159

Square

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



154, 158, 156



154, 157, 160



160, 156, 158



159, 157, 154

Rectangle

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



154, 158, 156



153, 158, 159



160, 156, 158



161, 156, 155

Sweetspot

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



154, 158, 156



204, 207, 206



156, 158, 154



104, 105, 104



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



154, 158, 156



200, 207, 203



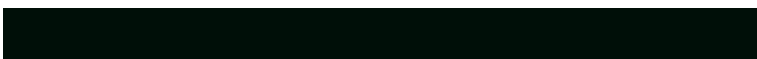
154, 158, 158



76, 79, 77



0, 143, 71



0, 15, 8

Inverse Universe

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



158, 154, 156



207, 200, 203



158, 154, 154



79, 76, 77



143, 0, 71



15, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 158, 156 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 154, 158, 156 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

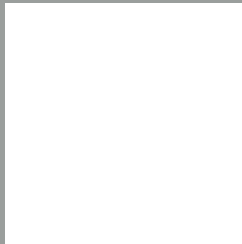
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 154, 158, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 158, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 158, 156.

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


154, 158, 156

Protanopia

160, 156, 155

Deuteranopia

172, 152, 157



Tritanopia
156, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

154, 158, 156

Protanomaly

158, 157, 155

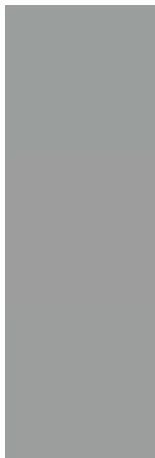
Deuteranomaly

165, 154, 157

Tritanomaly

155, 157, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color

154, 158, 156

Achromatopsia

157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly

156, 157, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 158, 156 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(154, 158, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 158, 156)  
}
```

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(154, 158, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 158, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 154, 158, 156 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(154, 158, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 158, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 158, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 158, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 158, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 158,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 154, 158, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 158, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
158, 156) }
```

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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