

# Converting Colors

RGB(158, 172, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(158, 172, 169) contains.

<b>RGB(158, 172, 169)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**RGB(158, 172, 169)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EACA9
RGB	158, 172, 169
RGB Percent	62%, 67%, 66%
CMY	0.3804, 0.3255, 0.3373
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.02, 0.33
HSL	167°, 8%, 65%
HSV	167°, 8%, 67%
XYZ	36.0145, 39.6387, 43.2890
YIQ	167.4720, -7.3810, -3.9010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

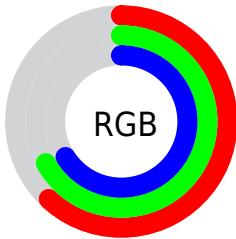
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	158, 166, 172
Decimal	10398889
CIELab	69.21, -5.48, -0.15
CIElCh	69, 5.481, 181.531
Yxy	39.6387, 0.3028, 0.3333
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288588969 (0xFF9EACA9)
YUV	167.4720, 0.7533, -8.3069
Hunter-Lab	62.9593, -8.0717, 3.3054

# Details

The RGB color **158, 172, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **172, 158, 161**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 227, 224**, and **107, 120, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 172, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 172, 173**.

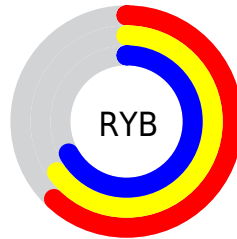
# Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (67%)

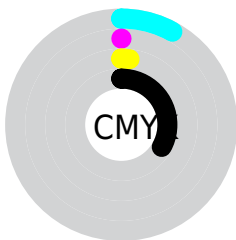
Blue (66%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (67%)

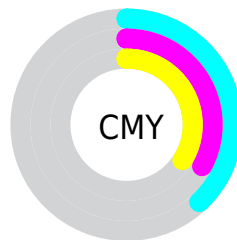


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 172, 169 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, 172, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 158, 172, 169

255, 255, 255

 213, 227, 224

 241, 255, 253

 158, 172, 169

 132, 145, 143

 107, 120, 117

 82, 95, 92

 59, 71, 69

 37, 49, 47


 17, 28, 26


 0, 0, 0

 158, 172, 169


 141, 172, 165


 158, 172, 169


 175, 172, 173

 124, 172, 162


 192, 172, 176

 106, 172, 158


 210, 172, 180

 89, 172, 154


 227, 172, 184

 72, 172, 151


 244, 172, 187

 55, 172, 147

 255, 172, 191

 38, 172, 143

 255, 172, 195

 20, 172, 140

 255, 172, 198

 3, 172, 136

 255, 172, 202

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



162, 171, 164



158, 172, 169



157, 172, 174

# Triad

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



158, 172, 169



170, 168, 177



178, 167, 160

# Complementary

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



158, 172, 169



172, 158, 161

# 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.



180, 166, 164



158, 172, 169



176, 166, 174

# Square

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



158, 172, 169



164, 169, 179



179, 166, 169



173, 169, 159

# Rectangle

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



158, 172, 169



158, 171, 176



179, 166, 169



179, 167, 161



# Sweetspot

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



158, 172, 169



220, 224, 223



161, 172, 158



110, 112, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112



# Same Dimension

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



158, 172, 169



202, 224, 220



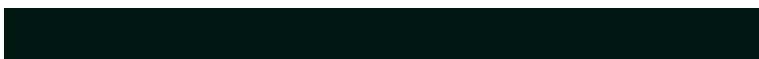
158, 168, 172



78, 87, 85



0, 150, 118



0, 23, 18



# Inverse Universe

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



172, 158, 161



224, 202, 207



172, 162, 158



87, 78, 80



150, 0, 32

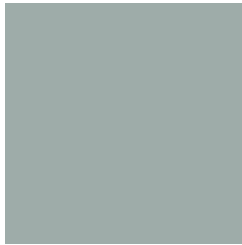


23, 0, 5



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 172, 169 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

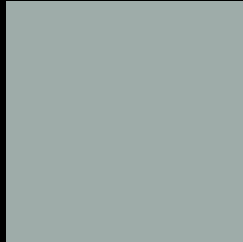
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 172, 169 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

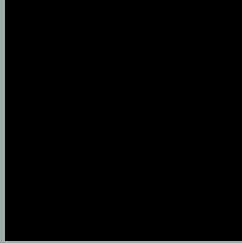
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

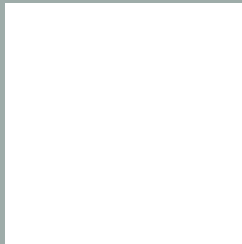
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 158, 172, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 172, 169.



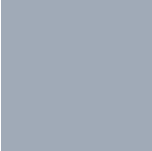
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 172, 169.

# 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**  
160, 170, 183

# Trichromacy



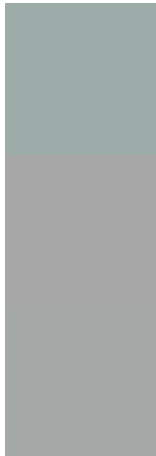
**Original Color**  
158, 172, 169

**Protanomaly**  
167, 169, 168

**Deuteranomaly**  
175, 166, 170

**Tritanomaly**  
159, 171, 178

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
158, 172, 169

**Achromatopsia**  
167, 167, 167

**Achromatomaly**  
164, 169, 168

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 172, 169 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, 172, 169) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 172, 169)  
}
```

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, 172, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 172, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 172, 169 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, 172, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 172, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 172, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 172, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 172, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 172,  
169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 172, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 172, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
172, 169) }
```

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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