

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 145, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 145, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 145, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E9185
RGB	158, 145, 133
RGB Percent	62%, 57%, 52%
CMY	0.3804, 0.4314, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.16, 0.38
HSL	29°, 11%, 57%
HSV	29°, 16%, 62%
XYZ	28.4596, 29.2134, 26.3291
YIQ	147.5190, 11.6000, -0.9760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

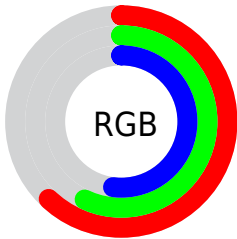
Format	Color
R_{YB}	158, 156, 133
Decimal	10391941
CIE _{Lab}	60.97, 2.74, 8.10
CIE _{LCh}	61, 8.555, 71.333
Yxy	29.2134, 0.3388, 0.3478
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288582021 (0xFF9E9185)
YUV	147.5190, -7.1579, 9.1918
Hunter-Lab	54.0494, -0.5976, 8.9526

Details

The RGB color **158, 145, 133** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **133, 146, 158**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 199, 186**, and **106, 95, 84** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 137, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 153, 149**.

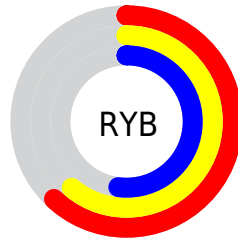
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (57%)

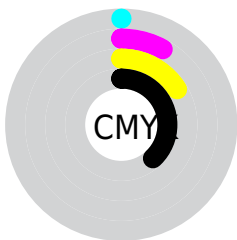
Blue (52%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (52%)

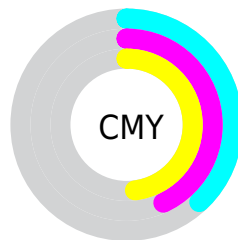


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (48%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 145, 133 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, 145, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 145, 133

255, 255, 255

 213, 199, 186

 241, 227, 214

 255, 255, 242

 158, 145, 133

 132, 119, 108

 106, 95, 84


 82, 71, 60

 59, 49, 39

 37, 28, 18

 12, 1, 0

 0, 0, 0

 158, 145, 133

 158, 137, 117

 158, 145, 133

 158, 153, 149

■ 158, 129, 101

■ 158, 161, 165

■ 158, 120, 86

■ 158, 170, 180

■ 158, 112, 70

■ 158, 178, 196

■ 158, 104, 54

■ 158, 186, 212

■ 158, 96, 38

■ 158, 194, 228

■ 158, 87, 22

■ 158, 203, 244

■ 158, 79, 7

■ 158, 211, 255

■ 158, 76, 0

■ 158, 219, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 143, 137



158, 145, 133



150, 147, 132

Triad

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



158, 145, 133



129, 152, 150



152, 144, 158

Complementary

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



158, 145, 133



133, 146, 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, 147, 162



158, 145, 133



129, 151, 157

Square

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



158, 145, 133



134, 151, 142



134, 149, 161



160, 143, 152

Rectangle

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



158, 145, 133



145, 149, 134



134, 149, 161



149, 145, 160

Sweetspot

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



158, 145, 133



207, 201, 196



158, 133, 146



105, 101, 98



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



158, 145, 133



207, 186, 167



158, 157, 133



79, 75, 71



143, 69, 0



15, 7, 0

Inverse Universe

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



133, 146, 158



167, 188, 207



133, 134, 158



71, 75, 79



0, 74, 143



0, 8, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 145, 133 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, 145, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

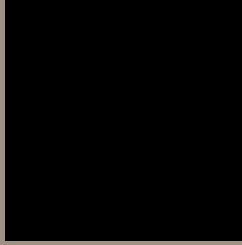
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

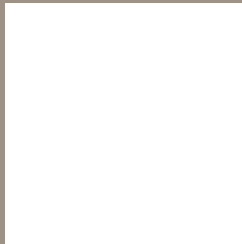
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 158, 145, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 145, 133.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 145, 133.

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, 145, 133

Protanopia

153, 147, 134

Deuteranopia

166, 142, 134



Tritanopia
161, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 145, 133

Protanomaly

155, 146, 134

Deuteranomaly

163, 143, 134

Tritanomaly

160, 143, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 145, 133

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

152, 147, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 145, 133 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, 145, 133) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 145, 133)  
}
```

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, 145, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 145, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 145, 133 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, 145, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 145, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 145, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 145, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 145, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 145,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 145, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 145, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
145, 133) }
```

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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