

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 178, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 178, 140) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 178, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EB28C
RGB	158, 178, 140
RGB Percent	62%, 70%, 55%
CMY	0.3804, 0.3020, 0.4510
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.21, 0.30
HSL	92°, 20%, 62%
HSV	92°, 21%, 70%
XYZ	34.7546, 41.0033, 30.8936
YIQ	167.6880, 0.2780, -16.0580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

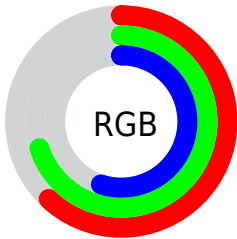
Format	Color
RYB	140, 178, 160
Decimal	10400396
CIELab	70.18, -13.92, 17.16
CIELCh	70, 22.094, 129.036
Yxy	41.0033, 0.3259, 0.3845
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288590476 (0xFF9EB28C)
YUV	167.6880, -13.6502, -8.4964
Hunter-Lab	64.0339, -15.1778, 16.2188

Details

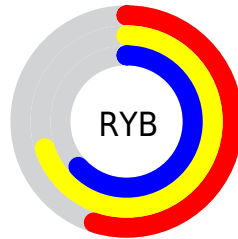
The RGB color **158, 178, 140** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **160, 140, 178**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 234, 194**, and **106, 125, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 178, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 178, 158**.

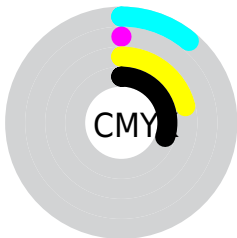
Distribution



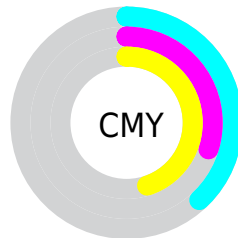
- Red (62%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 178, 140 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, 178, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 158, 178, 140


255, 255, 255

 213, 234, 194


 241, 255, 222

 255, 255, 250

 158, 178, 140

 132, 151, 114

 106, 125, 90

 82, 100, 66

 58, 76, 44


 36, 54, 23

 18, 32, 0

 0, 1, 0

 0, 0, 0

 158, 178, 140


 158, 178, 140


 149, 178, 122


 167, 178, 158

 139, 178, 104


 177, 178, 176


 130, 178, 87


 186, 178, 193

 121, 178, 69


 195, 178, 211


 111, 178, 51

 205, 178, 229

 102, 178, 33

 214, 178, 247

 92, 178, 15

 224, 178, 255

 84, 178, 0

 233, 178, 255

 242, 178, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 172, 132



158, 178, 140



136, 182, 157

Triad

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



158, 178, 140



130, 178, 208



212, 157, 166

Complementary

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



158, 178, 140



160, 140, 178

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.



203, 159, 186



158, 178, 140



156, 171, 211

Square

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



158, 178, 140



116, 182, 196



183, 164, 203



211, 160, 147

Rectangle

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



158, 178, 140



123, 183, 170



183, 164, 203



210, 157, 173

Sweetspot

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



158, 178, 140



225, 232, 218



178, 160, 140



113, 117, 109



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



158, 178, 140



200, 232, 172



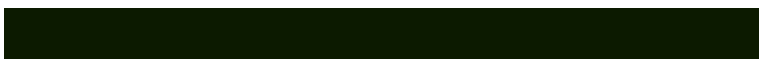
140, 178, 141



85, 89, 80



72, 153, 0



12, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



160, 140, 178



203, 172, 232



178, 140, 177



85, 80, 89



81, 0, 153



13, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 178, 140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

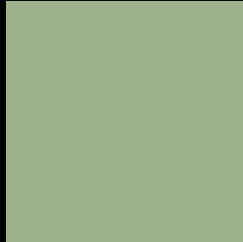
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 178, 140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

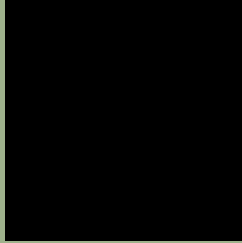
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 178, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 178, 140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 178, 140.

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
165, 172, 185

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 178, 140

Protanomaly
173, 174, 138

Deuteranomaly
183, 170, 142

Tritanomaly
162, 174, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 178, 140

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
164, 172, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 178, 140 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, 178, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 178, 140)  
}
```

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, 178, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 178, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 178, 140 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, 178, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 178, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 178, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 178, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 178, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 178,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 178, 140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 178, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
178, 140) }
```

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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