

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 138, 121)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 138, 121) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 138, 121)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E8A79
RGB	158, 138, 121
RGB Percent	62%, 54%, 47%
CMY	0.3804, 0.4588, 0.5255
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.23, 0.38
HSL	28°, 16%, 55%
HSV	28°, 23%, 62%
XYZ	26.6402, 26.8265, 21.8631
YIQ	142.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

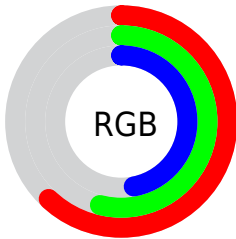
Format	Color
RYB	158, 152, 121
Decimal	10390137
CIELab	58.81, 4.75, 11.87
CIElCh	59, 12.787, 68.213
Yxy	26.8265, 0.3536, 0.3561
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288580217 (0xFF9E8A79)
YUV	142.0420, -10.3737, 13.9952
Hunter-Lab	51.7943, 1.1707, 11.2289

Details

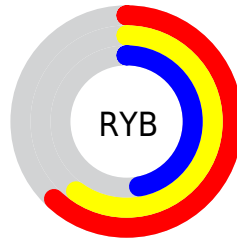
The RGB color **158, 138, 121** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **121, 141, 158**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 191, 173**, and **106, 88, 72** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 129, 105**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 147, 137**.

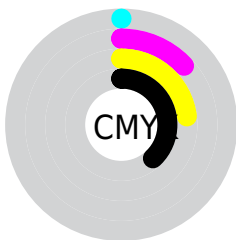
Distribution



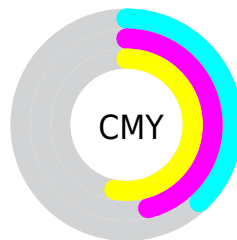
- Red (62%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 138, 121 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, 138, 121 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 158, 138, 121

255, 255, 255

 213, 191, 173

 242, 219, 201

 255, 248, 229

 158, 138, 121

 132, 113, 96

 106, 88, 72

 82, 65, 50

 58, 43, 29


 37, 22, 3

 0, 0, 0

 158, 138, 121

 158, 129, 105

 158, 121, 89

 158, 138, 121

 158, 147, 137

 158, 155, 153

■ 158, 112, 74

■ 158, 164, 168

■ 158, 104, 58

■ 158, 172, 184

■ 158, 95, 42

■ 158, 181, 200

■ 158, 87, 26

■ 158, 189, 216

■ 158, 78, 10

■ 158, 198, 232

■ 158, 73, 0

■ 158, 206, 247

■ 158, 215, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 135, 128



158, 138, 121



147, 142, 119

Triad

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



158, 138, 121



114, 148, 144



147, 138, 159

Complementary

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



158, 138, 121



121, 141, 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.



133, 141, 163



158, 138, 121



113, 147, 155

Square

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



158, 138, 121



122, 147, 133



120, 145, 162



159, 135, 150

Rectangle

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



158, 138, 121



139, 144, 122



120, 145, 162



143, 139, 161

Sweetspot

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



158, 138, 121



207, 199, 192



158, 121, 141



105, 100, 96



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



158, 138, 121



207, 175, 149



158, 156, 121



79, 75, 71



143, 66, 0



15, 7, 0

Inverse Universe

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



121, 141, 158



149, 180, 207



121, 123, 158



71, 75, 79



0, 77, 143



0, 8, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 138, 121 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

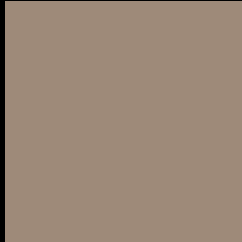
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 138, 121 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

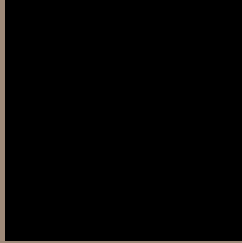
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 138, 121 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 138, 121.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 138, 121.

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, 138, 121

Protanopia
148, 141, 123

Deuteranopia
162, 136, 121



Tritanopia
161, 135, 145

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 138, 121

Protanomaly

152, 140, 122

Deuteranomaly

161, 137, 121

Tritanomaly

160, 136, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 138, 121

Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly

148, 141, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 138, 121 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, 138, 121) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 138, 121)  
}
```

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, 138, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 138, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 138, 121 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, 138, 121) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 138, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 138, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 138, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 138, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 138,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 138, 121 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 138, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
138, 121) }
```

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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