

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 185, 182)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 185, 182) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 185, 182)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EB9B6
RGB	158, 185, 182
RGB Percent	62%, 73%, 71%
CMY	0.3804, 0.2745, 0.2863
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.02, 0.27
HSL	173°, 16%, 67%
HSV	173°, 15%, 73%
XYZ	39.8930, 45.3444, 50.9057
YIQ	176.5850, -15.1290, -6.6570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

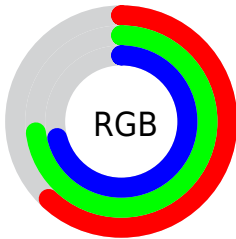
Format	Color
RYB	158, 172, 185
Decimal	10402230
CIELab	73.12, -9.77, -1.57
CIELCh	73, 9.896, 189.155
Yxy	45.3444, 0.2930, 0.3331
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288592310 (0xFF9EB9B6)
YUV	176.5850, 2.6696, -16.2990
Hunter-Lab	67.3383, -12.0937, 2.3153

Details

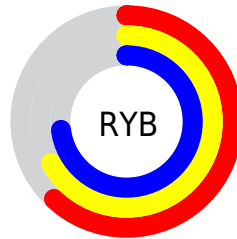
The RGB color **158, 185, 182** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **185, 158, 161**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 241, 238**, and **106, 132, 129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 185, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 185, 184**.

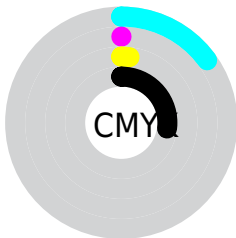
Distribution



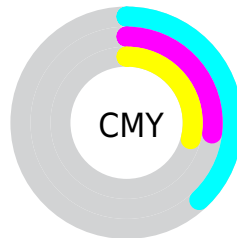
- Red (62%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 185, 182 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, 185, 182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 158, 185, 182

 158, 185, 182


255, 255, 255


 132, 158, 155

 213, 241, 238

 106, 132, 129

 241, 255, 255

 82, 107, 104

 58, 82, 80

 36, 59, 57

 14, 38, 36

 0, 17, 14

 0, 0, 0

 158, 185, 182

 158, 185, 182

■ 140, 185, 180

■ 177, 185, 184

■ 121, 185, 178

■ 195, 185, 186

■ 103, 185, 176

■ 213, 185, 188

■ 84, 185, 174

■ 232, 185, 190

■ 66, 185, 172

■ 251, 185, 192

■ 47, 185, 170

■ 255, 185, 194

■ 29, 185, 168

■ 255, 185, 196

■ 10, 185, 166

■ 255, 185, 198

■ 0, 185, 164

■ 255, 185, 200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 184, 173



158, 185, 182



158, 184, 191

Triad

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



158, 185, 182



185, 176, 194



193, 177, 163

Complementary

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



158, 185, 182



185, 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.



198, 174, 168



158, 185, 182



194, 174, 186

Square

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



158, 185, 182



174, 179, 197



199, 173, 177



184, 180, 162

Rectangle

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



158, 185, 182



161, 183, 195



199, 173, 177



195, 176, 164

Sweetspot

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



158, 185, 182



230, 240, 239



161, 185, 158



114, 120, 119



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



158, 185, 182



197, 240, 235



158, 175, 185



83, 92, 91



0, 156, 138



0, 28, 25

Inverse Universe

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



185, 158, 161



240, 197, 201



185, 168, 158



92, 83, 84



156, 0, 17



28, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 185, 182 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

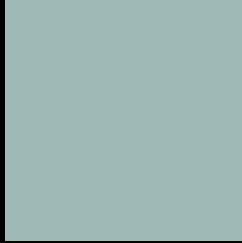
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 185, 182 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

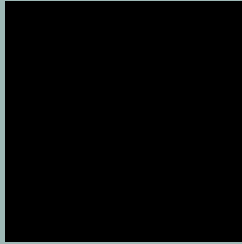
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

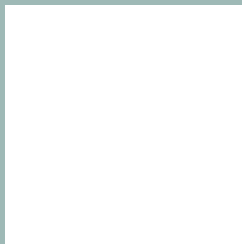
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 158, 185, 182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 185, 182.



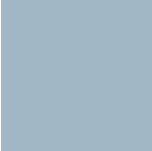
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 185, 182.

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
161, 183, 197

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 185, 182

Protanomaly

173, 181, 179

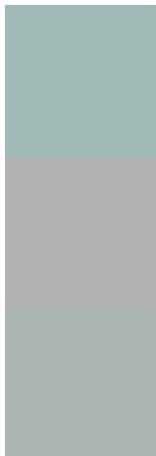
Deuteranomaly

181, 178, 183

Tritanomaly

160, 184, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 185, 182

Achromatopsia

177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly

170, 180, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 185, 182 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, 185, 182) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 185, 182)  
}
```

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, 185, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 185, 182) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 185, 182 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, 185, 182) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 185, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 185, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 185, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 185, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 185,  
182) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 185, 182 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 185, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
185, 182) }
```

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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