

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 120, 121)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 120, 121) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 120, 121)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E7879
RGB	158, 120, 121
RGB Percent	62%, 47%, 47%
CMY	0.3804, 0.5294, 0.5255
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.23, 0.38
HSL	358°, 16%, 55%
HSV	358°, 24%, 62%
XYZ	24.2682, 22.0825, 21.0724
YIQ	131.4760, 22.3270, 8.3670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

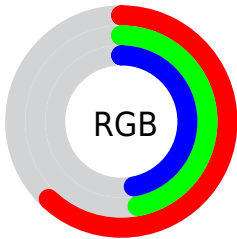
Format	Color
R_{YB}	158, 120, 121
Decimal	10385529
CIE _{Lab}	54.11, 14.98, 5.20
CIE _{LCh}	54, 15.862, 19.140
Yxy	22.0825, 0.3599, 0.3275
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288575609 (0xFF9E7879)
YUV	131.4760, -5.1647, 23.2615
Hunter-Lab	46.9920, 9.9471, 6.3073

Details

The RGB color **158, 120, 121** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **120, 158, 157**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 172, 173**, and **106, 71, 73** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 104, 106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 136, 136**.

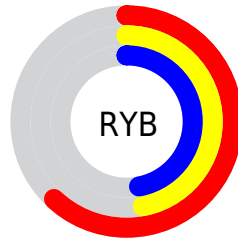
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (47%)

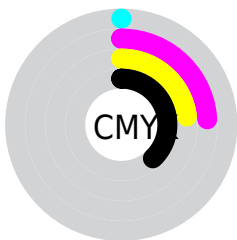
Blue (47%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (47%)

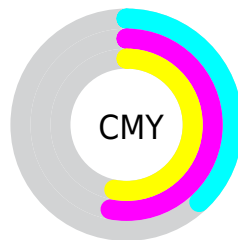


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 120, 121 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, 120, 121 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 120, 121

255, 255, 255

 213, 172, 173


 242, 200, 201

 255, 228, 229

 158, 120, 121

 131, 95, 96

 106, 71, 73

 81, 49, 50

 57, 27, 29

 37, 3, 3

 0, 0, 0

 158, 120, 121

 158, 104, 106

 158, 88, 90

 158, 120, 121


 158, 136, 136

 158, 152, 152

 158, 73, 75

 158, 167, 167

 158, 57, 59

 158, 183, 183

 158, 41, 44

 158, 199, 198

 158, 25, 29

 158, 215, 213

 158, 9, 13

 158, 231, 229

 158, 0, 4

 158, 246, 244

 158, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154, 120, 135



158, 120, 121



155, 123, 109

Triad

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



158, 120, 121



115, 135, 111



107, 132, 156

Complementary

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



158, 120, 121



120, 158, 157

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.



95, 136, 150



158, 120, 121



101, 137, 124

Square

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



158, 120, 121



131, 131, 103



93, 137, 138



125, 128, 155

Rectangle

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



158, 120, 121



149, 125, 104



93, 137, 138



102, 133, 155

Sweetspot

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



158, 120, 121



207, 192, 192



157, 120, 158



105, 96, 96



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



158, 120, 121



207, 147, 148



158, 138, 120



79, 71, 71



143, 0, 4



15, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



158, 120, 121



207, 147, 148



120, 140, 158



79, 71, 71



143, 0, 4



15, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 120, 121 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

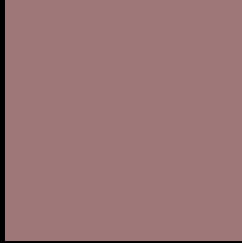
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 120, 121 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, 120, 121 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 120, 121.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 120, 121.

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, 120, 121

Protanopia

133, 129, 126

Deuteranopia

146, 125, 120



Tritanopia
159, 119, 128

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 120, 121

Protanomaly

142, 126, 124

Deuteranomaly

150, 123, 120

Tritanomaly

159, 119, 125

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 120, 121

Achromatopsia

131, 131, 131

Achromatomaly

141, 127, 127

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 120, 121 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, 120, 121) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 120, 121)  
}
```

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, 120, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 120, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 120, 121 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, 120, 121) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 120, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 120, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 120, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 120, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 120,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 120, 121 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 120, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
120, 121) }
```

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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