

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 141, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 141, 146) contains.

RGB(158, 141, 146)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(158, 141, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E8D92
RGB	158, 141, 146
RGB Percent	62%, 55%, 57%
CMY	0.3804, 0.4471, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.08, 0.38
HSL	342°, 8%, 59%
HSV	342°, 11%, 62%
XYZ	28.8137, 28.3942, 31.1561
YIQ	146.6530, 8.5270, 5.1590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

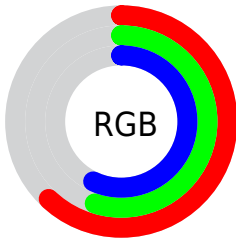
Format	Color
R_{YB}	158, 141, 146
Decimal	10390930
CIE Lab	60.24, 7.25, -0.34
CIE LCh	60, 7.258, 357.324
Yxy	28.3942, 0.3261, 0.3213
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288581010 (0xFF9E8D92)
YUV	146.6530, -0.3219, 9.9513
Hunter-Lab	53.2862, 3.2705, 2.6338

Details

The RGB color **158, 141, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **141, 158, 153**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 195, 200**, and **107, 91, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 125, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 157, 157**.

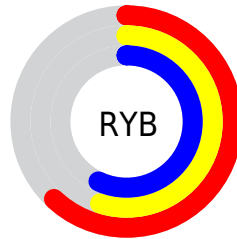
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (55%)

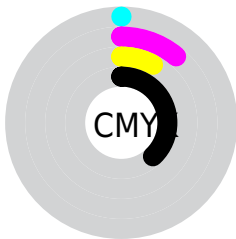
Blue (57%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (57%)

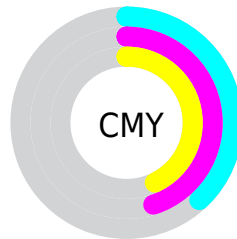


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 141, 146 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, 141, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 141, 146


255, 255, 255

 213, 195, 200

 241, 223, 228

 255, 251, 255

 158, 141, 146

 132, 115, 120

 107, 91, 96

 82, 67, 72


 59, 45, 50

 37, 24, 29

 18, 0, 2

 0, 0, 0

 158, 141, 146


 158, 125, 135

 158, 141, 146


 158, 157, 157

 158, 109, 124

 158, 173, 168

 158, 94, 113

 158, 188, 179

 158, 78, 101

 158, 204, 191

 158, 62, 90

 158, 220, 202

 158, 46, 79

 158, 236, 213

 158, 30, 68

 158, 252, 224

 158, 15, 57

 158, 255, 235

 158, 0, 46

 158, 255, 246

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 142, 152



158, 141, 146



159, 141, 140

Triad

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



158, 141, 146



144, 147, 134



132, 148, 156

Complementary

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



158, 141, 146



141, 158, 153

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.



130, 149, 151



158, 141, 146



137, 148, 138

Square

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



158, 141, 146



151, 145, 133



131, 149, 144



138, 146, 158

Rectangle

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



158, 141, 146



158, 142, 136



131, 149, 144



131, 148, 154

Sweetspot

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



158, 141, 146



207, 200, 202



153, 141, 158



105, 100, 102



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



158, 141, 146



207, 180, 188



158, 144, 141



79, 71, 73



143, 0, 42



15, 0, 4

Inverse Universe

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



158, 141, 146



207, 180, 188



141, 155, 158



79, 71, 73



143, 0, 42



15, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 141, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

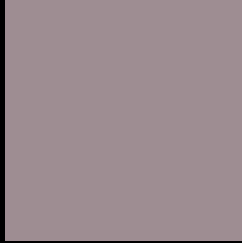
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 141, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

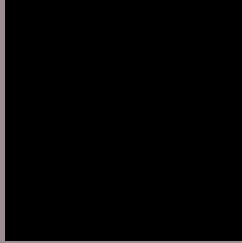
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 141, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 141, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 141, 146.

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, 141, 146

Protanopia

147, 145, 148

Deuteranopia

159, 141, 146



Tritanopia
159, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 141, 146

Protanomaly

151, 144, 147

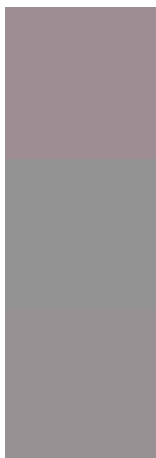
Deuteranomaly

159, 141, 146

Tritanomaly

159, 140, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 141, 146

Achromatopsia

147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly

151, 145, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 141, 146 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, 141, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 141, 146)  
}
```

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, 141, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 141, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 141, 146 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, 141, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 141, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 141, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 141, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 141, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 141,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 141, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 141, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
141, 146) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor