

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 136, 127)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 136, 127) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 136, 127)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E887F
RGB	158, 136, 127
RGB Percent	62%, 53%, 50%
CMY	0.3804, 0.4667, 0.5020
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.20, 0.38
HSL	17°, 14%, 56%
HSV	17°, 20%, 62%
XYZ	26.7355, 26.4097, 23.7671
YIQ	141.5520, 16.0010, 1.8650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

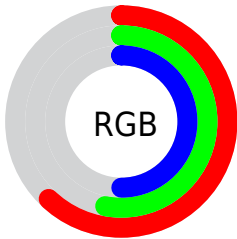
Format	Color
R_{YB}	158, 140, 127
Decimal	10389631
CIE _{Lab}	58.42, 6.81, 7.90
CIE _{LCh}	58, 10.430, 49.206
Yxy	26.4097, 0.3476, 0.3434
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288579711 (0xFF9E887F)
YUV	141.5520, -7.1741, 14.4249
Hunter-Lab	51.3904, 2.9301, 8.5527

Details

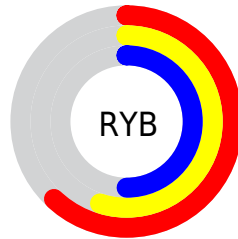
The RGB color **158, 136, 127** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **127, 149, 158**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 189, 180**, and **106, 86, 78** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 125, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 147, 143**.

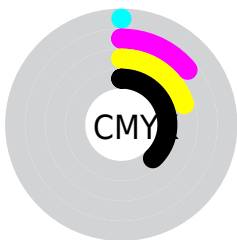
Distribution



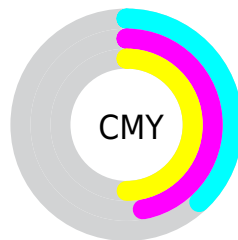
- Red (62%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 136, 127 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, 127 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 136, 127


255, 255, 255

 213, 189, 180

 241, 217, 207

 255, 246, 235

 158, 136, 127

 132, 111, 102

 106, 86, 78

 82, 63, 55

 58, 41, 34

 36, 21, 12

 0, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 158, 136, 127

 158, 125, 111

 158, 136, 127

 158, 147, 143

■ 158, 114, 95

■ 158, 158, 159

■ 158, 102, 80

■ 158, 170, 174

■ 158, 91, 64

■ 158, 181, 190

■ 158, 80, 48

■ 158, 192, 206

■ 158, 69, 32

■ 158, 203, 222

■ 158, 58, 16

■ 158, 214, 238

■ 158, 46, 1

■ 158, 226, 253

■ 158, 46, 0

■ 158, 237, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 134, 135



158, 136, 127



151, 139, 123

Triad

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



158, 136, 127



122, 146, 137



138, 139, 158

Complementary

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



158, 136, 127



127, 149, 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.



127, 142, 158



158, 136, 127



118, 146, 146

Square

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



158, 136, 127



131, 144, 128



119, 145, 154



149, 136, 152

Rectangle

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



158, 136, 127



145, 141, 123



119, 145, 154



134, 140, 158

Sweetspot

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



158, 136, 127



207, 198, 194



158, 127, 149



105, 99, 97



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



158, 136, 127



207, 171, 157



158, 151, 127



79, 73, 71



143, 41, 0



15, 4, 0

Inverse Universe

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



127, 149, 158



157, 192, 207



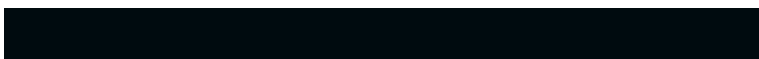
127, 134, 158



71, 77, 79



0, 101, 143



0, 11, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 136, 127 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, 127 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

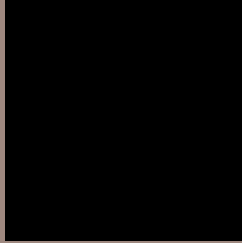
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 127 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 136, 127.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 136, 127.

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, 127

Protanopia
146, 140, 129

Deuteranopia
159, 136, 127



Tritanopia
160, 133, 144

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 136, 127

Protanomaly

150, 139, 128

Deuteranomaly

159, 136, 127

Tritanomaly

159, 134, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 136, 127

Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly

148, 140, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 136, 127 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, 127) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 136, 127)  
}
```

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, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 136, 127) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 136, 127 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, 127) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 136, 127) }
```

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, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 136, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 136, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 136,  
127) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 136, 127 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, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
136, 127) }
```

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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