

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 137, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 137, 141) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 137, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E898D
RGB	158, 137, 141
RGB Percent	62%, 54%, 55%
CMY	0.3804, 0.4627, 0.4471
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.11, 0.38
HSL	349°, 10%, 58%
HSV	349°, 13%, 62%
XYZ	27.8539, 27.0835, 28.9589
YIQ	143.7350, 11.2320, 5.6960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

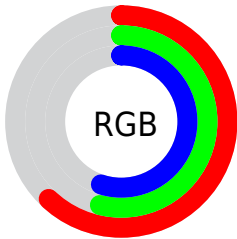
Format	Color
R_{YB}	158, 137, 141
Decimal	10389901
CIE Lab	59.05, 8.62, 0.78
CIE LCh	59, 8.650, 5.177
Yxy	27.0835, 0.3320, 0.3228
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288579981 (0xFF9E898D)
YUV	143.7350, -1.3484, 12.5104
Hunter-Lab	52.0418, 4.4640, 3.4371

Details

The RGB color **158, 137, 141** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **137, 158, 154**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 190, 195**, and **106, 87, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 121, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 153, 154**.

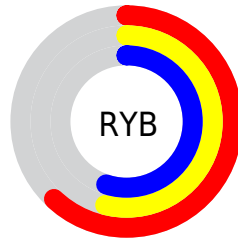
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (54%)

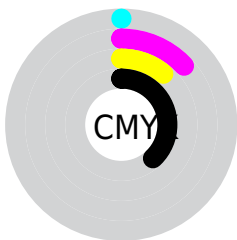
Blue (55%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (55%)

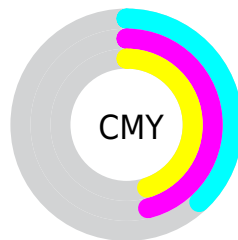


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 137, 141 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, 137, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 137, 141


255, 255, 255

 213, 190, 195

 241, 218, 222

 255, 247, 251

 158, 137, 141

 132, 112, 115

 106, 87, 91

 82, 64, 68

 59, 42, 45

 37, 21, 25

 12, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 158, 137, 141


 158, 121, 128

 158, 137, 141

 158, 153, 154

 158, 105, 115

 158, 169, 167

 158, 90, 103

 158, 184, 179

 158, 74, 90

 158, 200, 192

 158, 58, 77

 158, 216, 205

 158, 42, 64

 158, 232, 218

 158, 26, 51

 158, 248, 231

 158, 11, 39

 158, 255, 243

 158, 0, 30

 158, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 138, 149



158, 137, 141



158, 138, 134

Triad

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



158, 137, 141



138, 144, 130



128, 145, 156

Complementary

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



158, 137, 141



137, 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.



123, 146, 151



158, 137, 141



130, 146, 136

Square

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



158, 137, 141



147, 142, 127



124, 147, 143



136, 142, 157

Rectangle

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



158, 137, 141



156, 139, 130



124, 147, 143



126, 145, 154

Sweetspot

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



158, 137, 141



207, 198, 200



154, 137, 158



105, 99, 100



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



158, 137, 141



207, 174, 180



158, 143, 137



79, 71, 73



143, 0, 27



15, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



158, 137, 141



207, 174, 180



137, 152, 158



79, 71, 73



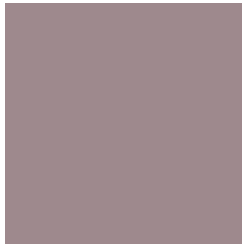
143, 0, 27



15, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 137, 141 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, 137, 141 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

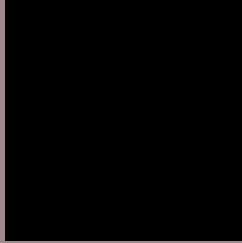
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 137, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 137, 141.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 137, 141.

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, 137, 141

Protanopia

144, 141, 144

Deuteranopia

156, 138, 141



Tritanopia
159, 136, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 137, 141

Protanomaly

149, 140, 143

Deuteranomaly

157, 138, 141

Tritanomaly

159, 136, 145

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 137, 141

Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly

149, 141, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 137, 141 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, 137, 141) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 137, 141)  
}
```

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, 137, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 137, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 137, 141 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, 137, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 137, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 137, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 137, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 137, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 137,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 137, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 137, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
137, 141) }
```

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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