

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 160, 101)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 160, 101) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 160, 101)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EA065
RGB	158, 160, 101
RGB Percent	62%, 63%, 40%
CMY	0.3804, 0.3725, 0.6039
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.37, 0.37
HSL	62°, 24%, 51%
HSV	62°, 37%, 63%
XYZ	29.0203, 33.3503, 17.2196
YIQ	152.6760, 17.7470, -18.7730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

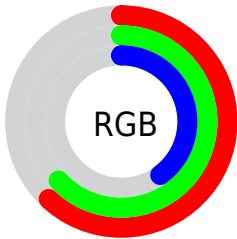
Format	Color
RYB	101, 160, 103
Decimal	10395749
CIELab	64.44, -10.05, 30.54
CIELCh	64, 32.152, 108.222
Yxy	33.3503, 0.3646, 0.4190
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288585829 (0xFF9EA065)
YUV	152.6760, -25.4763, 4.6691
Hunter-Lab	57.7497, -11.3624, 22.7459

Details

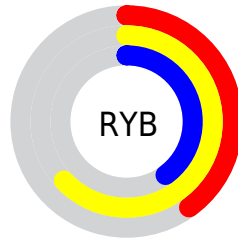
The RGB color **158, 160, 101** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **103, 101, 160**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 215, 153**, and **105, 109, 53** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 160, 85**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 160, 117**.

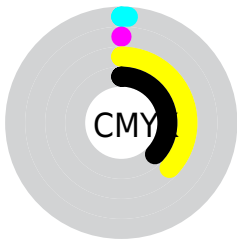
Distribution



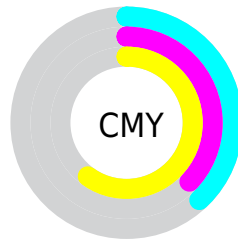
- Red (62%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 160, 101 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, 160, 101 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 160, 101

255, 255, 255

 213, 215, 153


 242, 243, 180


 255, 255, 207

 255, 255, 236

 158, 160, 101

 157, 160, 85

 158, 160, 101

 131, 134, 76

 105, 109, 53


 80, 84, 30

 56, 61, 6

 34, 40, 0

 0, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0

 158, 160, 101

 159, 160, 117

■ 157, 160, 69

■ 159, 160, 133

■ 156, 160, 53

■ 160, 160, 149

■ 156, 160, 37

■ 160, 160, 165

■ 155, 160, 21

■ 161, 160, 181

■ 155, 160, 5

■ 161, 160, 197

■ 155, 160, 0

■ 162, 160, 213

■ 162, 160, 229

■ 163, 160, 245

Harmonies

Analogous

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



186, 151, 100



158, 160, 101



125, 167, 117

Triad

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



158, 160, 101



59, 169, 198



205, 136, 169

Complementary

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



158, 160, 101



103, 101, 160

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.



181, 143, 195



158, 160, 101



98, 162, 212

Square

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



158, 160, 101



58, 172, 173



144, 153, 211



213, 135, 140

Rectangle

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



158, 160, 101



102, 170, 134



144, 153, 211



199, 137, 178

Sweetspot

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



158, 160, 101



208, 209, 186



160, 103, 101



104, 105, 91



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



158, 160, 101



206, 209, 117



129, 160, 101



79, 79, 71



138, 143, 0



15, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



103, 101, 160



120, 117, 209



132, 101, 160



71, 71, 79



5, 0, 143



1, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 160, 101 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, 160, 101 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

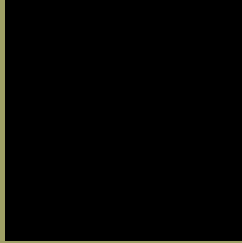
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 101 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 160, 101.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 160, 101.

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, 160, 101

Protanopia

170, 156, 99

Deuteranopia

187, 149, 103



Tritanopia
165, 152, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 160, 101

Protanomaly

166, 157, 100

Deuteranomaly

176, 153, 102

Tritanomaly

162, 155, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 160, 101

Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly

155, 156, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 160, 101 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, 160, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 160, 101)  
}
```

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, 160, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 160, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 160, 101 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, 160, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 160, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(158, 160, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 160, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 160, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 160,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 160, 101 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 160, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
160, 101) }
```

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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