

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 152, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 152, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 152, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E9898
RGB	158, 152, 152
RGB Percent	62%, 60%, 60%
CMY	0.3804, 0.4039, 0.4039
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.04, 0.38
HSL	0°, 3%, 61%
HSV	0°, 4%, 62%
XYZ	30.9963, 31.9926, 34.2473
YIQ	153.7940, 3.5760, 1.2720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

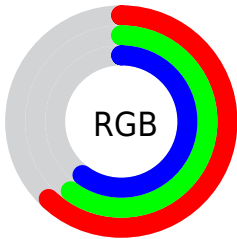
Format	Color
RYB	158, 152, 152
Decimal	10393752
CIELab	63.34, 2.19, 0.77
CIELCh	63, 2.324, 19.430
Yxy	31.9926, 0.3188, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288583832 (0xFF9E9898)
YUV	153.7940, -0.8844, 3.6887
Hunter-Lab	56.5620, -1.1644, 3.6943

Details

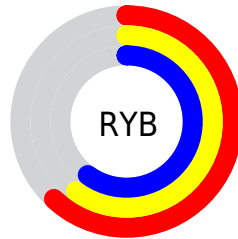
The RGB color **158, 152, 152** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **152, 158, 158**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 206, 206**, and **107, 101, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 136, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 168, 168**.

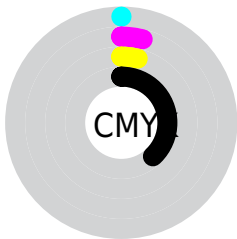
Distribution



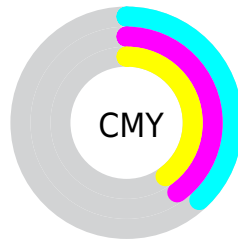
- Red (62%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 152, 152 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, 152, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 152, 152

255, 255, 255

 213, 206, 206

 241, 234, 234


 158, 152, 152

 132, 126, 126

 107, 101, 101

 83, 77, 77

 59, 54, 55

 38, 33, 33

 17, 10, 10

 0, 0, 0

 158, 152, 152


 158, 136, 136


 158, 152, 152

 158, 168, 168

 158, 120, 120

 158, 184, 184

 158, 105, 105

 158, 199, 199

 158, 89, 89

 158, 215, 215

 158, 73, 73

 158, 231, 231

 158, 57, 57

 158, 247, 247

 158, 41, 41

 158, 255, 255

 158, 26, 26

 158, 10, 10

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 152, 154



158, 152, 152



158, 152, 150

Triad

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



158, 152, 152



151, 154, 151



151, 154, 157

Complementary

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



158, 152, 152



152, 158, 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.



149, 154, 156



158, 152, 152



149, 155, 152

Square

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



158, 152, 152



154, 154, 149



148, 155, 155



153, 153, 157

Rectangle

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



158, 152, 152



157, 153, 149



148, 155, 155



150, 154, 157

Sweetspot

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



158, 152, 152



207, 204, 204



158, 152, 158



105, 104, 104



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



158, 152, 152



207, 196, 196



158, 155, 152



79, 74, 74



143, 0, 0



15, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



152, 158, 158



196, 207, 207



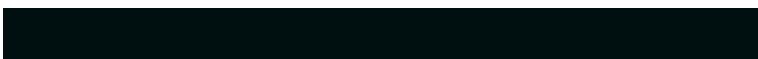
152, 155, 158



74, 79, 79



0, 143, 143



0, 15, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 152, 152 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, 152, 152 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

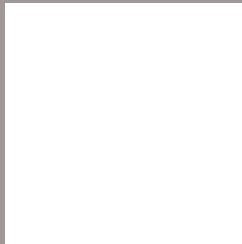
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 158, 152, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 152, 152.

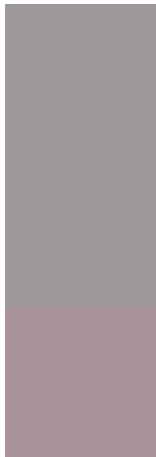


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 152, 152.

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, 152, 152

Protanopia

156, 153, 152

Deuteranopia

168, 148, 153



Tritanopia
160, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 152, 152

Protanomaly

157, 153, 152

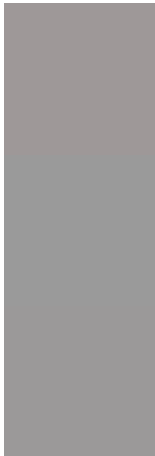
Deuteranomaly

164, 149, 153

Tritanomaly

159, 151, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 152, 152

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

155, 153, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 152, 152 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, 152, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 152, 152)  
}
```

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, 152, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 152, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 152, 152 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, 152, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 152, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 152, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 152, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 152, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 152,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 152, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 152, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
152, 152) }
```

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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