

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 107, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 107, 161) contains.

RGB(158, 107, 161)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(158, 107, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E6BA1
RGB	158, 107, 161
RGB Percent	62%, 42%, 63%
CMY	0.3804, 0.5804, 0.3686
CMYK	0.02, 0.34, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	297°, 22%, 53%
HSV	297°, 34%, 63%
XYZ	25.7913, 20.3577, 36.2883
YIQ	128.4050, 13.0620, 27.6060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

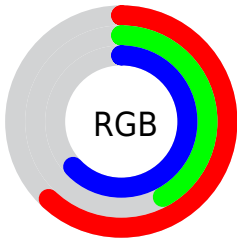
Format	Color
R_{YB}	158, 107, 161
Decimal	10382241
CIE Lab	52.24, 29.57, -21.01
CIE LCh	52, 36.274, 324.604
Yxy	20.3577, 0.3129, 0.2469
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288572321 (0xFF9E6BA1)
YUV	128.4050, 16.0693, 25.9548
Hunter-Lab	45.1195, 23.0753, -16.1015

Details

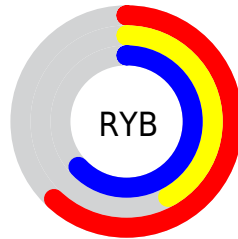
The RGB color **158, 107, 161** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **110, 161, 107**, and the grayscale version is **128, 128, 128**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 159, 216**, and **106, 58, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 91, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 123, 161**.

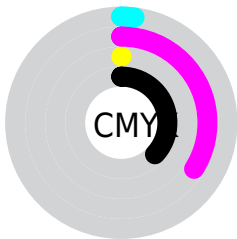
Distribution



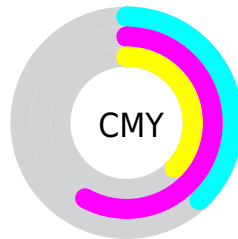
- Red (62%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 107, 161 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, 107, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 107, 161


255, 255, 255


 213, 159, 216

 242, 186, 244


 255, 214, 255

 255, 243, 255

 158, 107, 161

 131, 82, 135

 106, 58, 109

 81, 35, 85

 56, 11, 61

 36, 0, 40

 0, 1, 17

 0, 0, 0

 158, 107, 161

 157, 91, 161

 158, 107, 161

 159, 123, 161

156, 75, 161

160, 139, 161

155, 59, 161

161, 155, 161

154, 43, 161

162, 171, 161

154, 27, 161

162, 187, 161

153, 10, 161

163, 204, 161

152, 0, 161

164, 220, 161

165, 236, 161

166, 252, 161

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119, 119, 181



158, 107, 161



180, 100, 132

Triad

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



158, 107, 161



149, 121, 62



0, 140, 149

Complementary

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



158, 107, 161



110, 161, 107

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.



24, 140, 118



158, 107, 161



118, 131, 66

Square

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



158, 107, 161



172, 110, 75



81, 137, 87



0, 137, 175

Rectangle

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



158, 107, 161



184, 100, 110



81, 137, 87



0, 141, 139

Sweetspot

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



158, 107, 161



208, 188, 209



107, 111, 161



104, 92, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



158, 107, 161



204, 125, 209



161, 107, 138



81, 73, 82



137, 0, 145



17, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



161, 107, 110



209, 125, 130



107, 161, 130



82, 73, 74



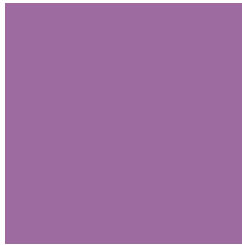
145, 0, 8



18, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 107, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

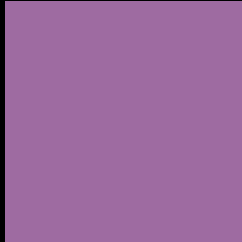
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 107, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

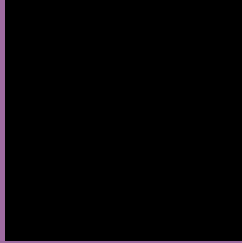
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 107, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 107, 161.

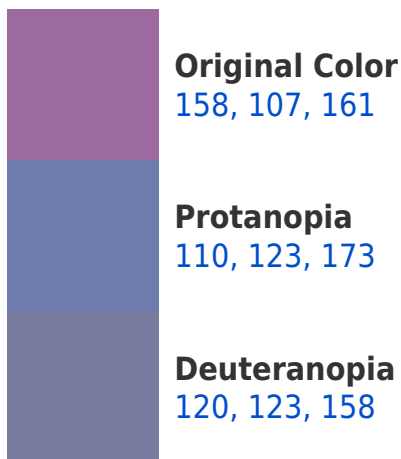



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 107, 161.

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
153, 115, 123

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 107, 161

Protanomaly
127, 117, 169

Deuteranomaly
134, 117, 159

Tritanomaly
155, 112, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 107, 161

Achromatopsia
128, 128, 128

Achromatomaly
139, 120, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 107, 161 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, 107, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 107, 161)  
}
```

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, 107, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 107, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 107, 161 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, 107, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 107, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 107, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 107, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 107, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 107,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 107, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 107, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
107, 161) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor