

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 134, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 134, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 134, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E869C
RGB	158, 134, 156
RGB Percent	62%, 53%, 61%
CMY	0.3804, 0.4745, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.01, 0.38
HSL	305°, 11%, 57%
HSV	305°, 15%, 62%
XYZ	28.6264, 26.7196, 35.1011
YIQ	143.6840, 7.2420, 11.9300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

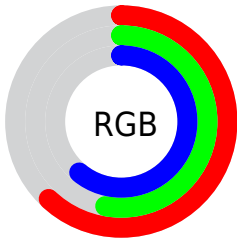
Format	Color
R _Y B	158, 134, 156
Decimal	10389148
CIE Lab	58.71, 13.11, -8.32
CIE LCh	59, 15.529, 327.609
Yxy	26.7196, 0.3165, 0.2954
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288579228 (0xFF9E869C)
YUV	143.6840, 6.0718, 12.5551
Hunter-Lab	51.6910, 8.3938, -4.0776

Details

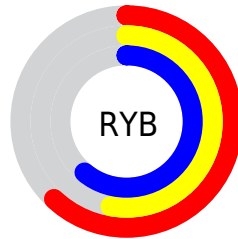
The RGB color **158, 134, 156** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **134, 158, 136**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 187, 210**, and **106, 84, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 118, 155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 150, 157**.

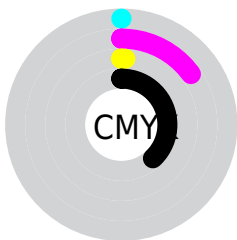
Distribution



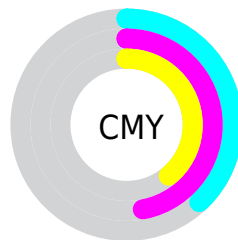
- Red (62%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 134, 156 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, 134, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 134, 156


255, 255, 255

 213, 187, 210

 241, 215, 239

 255, 243, 255

 158, 134, 156

 132, 109, 130

 106, 84, 105

 82, 61, 81

 59, 39, 58

 37, 18, 36

 13, 0, 15

 0, 0, 0

 158, 134, 156


 158, 118, 155

 158, 134, 156


 158, 150, 157

 158, 102, 153


 158, 166, 159

 158, 87, 152


 158, 181, 160

 158, 71, 151


 158, 197, 161

 158, 55, 149

 158, 213, 163

 158, 39, 148

 158, 229, 164

 158, 23, 147

 158, 245, 165

 158, 8, 145

 158, 255, 167

 158, 0, 145

 158, 255, 168

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 138, 165



158, 134, 156



168, 132, 143

Triad

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



158, 134, 156



153, 140, 114



105, 149, 153

Complementary

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



158, 134, 156



134, 158, 136

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.



110, 149, 140



158, 134, 156



138, 144, 117

Square

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



158, 134, 156



164, 136, 119



123, 147, 126



110, 147, 164

Rectangle

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



158, 134, 156



170, 132, 134



123, 147, 126



105, 149, 149

Sweetspot

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



158, 134, 156



207, 196, 206



136, 134, 158



105, 98, 104



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



158, 134, 156



207, 169, 203



158, 134, 144



79, 71, 78



143, 0, 131



15, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



158, 134, 156



207, 169, 203



134, 158, 148



79, 71, 78



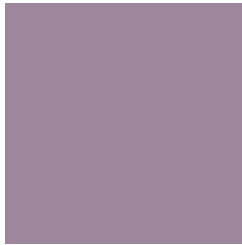
143, 0, 131



15, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 134, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

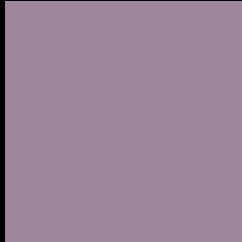
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 134, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

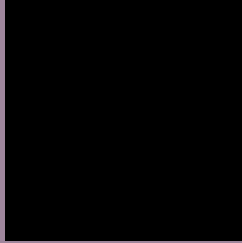
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 134, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 134, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 134, 156.

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, 134, 156

Protanopia

138, 140, 160

Deuteranopia

149, 137, 155



Tritanopia
157, 136, 146

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 134, 156

Protanomaly

145, 138, 159

Deuteranomaly

152, 136, 155

Tritanomaly

157, 135, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 134, 156

Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly

149, 140, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 134, 156 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, 134, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 134, 156)  
}
```

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, 134, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 134, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 134, 156 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

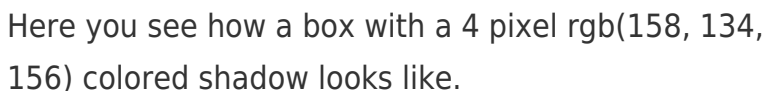
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(158, 134, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 134, 156) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 134, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 134, 156); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 134, 156); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 134, 156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 134, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 134, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
134, 156) }
```

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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