

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 168, 171)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 168, 171) contains.

RGB(158, 168, 171)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(158, 168, 171)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EA8AB
RGB	158, 168, 171
RGB Percent	62%, 66%, 67%
CMY	0.3804, 0.3412, 0.3294
CMYK	0.08, 0.02, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	194°, 7%, 65%
HSV	194°, 8%, 67%
XYZ	35.4539, 38.2146, 44.0356
YIQ	165.3520, -6.9230, -1.1870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

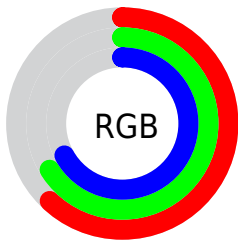
Format	Color
R _Y B	158, 164, 171
Decimal	10397867
CIE Lab	68.18, -2.91, -2.77
CIE LCh	68, 4.019, 223.532
Yxy	38.2146, 0.3012, 0.3247
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288587947 (0xFF9EA8AB)
YUV	165.3520, 2.7845, -6.4477
Hunter-Lab	61.8180, -5.8081, 1.0378

Details

The RGB color **158, 168, 171** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **171, 161, 158**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 223, 226**, and **107, 116, 119** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 164, 171**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 172, 171**.

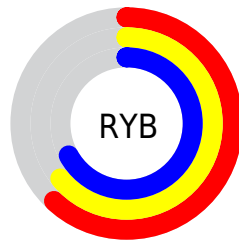
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (66%)

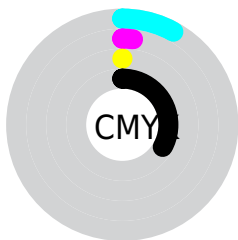
Blue (67%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (67%)

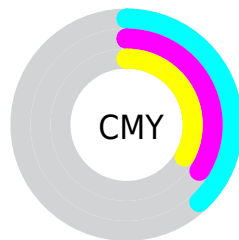


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 168, 171 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, 171 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 158, 168, 171

255, 255, 255

 213, 223, 226

 241, 252, 255

 158, 168, 171

 132, 142, 145

 107, 116, 119


 82, 91, 94


 59, 68, 71

 38, 46, 48

 17, 25, 27

 0, 0, 0

 158, 168, 171

 141, 164, 171

 158, 168, 171

 175, 172, 171

■ 124, 160, 171

■ 192, 176, 171

■ 107, 156, 171

■ 209, 180, 171

■ 90, 152, 171

■ 226, 184, 171

■ 73, 148, 171

■ 243, 188, 171

■ 55, 144, 171

■ 255, 192, 171

■ 38, 140, 171

■ 255, 196, 171

■ 21, 136, 171

■ 255, 200, 171

■ 4, 132, 171

■ 255, 204, 171

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 168, 168



158, 168, 171



161, 167, 173

Triad

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



158, 168, 171



172, 164, 168



168, 166, 159

Complementary

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



158, 168, 171



171, 161, 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.



171, 165, 159



158, 168, 171



174, 164, 165

Square

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



158, 168, 171



169, 165, 171



174, 164, 161



163, 168, 161

Rectangle

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



158, 168, 171



163, 166, 173



174, 164, 161



169, 166, 159

Sweetspot

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



158, 168, 171



217, 221, 222



158, 171, 161



110, 112, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



158, 168, 171



202, 217, 222



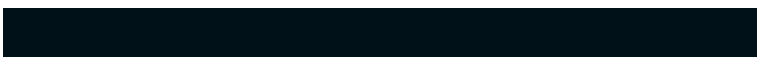
158, 162, 171



78, 85, 87



0, 116, 150



0, 18, 23

Inverse Universe

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



171, 158, 168



222, 202, 217



171, 167, 158



87, 78, 85



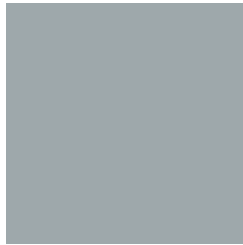
150, 0, 116



23, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 168, 171 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

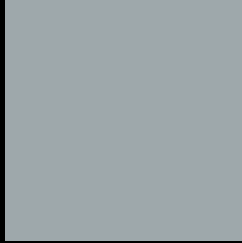
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 171 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

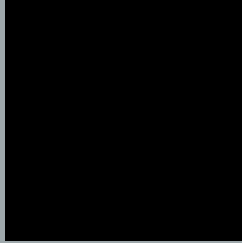
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

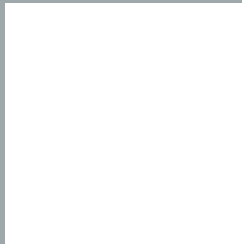
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 158, 168, 171 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 168, 171.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 168, 171.

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](#), [168](#), [171](#)

Protanopia
[168](#), [165](#), [169](#)

Deuteranopia
[179](#), [161](#), [172](#)



Tritanopia
159, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 168, 171

Protanomaly
164, 166, 170

Deuteranomaly
171, 164, 172

Tritanomaly
159, 167, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 168, 171

Achromatopsia
165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly
162, 166, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 168, 171 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, 171) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 168, 171)  
}
```

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, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 168, 171) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 168, 171 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, 171) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 168, 171) }
```

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, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 168, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 168, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 168,  
171) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 168, 171 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, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
168, 171) }
```

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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