

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 143, 120)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 143, 120) contains.

RGB(158, 143, 120)	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, 143, 120)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E8F78
RGB	158, 143, 120
RGB Percent	62%, 56%, 47%
CMY	0.3804, 0.4392, 0.5294
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.24, 0.38
HSL	36°, 16%, 55%
HSV	36°, 24%, 62%
XYZ	27.3132, 28.2701, 21.7864
YIQ	144.8630, 16.3230, -3.9730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

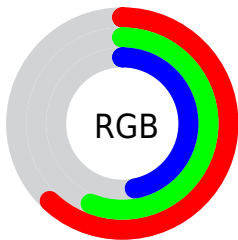
Format	Color
R_{YB}	145, 158, 120
Decimal	10391416
CIE _{Lab}	60.13, 1.79, 14.28
CIE _{LCh}	60, 14.396, 82.838
Yxy	28.2701, 0.3530, 0.3654
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288581496 (0xFF9E8F78)
YUV	144.8630, -12.2575, 11.5211
Hunter-Lab	53.1696, -1.3516, 12.9245

Details

The RGB color **158, 143, 120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **120, 135, 158**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 197, 172**, and **106, 93, 71** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 137, 104**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 149, 136**.

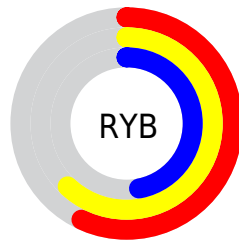
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (56%)

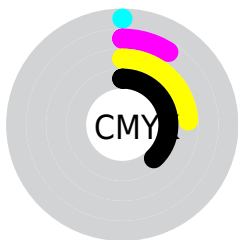
Blue (47%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (47%)

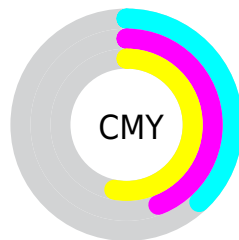


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 143, 120 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, 120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 143, 120

255, 255, 255

 213, 197, 172

 241, 225, 200

 255, 253, 228

 158, 143, 120

 132, 117, 95

 106, 93, 71

 82, 69, 49

 58, 47, 28

 37, 26, 2


 5, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 158, 143, 120

 158, 137, 104

 158, 143, 120

 158, 149, 136

■ 158, 131, 88

■ 158, 155, 152

■ 158, 124, 73

■ 158, 162, 167

■ 158, 118, 57

■ 158, 168, 183

■ 158, 112, 41

■ 158, 174, 199

■ 158, 106, 25

■ 158, 180, 215

■ 158, 99, 9

■ 158, 187, 231

■ 158, 96, 0

■ 158, 193, 246

■ 158, 199, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 139, 125



158, 143, 120



144, 147, 121

Triad

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



158, 143, 120



112, 152, 154



159, 139, 160

Complementary

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



158, 143, 120



120, 135, 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.



143, 143, 168



158, 143, 120



115, 150, 165

Square

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



158, 143, 120



118, 152, 141



127, 147, 170



169, 136, 148

Rectangle

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



158, 143, 120



135, 149, 126



127, 147, 170



154, 140, 164

Sweetspot

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



158, 143, 120



207, 201, 192



158, 120, 135



105, 101, 96



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



158, 143, 120



207, 183, 147



154, 158, 120



79, 76, 71



143, 86, 0



15, 9, 0

Inverse Universe

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



120, 135, 158



147, 170, 207



124, 120, 158



71, 74, 79



0, 56, 143



0, 6, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 143, 120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

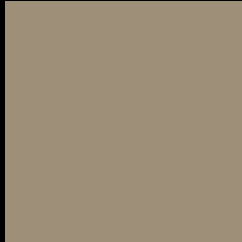
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

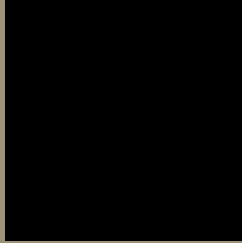
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 143, 120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 143, 120.

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, 120

Protanopia
153, 145, 121

Deuteranopia
167, 139, 121



Tritanopia
162, 139, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 143, 120

Protanomaly

155, 144, 121

Deuteranomaly

164, 140, 121

Tritanomaly

161, 140, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 143, 120

Achromatopsia

145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly

150, 144, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 143, 120 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, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 143, 120)  
}
```

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, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 143, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 143, 120 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, 120) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 143, 120) }
```

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, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 143, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 143, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 143,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 143, 120 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, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
143, 120) }
```

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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