

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 177, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 177, 162) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 177, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | 9EB1A2 |
| RGB | 158, 177, 162 |
| RGB Percent | 62%, 69%, 64% |
| CMY | 0.3804, 0.3059, 0.3647 |
| CMYK | 0.11, 0.00, 0.08, 0.31 |
| HSL | 133°, 11%, 66% |
| HSV | 133°, 11%, 69% |
| XYZ | 36.3443, 41.3220, 40.2428 |
| YIQ | 169.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

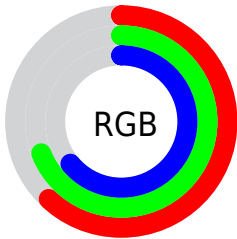
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| RYB | 158, 174, 177 |
| Decimal | 10400162 |
| CIELab | 70.40, -9.50, 5.44 |
| CIELCh | 70, 10.951, 150.224 |
| Yxy | 41.3220, 0.3082, 0.3505 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4288590242 (0xFF9EB1A2) |
| YUV | 169.6090, -3.7512, -10.1811 |
| Hunter-Lab | 64.2822, -11.5724, 7.8800 |

Details

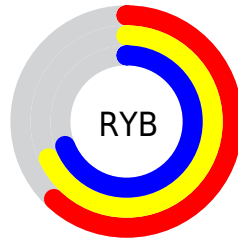
The RGB color **158, 177, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **177, 158, 173**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 233, 217**, and **107, 124, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 177, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 177, 176**.

Distribution



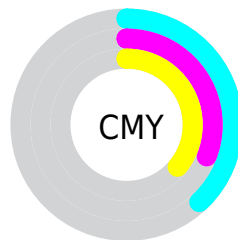
- Red (62%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 177, 162 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, 177, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 158, 177, 162


255, 255, 255

 213, 233, 217

 241, 255, 245

 158, 177, 162

 132, 150, 136

 107, 124, 110

 82, 99, 86

 59, 76, 63

 37, 53, 41


 17, 32, 21

 0, 3, 0


 0, 0, 0


 158, 177, 162

 158, 177, 162


 140, 177, 148


 176, 177, 176

 123, 177, 134


 193, 177, 190

 105, 177, 120


 211, 177, 204

 87, 177, 106

 229, 177, 218

 70, 177, 92

 247, 177, 232


 52, 177, 78

 255, 177, 246

 34, 177, 64

 255, 177, 255

 16, 177, 50

 0, 177, 37

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 175, 155



158, 177, 162



150, 178, 172

Triad

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



158, 177, 162



162, 173, 192



194, 166, 163

Complementary

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



158, 177, 162



177, 158, 173

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.



192, 165, 172



158, 177, 162



174, 170, 189

Square

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



158, 177, 162



152, 176, 189



185, 167, 182



189, 168, 155

Rectangle

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



158, 177, 162



147, 178, 179



185, 167, 182



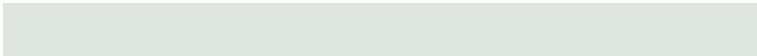
194, 166, 166

Sweetspot

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



158, 177, 162



223, 230, 224



173, 177, 158



110, 115, 111



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



158, 177, 162



200, 230, 206



158, 177, 171



80, 89, 82



0, 153, 32



0, 26, 5

Inverse Universe

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



177, 158, 173



230, 200, 223



177, 158, 164



89, 80, 87



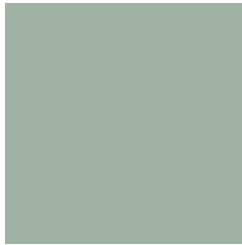
153, 0, 121



26, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 177, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

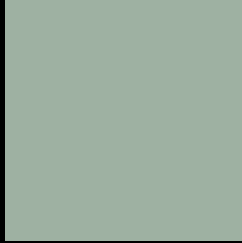
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 177, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

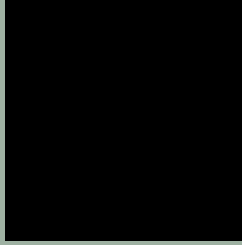
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 177, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 177, 162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 177, 162.

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, 177, 162

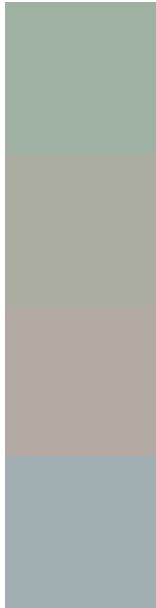
Protanopia
178, 171, 159

Deuteranopia
191, 166, 164



Tritanopia
162, 173, 187

Trichromacy



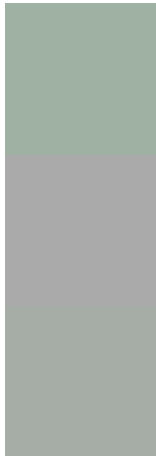
Original Color
158, 177, 162

Protanomaly
171, 173, 160

Deuteranomaly
179, 170, 163

Tritanomaly
161, 174, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 177, 162

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
166, 173, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 177, 162 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, 177, 162) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 177, 162)  
}
```

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, 177, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 177, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 177, 162 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, 177, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 177, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 177, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 177, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 177, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 177,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 177, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 177, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
177, 162) }
```

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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