

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 143, 106)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 143, 106) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 143, 106)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E8F6A
RGB	158, 143, 106
RGB Percent	62%, 56%, 42%
CMY	0.3804, 0.4392, 0.5843
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.33, 0.38
HSL	43°, 21%, 52%
HSV	43°, 33%, 62%
XYZ	26.5245, 27.9546, 17.6335
YIQ	143.2670, 20.8170, -8.3270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

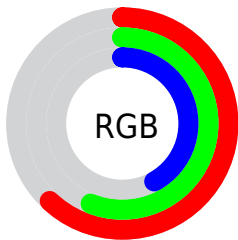
Format	Color
RYB	127, 158, 106
Decimal	10391402
CIELab	59.85, -0.19, 21.76
CIElCh	60, 21.757, 90.492
Yxy	27.9546, 0.3678, 0.3877
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288581482 (0xFF9E8F6A)
YUV	143.2670, -18.3726, 12.9208
Hunter-Lab	52.8721, -2.9776, 17.2366

Details

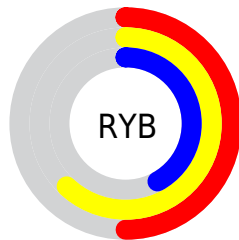
The RGB color **158, 143, 106** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **106, 121, 158**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 197, 158**, and **106, 93, 58** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 138, 90**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 148, 122**.

Distribution



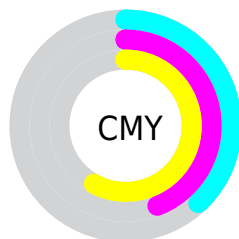
- Red (62%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 143, 106 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, 143, 106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 143, 106

255, 255, 255


 213, 197, 158


 242, 225, 185

 255, 253, 212


 255, 255, 241

 158, 143, 106

 158, 138, 90

 158, 134, 74

 158, 143, 106

 131, 117, 82

 106, 93, 58

 81, 69, 36


 57, 47, 15

 35, 26, 0

 0, 0, 0

 158, 143, 106

 158, 148, 122

 158, 152, 138

■ 158, 129, 59

■ 158, 157, 153

■ 158, 125, 43

■ 158, 161, 169

■ 158, 120, 27

■ 158, 166, 185

■ 158, 116, 11

■ 158, 170, 201

■ 158, 112, 0

■ 158, 175, 217

■ 158, 179, 232

■ 158, 184, 248

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174, 137, 112



158, 143, 106



137, 149, 111

Triad

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



158, 143, 106



88, 154, 163



169, 133, 163

Complementary

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



158, 143, 106



106, 121, 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.



148, 139, 177



158, 143, 106



98, 151, 177

Square

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



158, 143, 106



96, 155, 144



121, 146, 182



181, 130, 145

Rectangle

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



158, 143, 106



123, 152, 119



121, 146, 182



163, 135, 169

Sweetspot

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



158, 143, 106



207, 201, 186



158, 106, 122



105, 101, 92



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



158, 143, 106



207, 183, 126



148, 158, 106



79, 77, 71



143, 102, 0



15, 11, 0

Inverse Universe

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



106, 121, 158



126, 149, 207



116, 106, 158



71, 73, 79



0, 41, 143



0, 4, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 143, 106 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

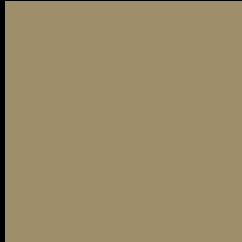
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 106 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

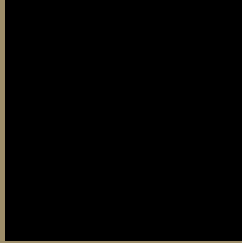
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 143, 106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 143, 106.

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, 143, 106

Protanopia
155, 144, 106

Deuteranopia
170, 138, 107



Tritanopia
163, 137, 148

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 143, 106

Protanomaly

156, 144, 106

Deuteranomaly

166, 140, 107

Tritanomaly

161, 139, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 143, 106

Achromatopsia

143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly

148, 143, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 143, 106 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, 143, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 143, 106)  
}
```

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, 143, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 143, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 143, 106 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, 143, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 143, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 143, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 143, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 143, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 143,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 143, 106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 143, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
143, 106) }
```

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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