

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 149, 113)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 149, 113) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 149, 113)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E9571
RGB	158, 149, 113
RGB Percent	62%, 58%, 44%
CMY	0.3804, 0.4157, 0.5569
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.28, 0.38
HSL	48°, 19%, 53%
HSV	48°, 28%, 62%
XYZ	27.8286, 29.9562, 19.9382
YIQ	147.5870, 16.9200, -9.2880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

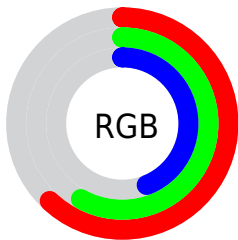
Format	Color
RYB	124, 158, 113
Decimal	10392945
CIELab	61.62, -2.54, 20.25
CIELCh	62, 20.408, 97.153
Yxy	29.9562, 0.3580, 0.3854
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288583025 (0xFF9E9571)
YUV	147.5870, -17.0514, 9.1322
Hunter-Lab	54.7323, -5.0232, 16.7141

Details

The RGB color **158, 149, 113** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **113, 122, 158**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 203, 165**, and **106, 98, 65** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 146, 97**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 152, 129**.

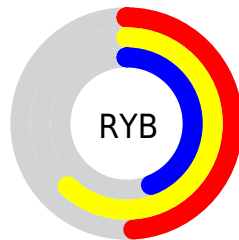
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (58%)

Blue (44%)



Red (49%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (44%)

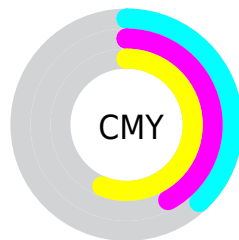


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 149, 113 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, 149, 113 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 149, 113

255, 255, 255

 213, 203, 165

 242, 231, 192

 255, 255, 220

 255, 255, 249


 158, 149, 113


 158, 146, 97

 158, 149, 113

 132, 123, 88

 106, 98, 65

 81, 75, 42

 58, 52, 21

 37, 31, 0

 2, 8, 0

 0, 0, 0

 158, 149, 113

 158, 152, 129

■ 158, 143, 81

■ 158, 155, 145

■ 158, 140, 66

■ 158, 158, 160

■ 158, 136, 50

■ 158, 162, 176

■ 158, 133, 34

■ 158, 165, 192

■ 158, 130, 18

■ 158, 168, 208

■ 158, 127, 2

■ 158, 171, 224

■ 158, 126, 0

■ 158, 174, 239

■ 158, 177, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175, 143, 116



158, 149, 113



138, 154, 120

Triad

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



158, 149, 113



98, 158, 170



176, 138, 163

Complementary

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



158, 149, 113



113, 122, 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.



157, 143, 178



158, 149, 113



110, 154, 182

Square

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



158, 149, 113



102, 159, 153



133, 149, 184



185, 136, 145

Rectangle

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



158, 149, 113



124, 157, 129



133, 149, 184



171, 139, 169

Sweetspot

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



158, 149, 113



207, 203, 188



158, 113, 122



105, 102, 93



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



158, 149, 113



207, 193, 136



145, 158, 113



79, 77, 71



143, 114, 0



15, 12, 0

Inverse Universe

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



113, 122, 158



136, 150, 207



126, 113, 158



71, 73, 79



0, 29, 143



0, 3, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 149, 113 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

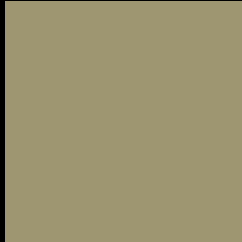
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 149, 113 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

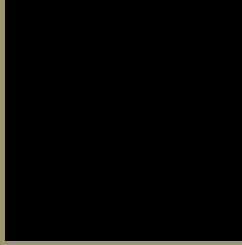
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 149, 113 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 149, 113.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 149, 113.

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, 149, 113

Protanopia
159, 149, 113

Deuteranopia
175, 143, 114



Tritanopia
163, 143, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 149, 113

Protanomaly

159, 149, 113

Deuteranomaly

169, 145, 114

Tritanomaly

161, 145, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 149, 113

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

152, 148, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 149, 113 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, 149, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 149, 113)  
}
```

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, 149, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 149, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 149, 113 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, 149, 113) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 149, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 149, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 149, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 149, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 149,  
113) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 149, 113 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 149, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
149, 113) }
```

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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