

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 100, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 100, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 100, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E64A6
RGB	158, 100, 166
RGB Percent	62%, 39%, 65%
CMY	0.3804, 0.6078, 0.3490
CMYK	0.05, 0.40, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	293°, 27%, 52%
HSV	293°, 40%, 65%
XYZ	25.5407, 19.1366, 38.4240
YIQ	124.8660, 13.3820, 32.8220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

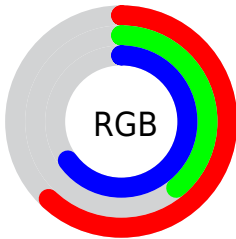
Format	Color
R _Y B	158, 100, 166
Decimal	10380454
CIE _{Lab}	50.85, 34.52, -26.08
CIE _{LCh}	51, 43.264, 322.928
Yxy	19.1366, 0.3073, 0.2303
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288570534 (0xFF9E64A6)
YUV	124.8660, 20.2791, 29.0585
Hunter-Lab	43.7454, 27.6623, -21.4558

Details

The RGB color **158, 100, 166** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **108, 166, 100**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 152, 221**, and **105, 51, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 83, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 117, 166**.

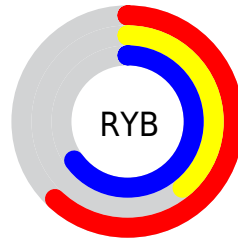
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (39%)

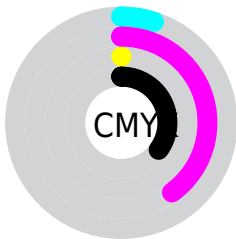
Blue (65%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (65%)

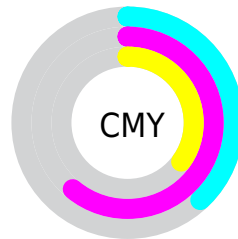


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (35%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 100, 166 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, 100, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 100, 166

255, 255, 255


 214, 152, 221

 242, 179, 250

 255, 207, 255

 255, 236, 255

 158, 100, 166

 131, 75, 139

 105, 51, 114

 80, 27, 89

 55, 1, 65

 36, 0, 43


 0, 1, 21

 0, 0, 0

 158, 100, 166

 156, 83, 166


 158, 100, 166

 160, 117, 166

 154, 67, 166


 162, 133, 166

 152, 50, 166

 164, 150, 166

 150, 34, 166

 166, 166, 166

 148, 17, 166

 168, 183, 166

 146, 0, 166

 170, 200, 166

 146, 0, 166

 172, 216, 166

 174, 233, 166

 176, 249, 166

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109, 115, 189



158, 100, 166



184, 90, 131

Triad

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



158, 100, 166



150, 116, 45



0, 139, 149

Complementary

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



158, 100, 166



108, 166, 100

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, 139, 111



158, 100, 166



114, 128, 49

Square

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



158, 100, 166



176, 102, 63



69, 135, 75



0, 136, 179

Rectangle

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



158, 100, 166



190, 89, 106



69, 135, 75



0, 140, 136

Sweetspot

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



158, 100, 166



214, 191, 217



100, 109, 166



108, 94, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



158, 100, 166



204, 113, 217



166, 100, 142



83, 76, 84



130, 0, 148



18, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 100, 108



217, 113, 125



100, 166, 124



84, 76, 77



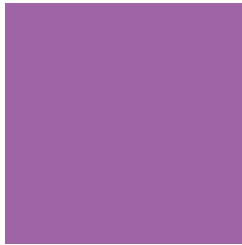
148, 0, 18



20, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 100, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

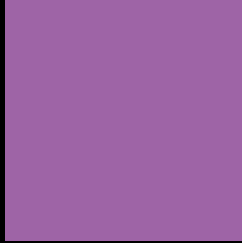
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 100, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

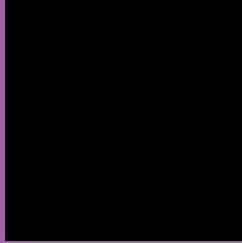
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 158, 100, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 100, 166.

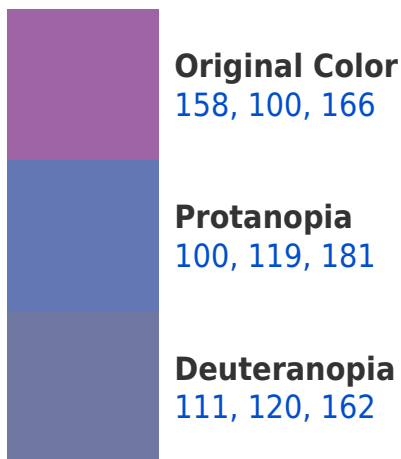


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 100, 166.

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
152, 110, 119

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 100, 166

Protanomaly

121, 112, 176

Deuteranomaly

128, 113, 163

Tritanomaly

154, 106, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 100, 166

Achromatopsia

125, 125, 125

Achromatomaly

137, 116, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 100, 166 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, 100, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 100, 166)  
}
```

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, 100, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 100, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 100, 166 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, 100, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 100, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 100, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 100, 166); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 100, 166); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 100, 166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 100, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 100, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
100, 166) }
```

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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