

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 126, 130)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 126, 130) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 126, 130)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E7E82
RGB	158, 126, 130
RGB Percent	62%, 49%, 51%
CMY	0.3804, 0.5059, 0.4902
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.18, 0.38
HSL	352°, 14%, 56%
HSV	352°, 20%, 62%
XYZ	25.5907, 23.8025, 24.3647
YIQ	136.0240, 17.7880, 8.0280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

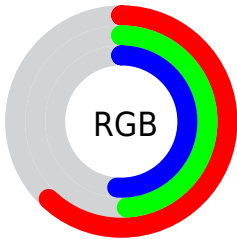
Format	Color
R_{YB}	158, 126, 130
Decimal	10387074
CIE _{Lab}	55.89, 12.99, 2.53
CIE _{LCh}	56, 13.237, 10.999
Yxy	23.8025, 0.3470, 0.3227
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288577154 (0xFF9E7E82)
YUV	136.0240, -2.9698, 19.2730
Hunter-Lab	48.7878, 8.2499, 4.5420

Details

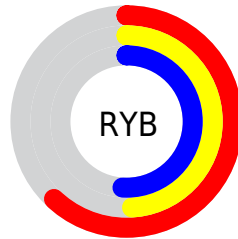
The RGB color **158, 126, 130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **126, 158, 154**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 179, 183**, and **106, 77, 81** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 110, 116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 142, 144**.

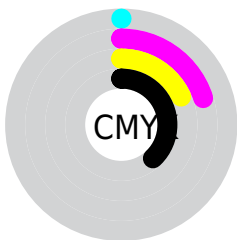
Distribution



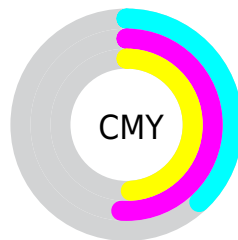
- Red (62%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 126, 130 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, 126, 130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 126, 130


255, 255, 255

 213, 179, 183


 242, 206, 210


 255, 235, 239

 158, 126, 130

 132, 101, 105

 106, 77, 81

 81, 54, 58

 58, 32, 36

 36, 11, 15

 0, 0, 0

 158, 126, 130

 158, 110, 116

 158, 94, 102

 158, 126, 130

 158, 142, 144

 158, 158, 158

■ 158, 79, 89

■ 158, 173, 171

■ 158, 63, 75

■ 158, 189, 185

■ 158, 47, 61

■ 158, 205, 199

■ 158, 31, 47

■ 158, 221, 213

■ 158, 15, 33

■ 158, 237, 227

■ 158, 0, 20

■ 158, 252, 241

■ 158, 255, 254

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 127, 142



158, 126, 130



157, 128, 119

Triad

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



158, 126, 130



126, 138, 116



113, 137, 155

Complementary

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



158, 126, 130



126, 158, 154

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.



105, 140, 149



158, 126, 130



113, 140, 126

Square

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



158, 126, 130



139, 134, 111



105, 141, 138



127, 133, 156

Rectangle

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



158, 126, 130



153, 130, 114



105, 141, 138



109, 138, 154

Sweetspot

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



158, 126, 130



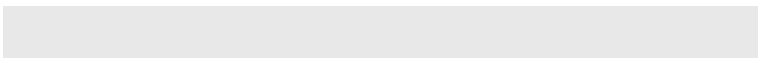
207, 194, 196



154, 126, 158



105, 97, 98



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



158, 126, 130



207, 157, 163



158, 138, 126



79, 71, 72



143, 0, 18



15, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



158, 126, 130



207, 157, 163



126, 146, 158



79, 71, 72



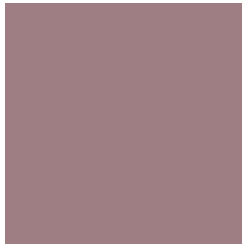
143, 0, 18



15, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 126, 130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

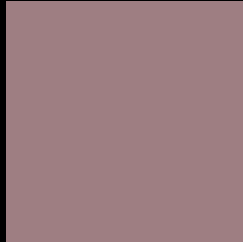
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 126, 130 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, 126, 130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 126, 130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 126, 130.

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, 126, 130

Protanopia
136, 133, 134

Deuteranopia
149, 130, 129



Tritanopia
159, 125, 135

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 126, 130

Protanomaly

144, 130, 133

Deuteranomaly

152, 129, 129

Tritanomaly

159, 125, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 126, 130

Achromatopsia

136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly

144, 132, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 126, 130 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, 126, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 126, 130)  
}
```

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, 126, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 126, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 126, 130 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

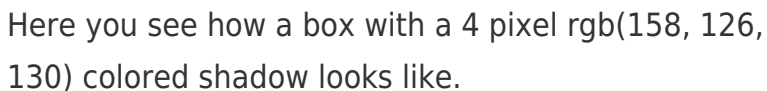
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(158, 126, 130) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 126, 130) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 126, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 126, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 126, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 126,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 126, 130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 126, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
126, 130) }
```

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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