

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 159, 158)

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

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Color

RGB(158, 159, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E9F9E
RGB	158, 159, 158
RGB Percent	62%, 62%, 62%
CMY	0.3804, 0.3765, 0.3804
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.01, 0.38
HSL	120°, 1%, 62%
HSV	120°, 1%, 62%
XYZ	32.6702, 34.5340, 37.2916
YIQ	158.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	158, 159, 159
Decimal	10395550
CIELab	65.38, -0.55, 0.39
CIELCh	65, 0.670, 144.733
Yxy	34.5340, 0.3126, 0.3305
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288585630 (0xFF9E9F9E)
YUV	158.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148
Hunter-Lab	58.7656, -3.6043, 3.5116

Details

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

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 214, 213**, and **107, 108, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 159, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 159, 174**.

Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (62%)

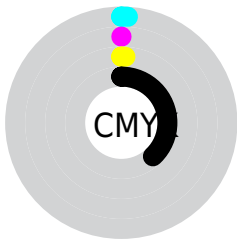
Blue (62%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (62%)



Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)


Magenta (38%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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


 158, 159, 158

255, 255, 255

 213, 214, 213

 241, 242, 241

 158, 159, 158

 132, 133, 132

 107, 108, 107

 83, 83, 83

 60, 60, 60

 38, 39, 38


 17, 18, 17

 0, 0, 0

 158, 159, 158


 142, 159, 142

 158, 159, 158

 174, 159, 174

 126, 159, 126

 190, 159, 190

 110, 159, 110


 206, 159, 206

 94, 159, 94

 222, 159, 222

 79, 159, 79


 238, 159, 238

 63, 159, 63

 253, 159, 253

 47, 159, 47

 255, 159, 255

 31, 159, 31

 15, 159, 15

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 159, 158



158, 159, 158



157, 159, 159

Triad

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



158, 159, 158



158, 159, 160



160, 158, 158

Complementary

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



158, 159, 158



159, 158, 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.



160, 158, 159



158, 159, 158



159, 159, 160

Square

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



158, 159, 158



158, 159, 160



159, 158, 159



160, 158, 158

Rectangle

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



158, 159, 158



157, 159, 159



159, 158, 159



160, 158, 158

Sweetspot

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



158, 159, 158



207, 207, 207



159, 159, 158



105, 105, 105



232, 232, 232

Same Dimension

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



158, 159, 158



204, 207, 204



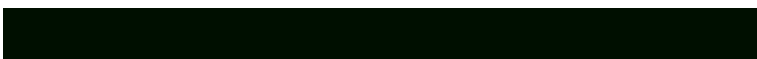
158, 159, 159



78, 79, 78



0, 143, 0



0, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



159, 158, 159



207, 204, 207



159, 158, 159



79, 78, 79



143, 0, 143



15, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

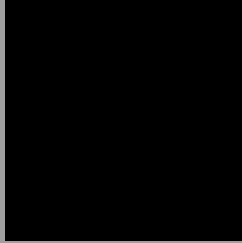
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

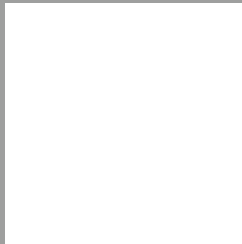
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 158, 159, 158 Background



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



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

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, 158

Protanopia

162, 158, 157

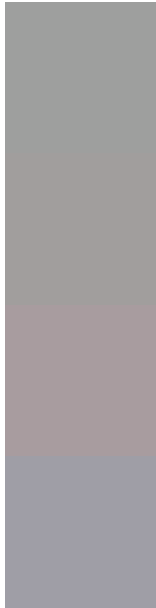
Deuteranopia

174, 154, 159



Tritanopia
160, 157, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 159, 158

Protanomaly

161, 158, 157

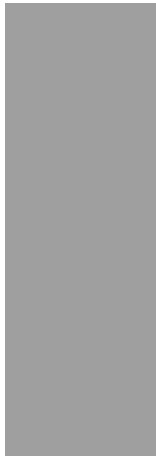
Deuteranomaly

168, 156, 159

Tritanomaly

159, 158, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 159, 158

Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly

159, 159, 159

CSS Examples

Text

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

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

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, 158) colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 159, 158 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, 158) }
```

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

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

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, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

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

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 159, 158 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, 158) }
```

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

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

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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