

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 174, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 174, 137) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 174, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EAE89
RGB	158, 174, 137
RGB Percent	62%, 68%, 54%
CMY	0.3804, 0.3176, 0.4627
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.21, 0.32
HSL	86°, 19%, 61%
HSV	86°, 21%, 68%
XYZ	33.7520, 39.3473, 29.4828
YIQ	164.9980, 2.3410, -14.8990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

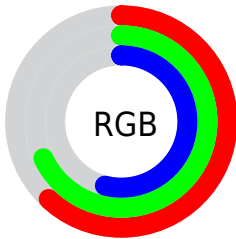
Format	Color
RYB	137, 174, 153
Decimal	10399369
CIELab	69.00, -12.32, 17.17
CIElCh	69, 21.128, 125.662
Yxy	39.3473, 0.3290, 0.3836
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288589449 (0xFF9EAE89)
YUV	164.9980, -13.8030, -6.1372
Hunter-Lab	62.7275, -13.7270, 16.0421

Details

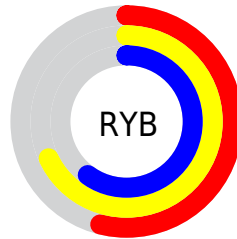
The RGB color **158, 174, 137** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **153, 137, 174**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 229, 190**, and **106, 122, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 174, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 174, 154**.

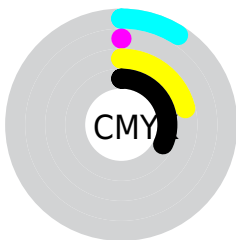
Distribution



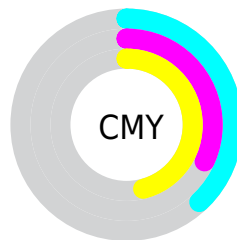
- Red (62%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 174, 137 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, 174, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 174, 137


255, 255, 255

 213, 229, 190

 241, 255, 218

 255, 255, 247

 158, 174, 137

 132, 147, 112

 106, 122, 87

 82, 97, 63

 58, 73, 41


 36, 50, 20

 17, 29, 0

 0, 0, 0

 158, 174, 137

 150, 174, 120

 158, 174, 137

 166, 174, 154

■ 143, 174, 102

■ 173, 174, 172

■ 135, 174, 85

■ 181, 174, 189

■ 128, 174, 67

■ 188, 174, 207

■ 120, 174, 50

■ 196, 174, 224

■ 113, 174, 33

■ 203, 174, 241

■ 105, 174, 15

■ 211, 174, 255

■ 99, 174, 0

■ 218, 174, 255

■ 226, 174, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 168, 130



158, 174, 137



136, 178, 152

Triad

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



158, 174, 137



127, 175, 203



207, 155, 165

Complementary

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



158, 174, 137



153, 137, 174

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.



196, 157, 185



158, 174, 137



151, 169, 206

Square

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



158, 174, 137



115, 178, 190



176, 162, 199



207, 157, 147

Rectangle

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



158, 174, 137



124, 179, 165



176, 162, 199



205, 155, 172

Sweetspot

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



158, 174, 137



221, 227, 213



174, 152, 137



111, 115, 107



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



158, 174, 137



201, 227, 168



140, 174, 137



83, 87, 78



85, 150, 0



13, 23, 0

Inverse Universe

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



153, 137, 174



193, 168, 227



171, 137, 174



82, 78, 87



65, 0, 150



10, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 174, 137 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

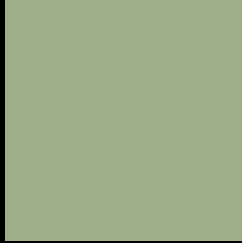
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 174, 137 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

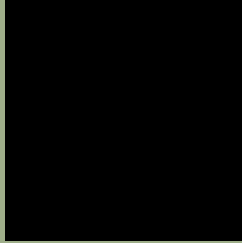
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 174, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 174, 137.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 174, 137.

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, 174, 137

Protanopia
179, 168, 134

Deuteranopia
194, 162, 140



Tritanopia
165, 168, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 174, 137

Protanomaly
171, 170, 135

Deuteranomaly
181, 166, 139

Tritanomaly
162, 170, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 174, 137

Achromatopsia
165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly
162, 168, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 174, 137 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, 174, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 174, 137)  
}
```

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, 174, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 174, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 174, 137 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, 174, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 174, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 174, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 174, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 174, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 174,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 174, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 174, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
174, 137) }
```

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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