

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 145, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 145, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 145, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E91A1
RGB	158, 145, 161
RGB Percent	62%, 57%, 63%
CMY	0.3804, 0.4314, 0.3686
CMYK	0.02, 0.10, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	289°, 8%, 60%
HSV	289°, 10%, 63%
XYZ	30.6590, 30.0931, 37.9109
YIQ	150.7110, 2.6120, 7.7320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

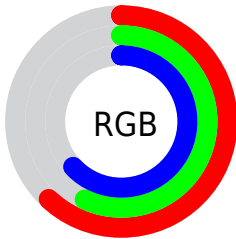
Format	Color
RYB	158, 145, 161
Decimal	10391969
CIELab	61.73, 7.84, -6.68
CIELCh	62, 10.301, 319.600
Yxy	30.0931, 0.3107, 0.3050
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288582049 (0xFF9E91A1)
YUV	150.7110, 5.0725, 6.3925
Hunter-Lab	54.8572, 3.7613, -2.5743

Details

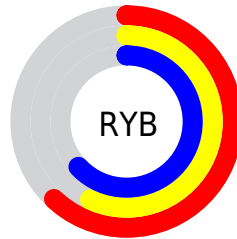
The RGB color **158, 145, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 161, 145**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 199, 216**, and **107, 95, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155, 129, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 161, 161**.

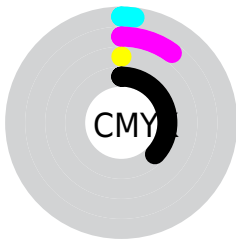
Distribution



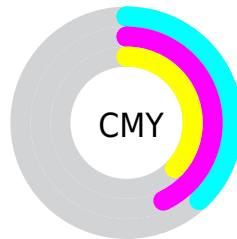
- Red (62%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 145, 161 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, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 158, 145, 161

255, 255, 255

■ 213, 199, 216

■ 241, 227, 244

■ 158, 145, 161

■ 132, 119, 135

■ 107, 95, 109

■ 82, 71, 85

■ 59, 49, 62

■ 38, 28, 40

■ 17, 1, 20

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 158, 145, 161

■ 155, 129, 161

■ 158, 145, 161

■ 161, 161, 161

152, 113, 161

164, 177, 161

149, 97, 161

167, 193, 161

146, 81, 161

170, 209, 161

143, 65, 161

173, 226, 161

140, 48, 161

176, 242, 161

137, 32, 161

179, 255, 161

134, 16, 161

182, 255, 161

131, 0, 161

185, 255, 161

Harmonies

Analogous

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



147, 148, 166



158, 145, 161



166, 143, 153

Triad

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



158, 145, 161



160, 147, 131



126, 154, 155

Complementary

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



158, 145, 161



148, 161, 145

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.



131, 154, 145



158, 145, 161



150, 150, 132

Square

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



158, 145, 161



167, 145, 136



140, 153, 137



128, 153, 163

Rectangle

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



158, 145, 161



168, 143, 146



140, 153, 137



127, 155, 152

Sweetspot

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



158, 145, 161



208, 203, 209



145, 148, 161



104, 100, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



158, 145, 161



204, 184, 209



161, 145, 156



80, 73, 82



118, 0, 145



15, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



161, 145, 148



209, 184, 189



145, 161, 150



82, 73, 75



145, 0, 27



18, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 145, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

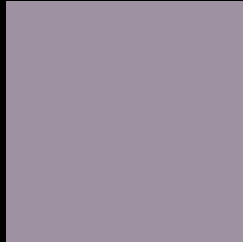
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

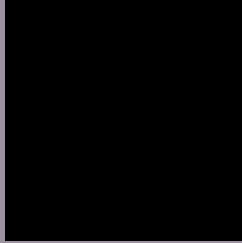
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 158, 145, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 145, 161.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 145, 161.

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, 161

Protanopia

148, 148, 163

Deuteranopia

158, 145, 161



Tritanopia
157, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 145, 161

Protanomaly

152, 147, 162

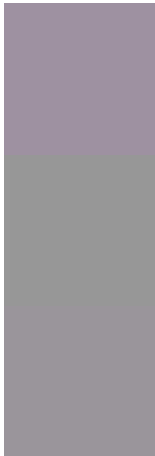
Deuteranomaly

158, 145, 161

Tritanomaly

157, 146, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 145, 161

Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly

154, 149, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 145, 161 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, 161) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 145, 161)  
}
```

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, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 145, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 145, 161 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

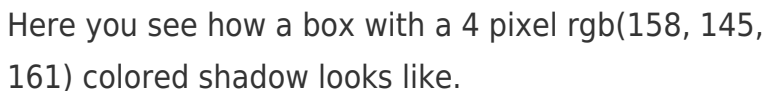
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(158, 145, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 145, 161) }
```

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, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 145, 161); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 145, 161); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 145, 161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 145, 161 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, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
145, 161) }
```

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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