

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 122, 122)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 122, 122) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 122, 122)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E7A7A
RGB	158, 122, 122
RGB Percent	62%, 48%, 48%
CMY	0.3804, 0.5216, 0.5216
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.23, 0.38
HSL	0°, 16%, 55%
HSV	0°, 23%, 62%
XYZ	24.5729, 22.5933, 21.4782
YIQ	132.7640, 21.4560, 7.6320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

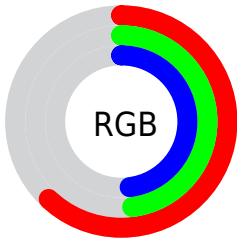
Format	Color
R_{YB}	158, 122, 122
Decimal	10386042
CIE _{Lab}	54.65, 13.99, 5.39
CIE _{LCh}	55, 14.996, 21.057
Yxy	22.5933, 0.3580, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288576122 (0xFF9E7A7A)
YUV	132.7640, -5.3067, 22.1320
Hunter-Lab	47.5324, 9.0978, 6.4817

Details

The RGB color **158, 122, 122** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **122, 158, 158**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 175, 174**, and **106, 73, 73** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 106, 106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 138, 138**.

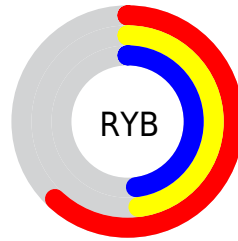
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (48%)

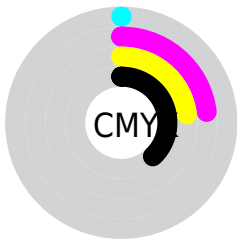
Blue (48%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (48%)

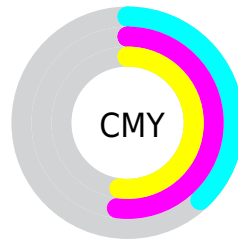


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 122, 122 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, 122, 122 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 122, 122

 158, 122, 122


255, 255, 255

 132, 97, 97

 213, 175, 174

 106, 73, 73

 242, 202, 202

 81, 50, 51

 255, 230, 230

 57, 29, 30

 37, 6, 4

 0, 0, 0

 158, 122, 122

 158, 122, 122

 158, 106, 106

 158, 138, 138


 158, 90, 90

 158, 154, 154

 158, 75, 75

 158, 169, 169

 158, 59, 59

 158, 185, 185

 158, 43, 43

 158, 201, 201

 158, 27, 27

 158, 217, 217

 158, 11, 11

 158, 233, 233

 158, 0, 0

 158, 248, 248

 158, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154, 122, 135



158, 122, 122



154, 125, 111

Triad

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



158, 122, 122



116, 136, 114



111, 133, 156

Complementary

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



158, 122, 122



122, 158, 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.



99, 136, 150



158, 122, 122



103, 138, 126

Square

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



158, 122, 122



131, 133, 106



96, 138, 140



128, 129, 155

Rectangle

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



158, 122, 122



148, 127, 107



96, 138, 140



106, 134, 155

Sweetspot

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



158, 122, 122



207, 192, 192



158, 122, 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, 122, 122



207, 151, 151



158, 140, 122



79, 71, 71



143, 0, 0



15, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



122, 158, 158



151, 207, 207



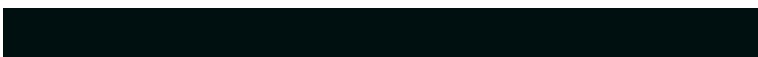
122, 140, 158



71, 79, 79



0, 143, 143



0, 15, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 122, 122 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

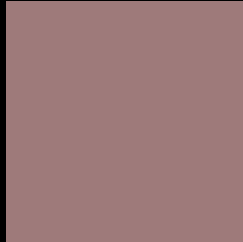
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 122, 122 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, 122, 122 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 122, 122.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 122, 122.

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, 122, 122

Protanopia
134, 130, 127

Deuteranopia
147, 126, 121



Tritanopia
159, 121, 130

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 122, 122

Protanomaly

143, 127, 125

Deuteranomaly

151, 125, 121

Tritanomaly

159, 121, 127

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 122, 122

Achromatopsia

133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly

142, 129, 129

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 122, 122 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, 122, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 122, 122)  
}
```

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, 122, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 122, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 122, 122 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, 122, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 122, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 122, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 122, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 122, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 122,  
122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 122, 122 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 122, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
122, 122) }
```

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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