

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 118, 109)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 118, 109) contains.

RGB(158, 118, 109)	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(158, 118, 109)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E766D
RGB	158, 118, 109
RGB Percent	62%, 46%, 43%
CMY	0.3804, 0.5373, 0.5725
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.31, 0.38
HSL	11°, 20%, 52%
HSV	11°, 31%, 62%
XYZ	23.3393, 21.3301, 17.3550
YIQ	128.9340, 26.7290, 5.6810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

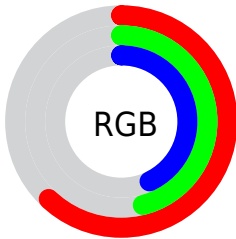
Format	Color
R_{YB}	158, 120, 109
Decimal	10385005
CIE _{Lab}	53.31, 14.36, 11.06
CIE _{LCh}	53, 18.123, 37.607
Yxy	21.3301, 0.3763, 0.3439
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288575085 (0xFF9E766D)
YUV	128.9340, -9.8275, 25.4909
Hunter-Lab	46.1845, 9.3819, 10.0494

Details

The RGB color **158, 118, 109** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **109, 149, 158**, and the grayscale version is **129, 129, 129**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 170, 160**, and **105, 69, 62** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 105, 93**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 131, 125**.

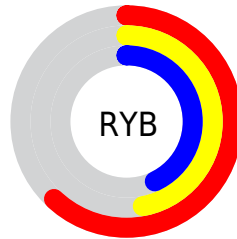
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (46%)

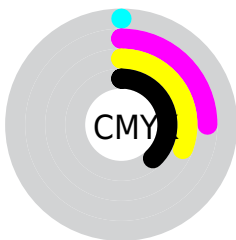
Blue (43%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (43%)

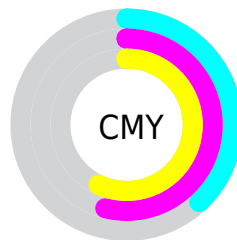


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (57%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 118, 109 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, 118, 109 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 118, 109

255, 255, 255

 214, 170, 160

 242, 198, 187


 255, 226, 215


 255, 254, 244

 158, 118, 109

 158, 105, 93

 158, 92, 77

 158, 118, 109

 131, 93, 85

 105, 69, 62

 80, 47, 40

 56, 26, 19

 35, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 158, 118, 109

 158, 131, 125

 158, 144, 141


 158, 79, 62

 158, 157, 156

 158, 66, 46

 158, 170, 172

 158, 54, 30

 158, 182, 188

 158, 41, 14

 158, 195, 204

 158, 29, 0

 158, 208, 220

 158, 221, 235

 158, 234, 251

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 116, 124



158, 118, 109



149, 122, 99

Triad

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



158, 118, 109



100, 135, 115



114, 127, 158

Complementary

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



158, 118, 109



109, 149, 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, 132, 156



158, 118, 109



87, 136, 131

Square

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



158, 118, 109



118, 132, 102



84, 135, 146



135, 122, 152

Rectangle

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



158, 118, 109



140, 126, 96



84, 135, 146



107, 129, 158

Sweetspot

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



158, 118, 109



207, 191, 188



158, 109, 149



105, 95, 93



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



158, 118, 109



207, 144, 130



158, 142, 109



79, 73, 71



143, 26, 0



15, 3, 0

Inverse Universe

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



109, 149, 158



130, 193, 207



109, 125, 158



71, 78, 79



0, 117, 143



0, 12, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 118, 109 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, 118, 109 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

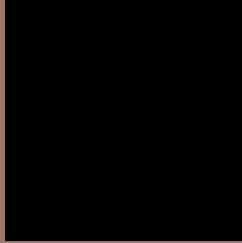
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 109 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 118, 109.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 118, 109.

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, 118, 109

Protanopia
133, 127, 114

Deuteranopia
147, 123, 108



Tritanopia
160, 116, 125

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 118, 109

Protanomaly

142, 124, 112

Deuteranomaly

151, 121, 108

Tritanomaly

159, 117, 119

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 118, 109

Achromatopsia

129, 129, 129

Achromatomaly

140, 125, 122

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 118, 109 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, 118, 109) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 118, 109)  
}
```

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, 118, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 118, 109) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 118, 109 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, 118, 109) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 118, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 118, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 118, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 118, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 118,  
109) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 118, 109 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 118, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
118, 109) }
```

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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