

# Converting Colors

RGB(158, 100, 114)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(158, 100, 114) contains.

<b>RGB(158, 100, 114)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**RGB(158, 100, 114)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9E6472
RGB	158, 100, 114
RGB Percent	62%, 39%, 45%
CMY	0.3804, 0.6078, 0.5529
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.28, 0.38
HSL	346°, 23%, 51%
HSV	346°, 37%, 62%
XYZ	21.6950, 17.5983, 18.1730
YIQ	118.9380, 30.0740, 16.6500

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

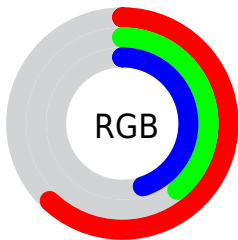
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	158, 100, 114
Decimal	10380402
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	49.01, 25.37, 1.96
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	49, 25.450, 4.421
Yxy	17.5983, 0.3775, 0.3062
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288570482 (0xFF9E6472)
YUV	118.9380, -2.4344, 34.2574
Hunter-Lab	41.9504, 18.8996, 3.6808

# Details

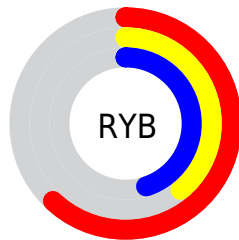
The RGB color **158, 100, 114** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **100, 158, 144**, and the grayscale version is **119, 119, 119**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 152, 166**, and **105, 52, 66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 84, 102**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 116, 126**.

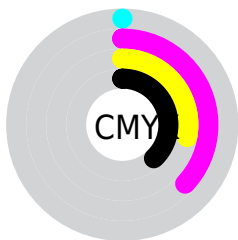
# Distribution



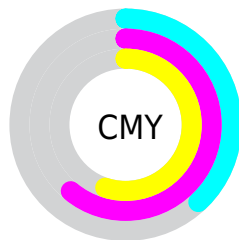
- Red (62%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 100, 114 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 158, 100, 114 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 158, 100, 114

255, 255, 255


 214, 152, 166

 243, 179, 193

 255, 206, 221

 255, 235, 249

 158, 100, 114

 131, 76, 90

 105, 52, 66


 79, 29, 44

 55, 6, 24

 35, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0


 158, 100, 114

 158, 84, 102

 158, 68, 90

 158, 100, 114

 158, 116, 126

 158, 132, 138

158, 53, 78

158, 147, 150

158, 37, 66

158, 163, 162

158, 21, 54

158, 179, 174

158, 5, 42

158, 195, 186

158, 0, 38

158, 211, 198

158, 226, 210

158, 242, 222

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



146, 103, 135



158, 100, 114



157, 102, 93

# Triad

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



158, 100, 114



105, 122, 80



59, 124, 155

# Complementary

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



158, 100, 114



100, 158, 144

# 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.



40, 127, 140



158, 100, 114



79, 127, 97

# Square

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



158, 100, 114



128, 116, 73



54, 128, 119



92, 117, 159

# Rectangle

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



158, 100, 114



151, 106, 82



54, 128, 119



49, 125, 151



# Sweetspot

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



158, 100, 114



207, 184, 189



144, 100, 158



105, 91, 94



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105



# Same Dimension

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



158, 100, 114



207, 116, 138



158, 115, 100



79, 71, 73



143, 0, 34



15, 0, 4



# Inverse Universe

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



158, 100, 114



207, 116, 138



100, 144, 158



79, 71, 73



143, 0, 34

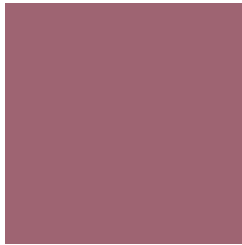


15, 0, 4



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 100, 114 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

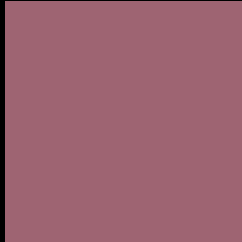
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 100, 114 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 × Fail

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



## RGB 158, 100, 114 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 100, 114.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 100, 114.

# 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**  
158, 100, 114

**Protanopia**  
117, 116, 123

**Deuteranopia**  
130, 113, 112



**Tritanopia**  
157, 101, 109

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

158, 100, 114

**Protanomaly**

132, 110, 120

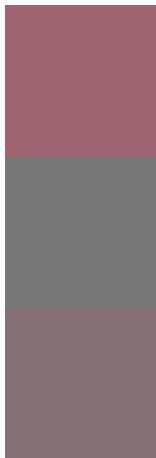
**Deuteranomaly**

140, 108, 113

**Tritanomaly**

157, 101, 111

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

158, 100, 114

**Achromatopsia**

119, 119, 119

**Achromatomaly**

133, 112, 117

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 100, 114 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(158, 100, 114) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 100, 114)  
}
```

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(158, 100, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 100, 114) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 100, 114 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(158, 100, 114) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 100, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 100, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 100, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 100, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 100,  
114) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 100, 114 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 100, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
100, 114) }
```

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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