

# Converting Colors

RGB(158, 159, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(158, 159, 142) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(158, 159, 142)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E9F8E
RGB	158, 159, 142
RGB Percent	62%, 62%, 56%
CMY	0.3804, 0.3765, 0.4431
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.11, 0.38
HSL	64°, 8%, 59%
HSV	64°, 11%, 62%
XYZ	31.3812, 34.0184, 30.5034
YIQ	156.7630, 4.8610, -5.4990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

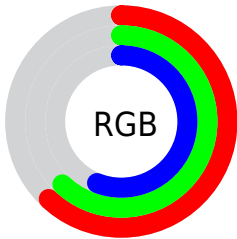
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	142, 159, 143
Decimal	10395534
CIELab	64.98, -3.46, 8.75
CIElCh	65, 9.410, 111.580
Yxy	34.0184, 0.3272, 0.3547
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288585614 (0xFF9E9F8E)
YUV	156.7630, -7.2782, 1.0848
Hunter-Lab	58.3253, -6.0296, 9.8197

# Details

The RGB color **158, 159, 142** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **143, 142, 159**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 214, 196**, and **107, 108, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 159, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 159, 158**.

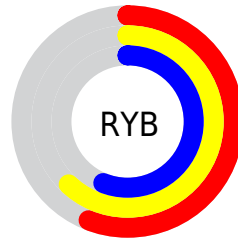
# Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (62%)

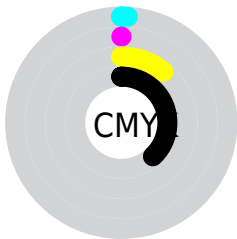
Blue (56%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (56%)

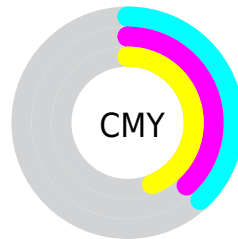


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 159, 142 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, 159, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 158, 159, 142


255, 255, 255

 213, 214, 196

 241, 242, 224

255, 255, 252

 158, 159, 142

 132, 133, 116

 107, 108, 92

 82, 83, 68

 59, 60, 46


 37, 39, 25

 17, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0


 158, 159, 142


 157, 159, 126


 158, 159, 142

 159, 159, 158


 156, 159, 110


 160, 159, 174

 155, 159, 94

 161, 159, 190

 154, 159, 78


 162, 159, 206

 153, 159, 63


 163, 159, 222

 152, 159, 47

 164, 159, 237

 151, 159, 31

 165, 159, 253

 151, 159, 15

 165, 159, 255

 150, 159, 0

 166, 159, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



167, 156, 141



158, 159, 142



148, 161, 147

# Triad

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



158, 159, 142



139, 161, 170



174, 152, 160

# Complementary

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



158, 159, 142



143, 142, 159

# 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.



166, 154, 168



158, 159, 142



146, 159, 174

# Square

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



158, 159, 142



137, 163, 163



156, 156, 173



176, 152, 152

# Rectangle

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



158, 159, 142



143, 162, 152



156, 156, 173



172, 153, 163



# Sweetspot

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



158, 159, 142



206, 207, 200



159, 143, 142



104, 105, 100



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105



# Same Dimension

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



158, 159, 142



205, 207, 180



150, 159, 142



79, 79, 71



134, 143, 0



14, 15, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



143, 142, 159



181, 180, 207



151, 142, 159



72, 71, 79



8, 0, 143



1, 0, 15



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 159, 142 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

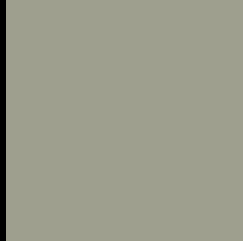
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159, 142 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

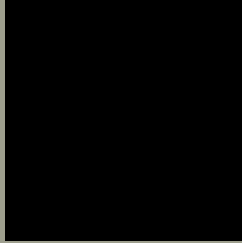
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

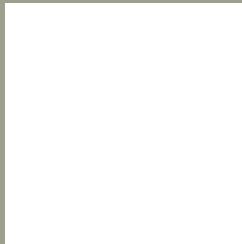
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 158, 159, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 159, 142.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 159, 142.

# 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, 159, 142

### Protanopia

164, 157, 141

### Deuteranopia

178, 152, 143



**Tritanopia**  
162, 155, 168

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

158, 159, 142

## Protanomaly

162, 158, 141

## Deuteranomaly

171, 155, 143

## Tritanomaly

161, 156, 159

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

158, 159, 142

## Achromatopsia

157, 157, 157

## Achromatomaly

157, 158, 152

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 159, 142 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, 159, 142) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 159, 142)  
}
```

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, 159, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 159, 142) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 159, 142 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

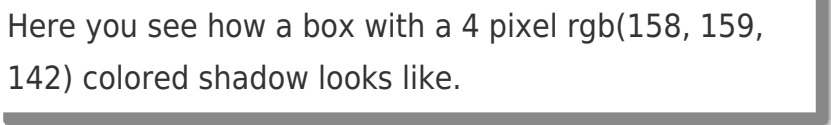
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(158, 159, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 159, 142) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 159, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 159, 142); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 159, 142); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 159, 142) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 159, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 159, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
159, 142) }
```

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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