

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 164, 180)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 164, 180) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 164, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EA4B4
RGB	158, 164, 180
RGB Percent	62%, 64%, 71%
CMY	0.3804, 0.3569, 0.2941
CMYK	0.12, 0.09, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	224°, 13%, 66%
HSV	224°, 12%, 71%
XYZ	35.6142, 37.1153, 48.4669
YIQ	164.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

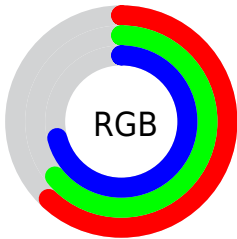
Format	Color
R_{YB}	158, 163, 180
Decimal	10396852
CIE Lab	67.36, 1.14, -8.98
CIE LCh	67, 9.049, 277.246
Yxy	37.1153, 0.2939, 0.3062
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288586932 (0xFF9EA4B4)
YUV	164.0300, 7.8732, -5.2883
Hunter-Lab	60.9223, -2.2658, -4.5227

Details

The RGB color **158, 164, 180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **180, 174, 158**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 219, 236**, and **107, 112, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 151, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 177, 180**.

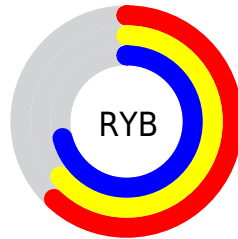
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (64%)

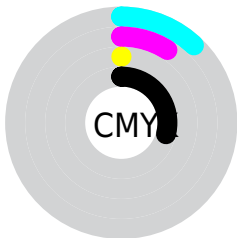
Blue (71%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (71%)

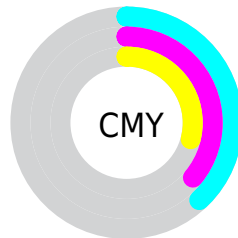


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 164, 180 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, 164, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 164, 180


255, 255, 255

 213, 219, 236

 241, 247, 255

 158, 164, 180

 132, 138, 153

 107, 112, 127

 82, 88, 102

 59, 65, 78

 37, 43, 55

 16, 22, 34

 0, 0, 11

 0, 0, 0

 158, 164, 180

 158, 164, 180

■ 140, 151, 180

■ 176, 177, 180

■ 122, 138, 180

■ 194, 190, 180

■ 104, 125, 180

■ 212, 203, 180

■ 86, 112, 180

■ 230, 216, 180

■ 68, 99, 180

■ 248, 229, 180

■ 50, 85, 180

■ 255, 243, 180

■ 32, 72, 180

■ 255, 255, 180

■ 14, 59, 180

■ 0, 49, 180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149, 167, 179



158, 164, 180



168, 161, 177

Triad

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



158, 164, 180



181, 159, 154



151, 168, 157

Complementary

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



158, 164, 180



180, 174, 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.



159, 167, 151



158, 164, 180



177, 161, 149

Square

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



158, 164, 180



181, 159, 162



169, 164, 148



145, 169, 166

Rectangle

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



158, 164, 180



174, 160, 173



169, 164, 148



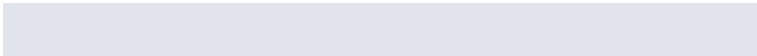
153, 168, 155

Sweetspot

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



158, 164, 180



225, 228, 235



158, 180, 174



111, 113, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



158, 164, 180



199, 209, 235



163, 158, 180



80, 83, 89



0, 42, 153



0, 7, 26

Inverse Universe

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



180, 158, 164



235, 199, 209



175, 180, 158



89, 80, 83



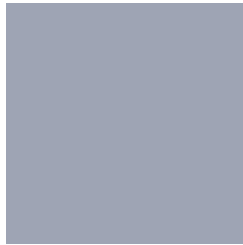
153, 0, 42



26, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 164, 180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

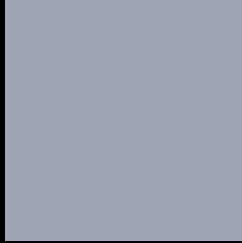
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 164, 180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

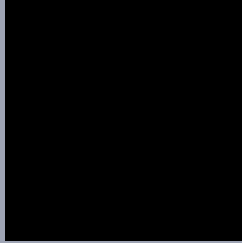
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

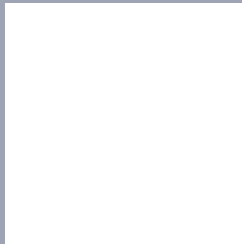
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 158, 164, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 164, 180.

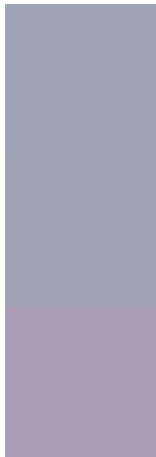


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 164, 180.

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](#).

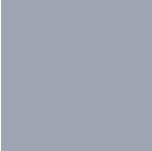
Dichromacy



Original Color
158, 164, 180

Protanopia
162, 163, 179

Deuteranopia
172, 159, 181



Tritanopia
158, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 164, 180

Protanomaly

161, 163, 179

Deuteranomaly

167, 161, 181

Tritanomaly

158, 164, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 164, 180

Achromatopsia

164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly

162, 164, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 164, 180 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, 164, 180) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 164, 180)  
}
```

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, 164, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 164, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 164, 180 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, 164, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 164, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 164, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 164, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 164, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 164,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 164, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 164, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
164, 180) }
```

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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