

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 117, 104)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 117, 104) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 117, 104)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E7568
RGB	158, 117, 104
RGB Percent	62%, 46%, 41%
CMY	0.3804, 0.5412, 0.5922
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.34, 0.38
HSL	14°, 22%, 51%
HSV	14°, 34%, 62%
XYZ	22.9605, 20.9912, 15.9382
YIQ	127.7770, 28.6090, 4.6490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

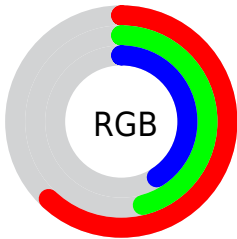
Format	Color
R_{YB}	158, 121, 104
Decimal	10384744
CIE _{Lab}	52.94, 14.25, 13.46
CIE _{LCh}	53, 19.597, 43.372
Yxy	20.9912, 0.3834, 0.3505
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288574824 (0xFF9E7568)
YUV	127.7770, -11.7221, 26.5056
Hunter-Lab	45.8161, 9.2763, 11.4458

Details

The RGB color **158, 117, 104** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **104, 145, 158**, and the grayscale version is **128, 128, 128**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 169, 155**, and **105, 69, 57** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 105, 88**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 129, 120**.

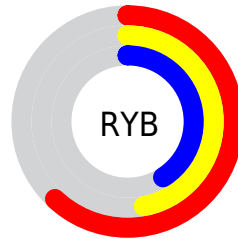
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (46%)

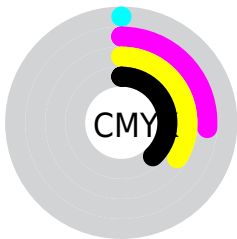
Blue (41%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (41%)

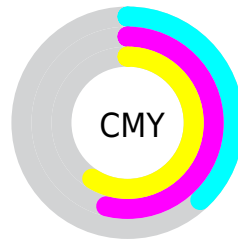


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 117, 104 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, 117, 104 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 117, 104

255, 255, 255


 214, 169, 155

 242, 197, 182


 255, 225, 210

 255, 253, 238

 158, 117, 104

 131, 92, 80

 105, 69, 57


 80, 46, 35

 56, 25, 14

 34, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 158, 117, 104

 158, 105, 88

 158, 93, 72

 158, 117, 104

 158, 129, 120

 158, 141, 136

■ 158, 81, 57

■ 158, 153, 151

■ 158, 69, 41

■ 158, 165, 167

■ 158, 57, 25

■ 158, 177, 183

■ 158, 45, 9

■ 158, 189, 199

■ 158, 38, 0

■ 158, 201, 215

■ 158, 213, 230

■ 158, 225, 246

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 114, 119



158, 117, 104



147, 122, 94

Triad

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



158, 117, 104



93, 135, 116



116, 125, 159

Complementary

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



158, 117, 104



104, 145, 158

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.



94, 131, 158



158, 117, 104



80, 136, 134

Square

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



158, 117, 104



112, 132, 102



79, 134, 149



138, 120, 151

Rectangle

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



158, 117, 104



137, 126, 93



79, 134, 149



108, 127, 160

Sweetspot

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



158, 117, 104



207, 191, 186



158, 104, 145



105, 95, 92



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



158, 117, 104



207, 142, 122



158, 144, 104



79, 73, 71



143, 34, 0



15, 4, 0

Inverse Universe

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



104, 145, 158



122, 186, 207



104, 118, 158



71, 77, 79



0, 108, 143



0, 12, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 117, 104 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

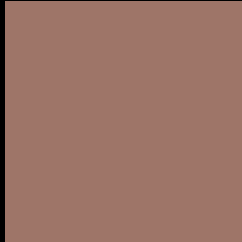
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 158, 117, 104 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

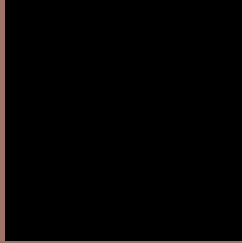
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 117, 104 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 117, 104.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 117, 104.

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, 117, 104

Protanopia

133, 126, 109

Deuteranopia

147, 122, 103



Tritanopia
160, 114, 123

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 117, 104

Protanomaly

142, 123, 107

Deuteranomaly

151, 120, 103

Tritanomaly

159, 115, 116

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 117, 104

Achromatopsia

128, 128, 128

Achromatomaly

139, 124, 119

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 117, 104 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, 117, 104) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 117, 104)  
}
```

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, 117, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 117, 104) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 117, 104 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, 117, 104) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 117, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 117, 104)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 117, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 117, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 117,  
104) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 117, 104 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 117, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
117, 104) }
```

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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