

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 158, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 158, 172) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 158, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E9EAC
RGB	158, 158, 172
RGB Percent	62%, 62%, 67%
CMY	0.3804, 0.3804, 0.3255
CMYK	0.08, 0.08, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	240°, 8%, 65%
HSV	240°, 8%, 67%
XYZ	33.7738, 34.7014, 43.9477
YIQ	159.5960, -4.4940, 4.3540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

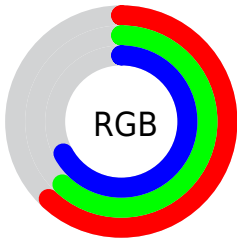
Format	Color
RYB	158, 158, 172
Decimal	10395308
CIELab	65.52, 2.79, -7.26
CIELCh	66, 7.777, 291.001
Yxy	34.7014, 0.3004, 0.3087
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288585388 (0xFF9E9EAC)
YUV	159.5960, 6.1152, -1.3997
Hunter-Lab	58.9079, -0.7489, -2.9973

Details

The RGB color **158, 158, 172** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **172, 172, 158**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 213, 227**, and **107, 107, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 141, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 175, 172**.

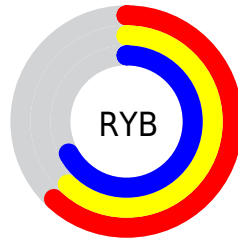
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (62%)

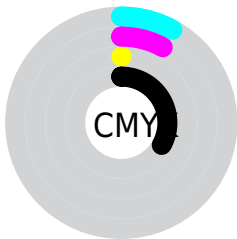
Blue (67%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (67%)

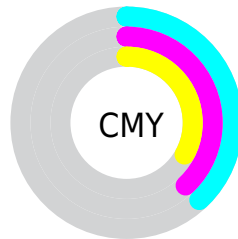


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 158, 172 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, 158, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 158, 158, 172


255, 255, 255

 213, 213, 227

 241, 241, 255

 158, 158, 172

 132, 132, 145

 107, 107, 120

 82, 83, 95

 59, 60, 71

 38, 38, 49


 17, 17, 28

 0, 0, 0

 158, 158, 172

 141, 141, 172

 158, 158, 172

 175, 175, 172

■ 124, 124, 172

■ 192, 192, 172

■ 106, 106, 172

■ 210, 210, 172

■ 89, 89, 172

■ 227, 227, 172

■ 72, 72, 172

■ 244, 244, 172

■ 55, 55, 172

■ 255, 255, 172

■ 38, 38, 172

■ 20, 20, 172

■ 3, 3, 172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 160, 173



158, 158, 172



166, 156, 168

Triad

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



158, 158, 172



173, 156, 149



145, 163, 157

Complementary

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



158, 158, 172



172, 172, 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.



152, 162, 150



158, 158, 172



167, 158, 145

Square

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



158, 158, 172



174, 155, 154



160, 160, 146



142, 163, 164

Rectangle

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



158, 158, 172



171, 155, 164



160, 160, 146



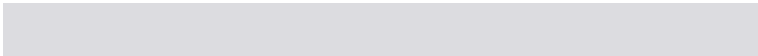
147, 163, 154

Sweetspot

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



158, 158, 172



220, 220, 224



158, 172, 172



110, 110, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



158, 158, 172



202, 202, 224



165, 158, 172



78, 78, 87



0, 0, 150



0, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



172, 158, 172



224, 202, 224



165, 172, 158



87, 78, 87



150, 0, 150



23, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 158, 172 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, 158, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

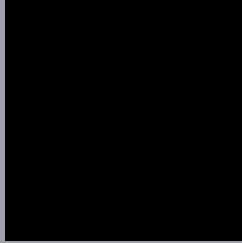
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 158, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 158, 172.

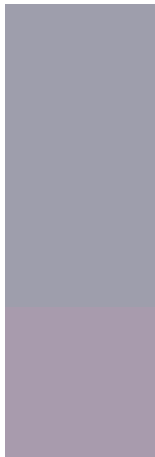


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 158, 172.

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, 158, 172](#)

Protanopia
[158, 158, 172](#)

Deuteranopia
[168, 155, 173](#)



Tritanopia
158, 158, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 158, 172

Protanomaly

158, 158, 172

Deuteranomaly

164, 156, 173

Tritanomaly

158, 158, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 158, 172

Achromatopsia

160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly

159, 159, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 158, 172 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, 158, 172) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 158, 172)  
}
```

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, 158, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 158, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 158, 172 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, 158, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 158, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 158, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 158, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 158, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 158,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 158, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 158, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
158, 172) }
```

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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