

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 142, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 142, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 142, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E8E98
RGB	158, 142, 152
RGB Percent	62%, 56%, 60%
CMY	0.3804, 0.4431, 0.4039
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.04, 0.38
HSL	322°, 8%, 59%
HSV	322°, 10%, 62%
XYZ	29.4410, 28.8821, 33.7289
YIQ	147.9240, 6.3260, 6.5020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

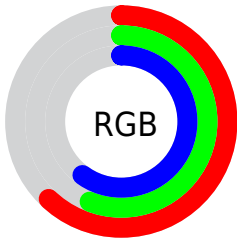
Format	Color
R_{YB}	158, 142, 152
Decimal	10391192
CIE Lab	60.68, 7.80, -3.12
CIE LCh	61, 8.400, 338.181
Yxy	28.8821, 0.3198, 0.3138
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288581272 (0xFF9E8E98)
YUV	147.9240, 2.0095, 8.8367
Hunter-Lab	53.7421, 3.7375, 0.4087

Details

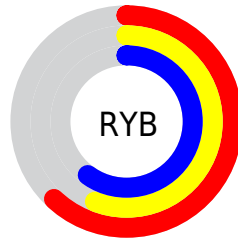
The RGB color **158, 142, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **142, 158, 148**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 196, 206**, and **107, 92, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 126, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 158, 158**.

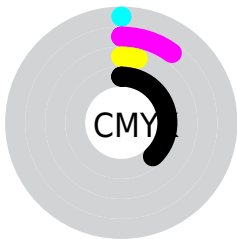
Distribution



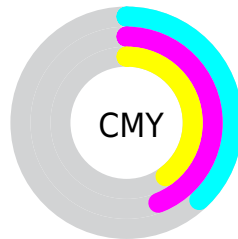
- Red (62%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 142, 152 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, 142, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 158, 142, 152


255, 255, 255

 213, 196, 206

 241, 224, 234

 255, 252, 255

 158, 142, 152


 132, 116, 126

 107, 92, 101

 82, 68, 77

 59, 46, 54


 37, 25, 33


 18, 0, 10

 0, 0, 0

 158, 142, 152

 158, 126, 146

 158, 142, 152

 158, 158, 158

■ 158, 110, 140

■ 158, 174, 164

■ 158, 95, 134

■ 158, 189, 170

■ 158, 79, 128

■ 158, 205, 176

■ 158, 63, 122

■ 158, 221, 182

■ 158, 47, 116

■ 158, 237, 188

■ 158, 31, 111

■ 158, 253, 193

■ 158, 16, 105

■ 158, 255, 199

■ 158, 0, 99

■ 158, 255, 205

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 144, 158



158, 142, 152



162, 141, 145

Triad

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



158, 142, 152



150, 146, 132



128, 150, 155

Complementary

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



158, 142, 152



142, 158, 148

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.



129, 151, 148



158, 142, 152



142, 149, 135

Square

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



158, 142, 152



158, 144, 133



134, 150, 141



133, 149, 160

Rectangle

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



158, 142, 152



162, 142, 140



134, 150, 141



128, 151, 153

Sweetspot

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



158, 142, 152



207, 200, 204



148, 142, 158



105, 100, 103



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



158, 142, 152



207, 182, 197



158, 142, 144



79, 71, 76



143, 0, 89



15, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



158, 142, 152



207, 182, 197



142, 158, 156



79, 71, 76



143, 0, 89



15, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 142, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

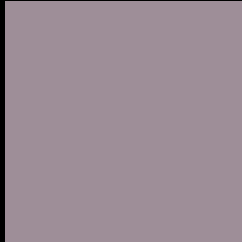
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

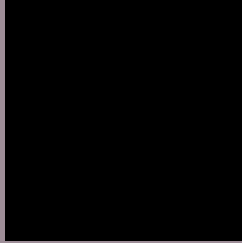
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

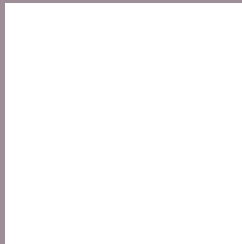
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 158, 142, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 142, 152.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 142, 152.

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, 142, 152

Protanopia

147, 146, 154

Deuteranopia

158, 142, 152



Tritanopia
158, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 142, 152

Protanomaly

151, 145, 153

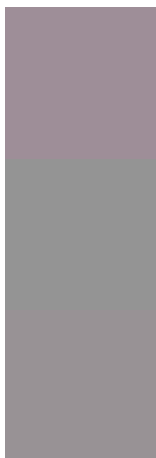
Deuteranomaly

158, 142, 152

Tritanomaly

158, 142, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 142, 152

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

152, 146, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 142, 152 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, 142, 152) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 142, 152)  
}
```

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, 142, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 142, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 142, 152 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, 142, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 142, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 142, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 142, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 142, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 142,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 142, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 142, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
142, 152) }
```

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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