

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 168, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 168, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 168, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EA894
RGB	158, 168, 148
RGB Percent	62%, 66%, 58%
CMY	0.3804, 0.3412, 0.4196
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.12, 0.34
HSL	90°, 10%, 62%
HSV	90°, 12%, 66%
XYZ	33.4485, 37.4125, 33.4754
YIQ	162.7300, 0.4600, -8.3400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

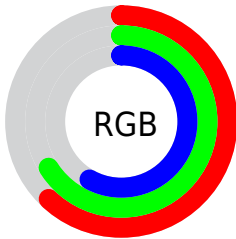
Format	Color
RYB	148, 168, 158
Decimal	10397844
CIELab	67.59, -7.28, 9.13
CIELCh	68, 11.672, 128.556
Yxy	37.4125, 0.3206, 0.3586
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288587924 (0xFF9EA894)
YUV	162.7300, -7.2619, -4.1482
Hunter-Lab	61.1657, -9.4274, 10.3672

Details

The RGB color **158, 168, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **158, 148, 168**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 223, 202**, and **107, 116, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 168, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 168, 165**.

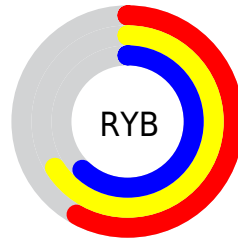
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (66%)

Blue (58%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (62%)

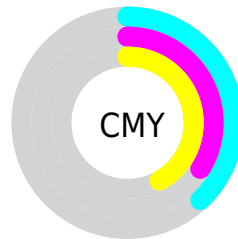


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 168, 148 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, 168, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 158, 168, 148

255, 255, 255

 213, 223, 202

 241, 252, 230

 158, 168, 148

 132, 142, 122

 107, 116, 97

 82, 91, 74

 59, 68, 51

 37, 46, 30


 17, 25, 5


 0, 0, 0

 158, 168, 148


 150, 168, 131

 158, 168, 148


 166, 168, 165

 141, 168, 114

 175, 168, 182


 133, 168, 98


 183, 168, 198

 124, 168, 81


 192, 168, 215

 116, 168, 64


 200, 168, 232

 108, 168, 47

 208, 168, 249

 99, 168, 30

 217, 168, 255

 91, 168, 14

 225, 168, 255

 84, 168, 0

 234, 168, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 165, 144



158, 168, 148



147, 170, 157

Triad

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



158, 168, 148



145, 168, 184



187, 157, 162

Complementary

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



158, 168, 148



158, 148, 168

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, 158, 173



158, 168, 148



157, 164, 185

Square

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



158, 168, 148



139, 170, 177



170, 161, 181



186, 159, 152

Rectangle

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



158, 168, 148



141, 171, 164



170, 161, 181



186, 158, 165

Sweetspot

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



158, 168, 148



215, 219, 211



168, 158, 148



107, 110, 104



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



158, 168, 148



204, 219, 189



148, 168, 148



80, 84, 76



74, 148, 0



10, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



158, 148, 168



204, 189, 219



168, 148, 168



80, 76, 84



74, 0, 148



10, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 168, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

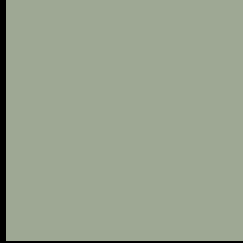
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

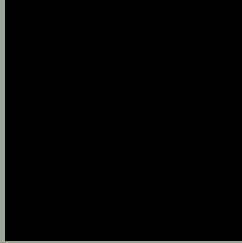
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

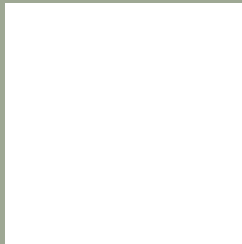
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 158, 168, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 168, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 168, 148.

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





Tritanopia
162, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 168, 148

Protanomaly
167, 165, 147

Deuteranomaly
176, 162, 149

Tritanomaly
161, 165, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 168, 148

Achromatopsia
163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly
161, 165, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 168, 148 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, 168, 148) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 168, 148)  
}
```

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, 168, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 168, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 168, 148 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, 168, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 168, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 168, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 168, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 168, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 168,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 168, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 168, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
168, 148) }
```

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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