

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 0, 214)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 0, 214) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 0, 214)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E00D6
RGB	158, 0, 214
RGB Percent	62%, 0%, 84%
CMY	0.3804, 1.0000, 0.1608
CMYK	0.26, 1.00, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	284°, 100%, 42%
HSV	284°, 100%, 84%
XYZ	26.2381, 12.1241, 64.5756
YIQ	71.6380, 25.4740, 100.0500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

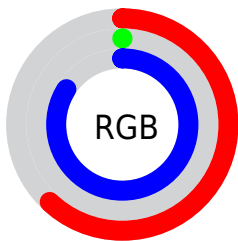
Format	Color
R_{YB}	158, 0, 214
Decimal	10354902
CIE Lab	41.41, 78.09, -69.05
CIE LCh	41, 104.241, 318.518
Yxy	12.1241, 0.2549, 0.1178
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288544982 (0xFF9E00D6)
YUV	71.6380, 70.1845, 75.7395
Hunter-Lab	34.8197, 73.5728, -85.5836

Details

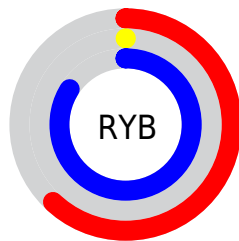
The RGB color **158, 0, 214** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9900CC**. The color can be described as dark washed purple. A complement of this color would be **56, 214, 0**, and the grayscale version is **71, 71, 71**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 85, 255**, and **99, 0, 158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 0, 214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 21, 214**.

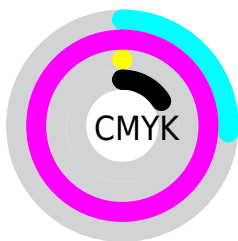
Distribution



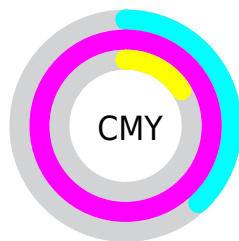
- Red (62%)
- Green (0%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (100%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 0, 214 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, 0, 214 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



158, 0, 214



158, 0, 214

255, 255, 255



128, 0, 186



218, 85, 255



99, 0, 158



248, 114, 255



69, 0, 131



255, 143, 255



39, 0, 105



255, 172, 255



0, 0, 80



255, 202, 255



0, 5, 55



255, 232, 255



0, 2, 33



0, 0, 6




0, 0, 0

 158, 0, 214


 164, 21, 214


 169, 43, 214

 175, 64, 214


 180, 86, 214

 186, 107, 214

 192, 128, 214

 197, 150, 214

 203, 171, 214

 208, 193, 214

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 93, 255



158, 0, 214



225, 0, 134

Triad

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



158, 0, 214



146, 82, 0



0, 128, 151

Complementary

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



158, 0, 214



56, 214, 0

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.



0, 126, 60



158, 0, 214



67, 110, 0

Square

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



158, 0, 214



203, 0, 0



0, 121, 0



0, 128, 228

Rectangle

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



158, 0, 214



236, 0, 79



0, 121, 0



0, 127, 121

Sweetspot

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



158, 0, 214



235, 179, 255



0, 57, 214



115, 82, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 0, 214



188, 0, 255



214, 0, 164



104, 96, 107



126, 0, 171



32, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



214, 0, 56



255, 0, 67



0, 214, 50



107, 96, 99



171, 0, 45



43, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 0, 214 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

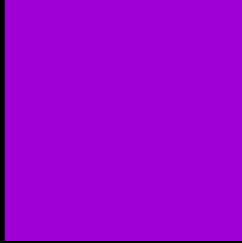
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 0, 214 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 158, 0, 214 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 0, 214.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 0, 214.

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, 0, 214

Protanopia
0, 96, 203

Deuteranopia
0, 102, 176



Tritanopia
138, 84, 90

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 0, 214



Protanomaly

57, 61, 207



Deuteranomaly

57, 65, 190



Tritanomaly

145, 53, 135

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 0, 214



Achromatopsia

72, 72, 72



Achromatomaly

103, 46, 124

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 0, 214 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, 0, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 0, 214)  
}
```

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, 0, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 0, 214) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 0, 214 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, 0, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 0, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(158, 0, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 0, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 0, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 0,  
214) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 0, 214 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 0, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158, 0,  
214) }
```

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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