

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 153, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 153, 162) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 153, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E99A2
RGB	158, 153, 162
RGB Percent	62%, 60%, 64%
CMY	0.3804, 0.4000, 0.3647
CMYK	0.02, 0.06, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	273°, 5%, 62%
HSV	273°, 6%, 64%
XYZ	32.0134, 32.6602, 38.7992
YIQ	155.5210, 0.0910, 3.8590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

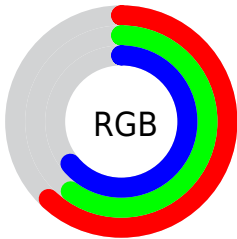
Format	Color
RYB	158, 153, 162
Decimal	10394018
CIELab	63.88, 3.55, -4.06
CIELCh	64, 5.394, 311.193
Yxy	32.6602, 0.3094, 0.3156
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288584098 (0xFF9E99A2)
YUV	155.5210, 3.1941, 2.1741
Hunter-Lab	57.1491, -0.0201, -0.2483

Details

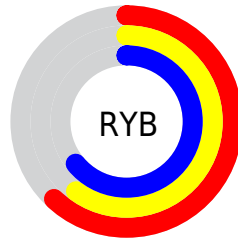
The RGB color **158, 153, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **157, 162, 153**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 207, 217**, and **107, 102, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 137, 162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 169, 162**.

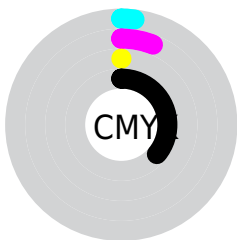
Distribution



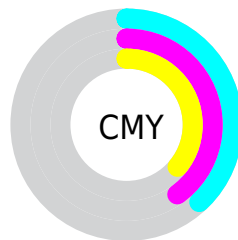
- Red (62%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 153, 162 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, 153, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 158, 153, 162

255, 255, 255

■ 213, 207, 217

■ 241, 236, 245

■ 158, 153, 162

■ 132, 127, 136

■ 107, 102, 110

■ 83, 78, 86

■ 59, 55, 63

■ 38, 34, 41

■ 17, 12, 21


■ 0, 0, 0

■ 158, 153, 162


■ 151, 137, 162

■ 158, 153, 162

■ 165, 169, 162

 144, 121, 162

 172, 185, 162

 136, 104, 162

 180, 202, 162


 129, 88, 162

 187, 218, 162

 122, 72, 162


 194, 234, 162

 115, 56, 162


 201, 250, 162

 108, 40, 162

 208, 255, 162

 100, 23, 162

 216, 255, 162

 93, 7, 162

 223, 255, 162

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 155, 164



158, 153, 162



163, 152, 158

Triad

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



158, 153, 162



162, 153, 146



144, 158, 156

Complementary

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



158, 153, 162



157, 162, 153

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.



146, 157, 152



158, 153, 162



157, 155, 145

Square

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



158, 153, 162



165, 152, 149



151, 156, 147



144, 157, 161

Rectangle

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



158, 153, 162



165, 152, 155



151, 156, 147



144, 158, 155

Sweetspot

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



158, 153, 162



210, 207, 212



153, 157, 162



106, 105, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



158, 153, 162



205, 197, 212



162, 153, 162



79, 75, 82



81, 0, 145



10, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



162, 153, 157



212, 197, 203



153, 162, 153



82, 75, 78



145, 0, 65



18, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 153, 162 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, 153, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

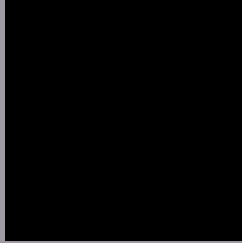
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

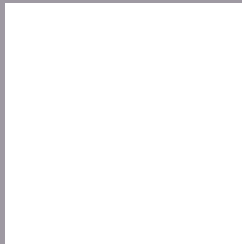
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 158, 153, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 153, 162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 153, 162.

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, 153, 162

Protanopia

155, 154, 163

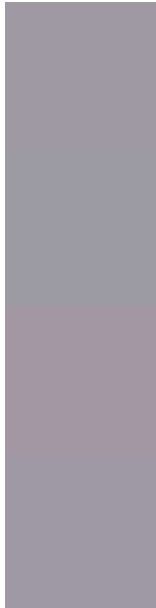
Deuteranopia

166, 150, 163



Tritanopia
158, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 153, 162

Protanomaly

156, 154, 163

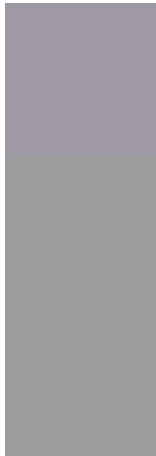
Deuteranomaly

163, 151, 163

Tritanomaly

158, 153, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 153, 162

Achromatopsia

156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly

157, 155, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 153, 162 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, 153, 162) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 153, 162)  
}
```

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, 153, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 153, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 153, 162 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, 153, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 153, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 153, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 153, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 153, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 153,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 153, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 153, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
153, 162) }
```

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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