

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 136, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 136, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 136, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E8874
RGB	158, 136, 116
RGB Percent	62%, 53%, 45%
CMY	0.3804, 0.4667, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.27, 0.38
HSL	29°, 18%, 54%
HSV	29°, 27%, 62%
XYZ	26.0571, 26.1384, 20.1949
YIQ	140.2980, 19.5320, -1.5560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

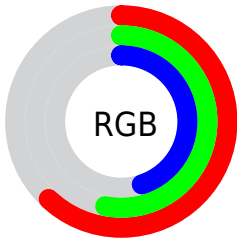
Format	Color
RYB	158, 154, 116
Decimal	10389620
CIELab	58.17, 5.12, 13.82
CIELCh	58, 14.737, 69.662
Yxy	26.1384, 0.3600, 0.3611
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288579700 (0xFF9E8874)
YUV	140.2980, -11.9789, 15.5247
Hunter-Lab	51.1257, 1.5056, 12.3682

Details

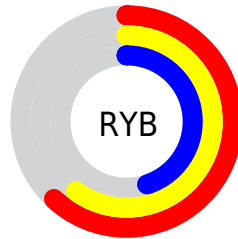
The RGB color **158, 136, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **116, 138, 158**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 189, 168**, and **106, 86, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 128, 100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 144, 132**.

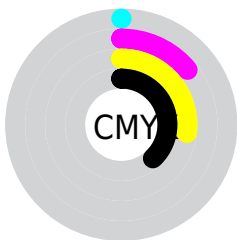
Distribution



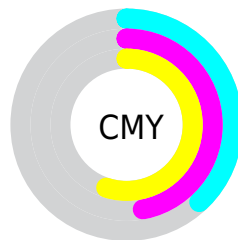
- Red (62%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 136, 116 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, 136, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 136, 116

255, 255, 255

 213, 189, 168

 242, 217, 195


 255, 245, 223

255, 255, 252

 158, 136, 116

 132, 111, 91

 106, 86, 68

 81, 63, 45

 58, 41, 25

 37, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 158, 136, 116

 158, 128, 100

 158, 119, 84

 158, 136, 116

 158, 144, 132

 158, 153, 148

■ 158, 111, 69

■ 158, 161, 163

■ 158, 103, 53

■ 158, 169, 179

■ 158, 95, 37

■ 158, 177, 195

■ 158, 86, 21

■ 158, 186, 211

■ 158, 78, 5

■ 158, 194, 227

■ 158, 75, 0

■ 158, 202, 242

■ 158, 210, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166, 132, 124



158, 136, 116



146, 140, 114

Triad

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



158, 136, 116



107, 147, 144



147, 135, 160

Complementary

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



158, 136, 116



116, 138, 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.



131, 140, 165



158, 136, 116



106, 146, 156

Square

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



158, 136, 116



117, 147, 130



115, 144, 164



160, 132, 149

Rectangle

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



158, 136, 116



136, 143, 117



115, 144, 164



142, 137, 162

Sweetspot

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



158, 136, 116



207, 198, 190



158, 116, 138



105, 99, 94



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



158, 136, 116



207, 172, 140



158, 157, 116



79, 75, 71



143, 68, 0



15, 7, 0

Inverse Universe

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



116, 138, 158



140, 175, 207



116, 117, 158



71, 75, 79



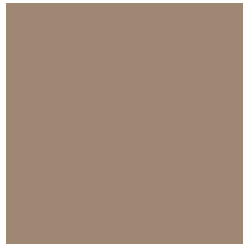
0, 75, 143



0, 8, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 136, 116 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, 136, 116 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, 136, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 136, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 136, 116.

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, 136, 116

Protanopia
147, 140, 118

Deuteranopia
162, 135, 116



Tritanopia
161, 132, 143

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 136, 116

Protanomaly

151, 139, 117

Deuteranomaly

161, 135, 116

Tritanomaly

160, 133, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 136, 116

Achromatopsia

140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly

147, 139, 131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 136, 116 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, 136, 116) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 136, 116)  
}
```

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, 136, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 136, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 136, 116 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, 136, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 136, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 136, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 136, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 136, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 136,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 136, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 136, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
136, 116) }
```

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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