

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 138, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 138, 140) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 138, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E8A8C
RGB	158, 138, 140
RGB Percent	62%, 54%, 55%
CMY	0.3804, 0.4588, 0.4510
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.11, 0.38
HSL	354°, 9%, 58%
HSV	354°, 13%, 62%
XYZ	27.9227, 27.3395, 28.6163
YIQ	144.2080, 11.2780, 4.8620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

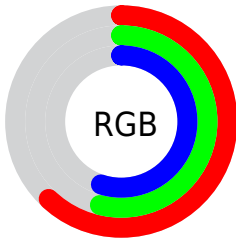
Format	Color
R_{YB}	158, 138, 140
Decimal	10390156
CIE Lab	59.29, 7.87, 1.70
CIE LCh	59, 8.053, 12.160
Yxy	27.3395, 0.3329, 0.3259
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288580236 (0xFF9E8A8C)
YUV	144.2080, -2.0745, 12.0956
Hunter-Lab	52.2872, 3.8208, 4.1522

Details

The RGB color **158, 138, 140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **138, 158, 156**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 191, 193**, and **106, 88, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 122, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 154, 154**.

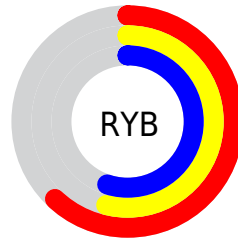
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (54%)

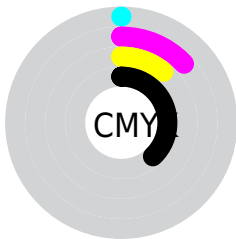
Blue (55%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (55%)

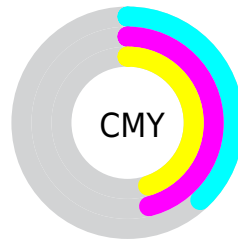


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (45%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 138, 140 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, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 138, 140

255, 255, 255

 213, 191, 193

 241, 219, 221

 255, 248, 250

 158, 138, 140

 132, 113, 115

 106, 88, 90

 82, 65, 67

 59, 43, 45

 37, 22, 24

 12, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 158, 138, 140

 158, 122, 126


 158, 138, 140

 158, 154, 154

 158, 106, 112

 158, 170, 168

 158, 91, 97

 158, 185, 183

 158, 75, 83

 158, 201, 197

 158, 59, 69

 158, 217, 211

 158, 43, 55

 158, 233, 225

 158, 27, 40

 158, 249, 240

 158, 12, 26

 158, 255, 254

 158, 0, 16

 158, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155, 138, 147



158, 138, 140



157, 139, 134

Triad

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



158, 138, 140



137, 145, 132



131, 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, 138, 140



138, 158, 156

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.



126, 146, 152



158, 138, 140



130, 147, 138

Square

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



158, 138, 140



146, 143, 129



126, 147, 145



139, 142, 156

Rectangle

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



158, 138, 140



155, 140, 130



126, 147, 145



129, 145, 155

Sweetspot

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



158, 138, 140



207, 198, 199



156, 138, 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, 138, 140



207, 176, 179



158, 146, 138



79, 71, 72



143, 0, 14



15, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



158, 138, 140



207, 176, 179



138, 150, 158



79, 71, 72



143, 0, 14



15, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 138, 140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

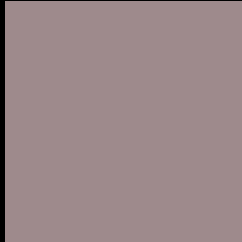
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

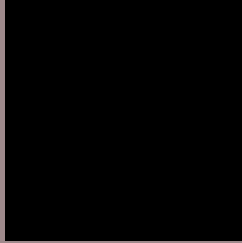
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 138, 140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 138, 140.

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, 140

Protanopia

145, 142, 142

Deuteranopia

158, 138, 140



Tritanopia

159, 137, 148

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 138, 140

Protanomaly

150, 141, 141

Deuteranomaly

158, 138, 140

Tritanomaly

159, 137, 145

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 138, 140

Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly

149, 142, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 138, 140 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, 140) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 138, 140)  
}
```

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, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 138, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 138, 140 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, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 138, 140) }
```

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, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 138, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 138, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 138,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 138, 140 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, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
138, 140) }
```

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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