

# Converting Colors

`RYB(158, 147, 158)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(158, 147, 158) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(158, 147, 158)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E939E
RGB	158, 147, 158
RGB Percent	62%, 58%, 62%
CMY	0.3804, 0.4235, 0.3804
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	300°, 5%, 60%
HSV	300°, 7%, 62%
XYZ	30.7058, 30.6052, 36.6368
YIQ	151.5430, 3.0250, 5.7530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

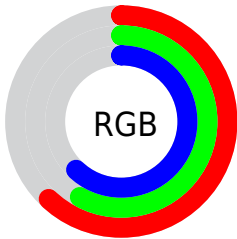
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	158, 147, 158
Decimal	10392478
CIE Lab	62.17, 6.13, -4.33
CIE LCh	62, 7.502, 324.786
Yxy	30.6052, 0.3135, 0.3125
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288582558 (0xFF9E939E)
YUV	151.5430, 3.1833, 5.6628
Hunter-Lab	55.3219, 2.2611, -0.5393

# Details

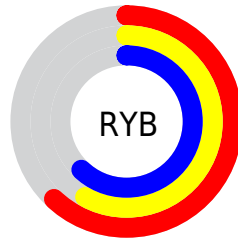
The RYB color **158, 147, 158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 158, 158**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 201, 213**, and **107, 96, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 131, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 163, 163**.

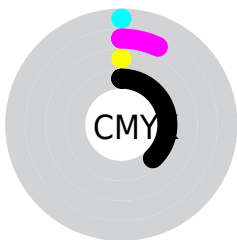
# Distribution



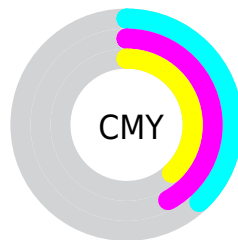
- Red (62%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 158, 147, 158 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 RYB color 158, 147, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 158, 147, 158

255, 255, 255

 213, 201, 213

 241, 229, 241

 158, 147, 158

 132, 121, 132

 107, 96, 107

 82, 73, 83


 59, 50, 60

 38, 29, 38


 17, 4, 17

 0, 0, 0

 158, 147, 158


 158, 131, 158


 158, 147, 158

 158, 163, 163

 158, 115, 158


 158, 179, 179

 158, 100, 158


 158, 194, 194

 158, 84, 158


 158, 210, 210

 158, 68, 158


 158, 226, 226

 158, 52, 158

 158, 242, 242

 158, 36, 158

 158, 255, 255

 158, 21, 158

 158, 5, 158

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



150, 149, 162



158, 147, 158



163, 146, 152

# Triad

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



158, 147, 158



150, 157, 137



134, 144, 156

# Complementary

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



158, 147, 158



147, 158, 158

# 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.



136, 146, 154



158, 147, 158



138, 152, 140

# Square

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



158, 147, 158



163, 150, 140



142, 153, 153



136, 146, 161

# Rectangle

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



158, 147, 158



165, 146, 147



142, 153, 153



134, 144, 154



# Sweetspot

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



158, 147, 158



207, 202, 207



147, 147, 158



105, 102, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105



# Same Dimension

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



158, 147, 158



207, 190, 207



158, 147, 153



79, 71, 79



143, 0, 143



15, 0, 15



# Inverse Universe

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



158, 147, 158



207, 190, 207



147, 154, 158



79, 71, 79



143, 0, 143

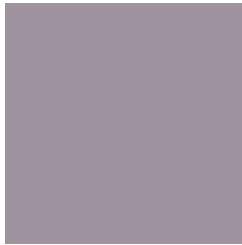


15, 0, 15



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 158, 147, 158 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 RYB color 158, 147, 158 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](#).



## **RYB 158, 147, 158 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 147, 158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 147, 158.

# 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, 147, 158

**Protanopia**

150, 149, 159

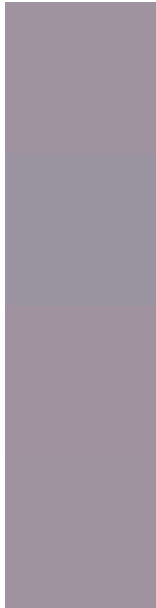
**Deuteranopia**

161, 146, 158



**Tritanopia**  
158, 147, 158

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

158, 147, 158

## Protanomaly

153, 148, 159

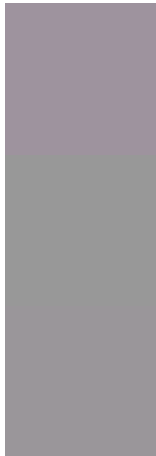
## Deuteranomaly

160, 146, 158

## Tritanomaly

158, 147, 158

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

158, 147, 158

## Achromatopsia

152, 152, 152

## Achromatomaly

154, 150, 154

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 158, 147, 158 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, 147, 158) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 147, 158)  
}
```

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, 147, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 147, 158) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 158, 147, 158 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

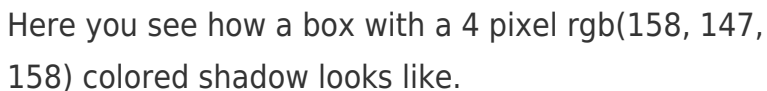
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(158, 147, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 147, 158) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(158, 147, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 147, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 147, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 147,  
158) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 158, 147, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 147, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
147, 158) }
```

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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