

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 107, 177)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 107, 177) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 107, 177)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E6BB1
RGB	158, 107, 177
RGB Percent	62%, 42%, 69%
CMY	0.3804, 0.5804, 0.3059
CMYK	0.11, 0.40, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	284°, 31%, 56%
HSV	284°, 40%, 69%
XYZ	27.2941, 20.9588, 44.2019
YIQ	130.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

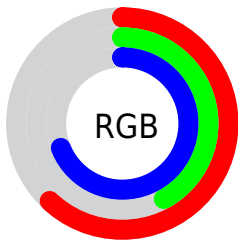
Format	Color
R_{YB}	158, 107, 177
Decimal	10382257
CIE _{Lab}	52.90, 32.87, -29.29
CIE _{LCh}	53, 44.027, 318.299
Yxy	20.9588, 0.2952, 0.2267
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288572337 (0xFF9E6BB1)
YUV	130.2290, 23.0581, 24.3552
Hunter-Lab	45.7808, 26.3035, -25.1986

Details

The RGB color **158, 107, 177** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **126, 177, 107**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 159, 233**, and **105, 58, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 89, 177**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 125, 177**.

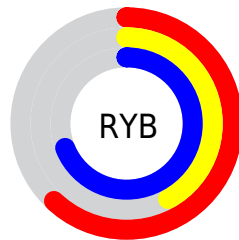
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (42%)

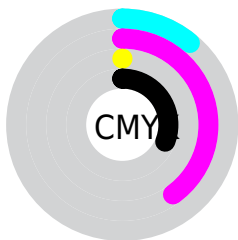
Blue (69%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (69%)

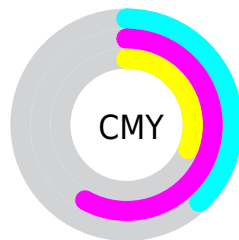


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 107, 177 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, 177 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 107, 177


255, 255, 255


 214, 159, 233

 242, 187, 255


 255, 215, 255

 255, 243, 255

 158, 107, 177

 131, 82, 150

 105, 58, 124

 80, 34, 99

 55, 10, 75


 34, 0, 52


 0, 0, 30

 0, 0, 0

 158, 107, 177

 153, 89, 177

 158, 107, 177

 163, 125, 177

■ 148, 72, 177

■ 168, 142, 177

■ 144, 54, 177

■ 172, 160, 177

■ 139, 36, 177

■ 177, 178, 177

■ 134, 18, 177

■ 182, 196, 177

■ 129, 1, 177

■ 187, 213, 177

■ 129, 0, 177

■ 192, 231, 177

■ 196, 249, 177

■ 201, 255, 177

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103, 122, 198



158, 107, 177



188, 95, 143

Triad

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



158, 107, 177



160, 119, 50



0, 145, 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, 177



126, 177, 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.



0, 144, 110



158, 107, 177



125, 131, 51

Square

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



158, 107, 177



186, 105, 71



81, 140, 74



0, 142, 182

Rectangle

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



158, 107, 177



196, 93, 117



81, 140, 74



0, 145, 136

Sweetspot

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



158, 107, 177



222, 202, 230



107, 127, 177



110, 99, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



158, 107, 177



200, 122, 230



177, 107, 162



87, 80, 89



111, 0, 153



19, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



177, 107, 126



230, 122, 151



107, 177, 122



89, 80, 83



153, 0, 42



26, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 107, 177 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

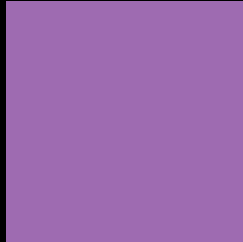
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 177 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

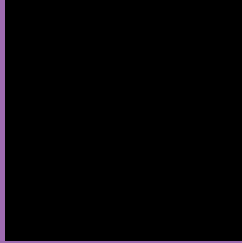
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 177 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 107, 177.

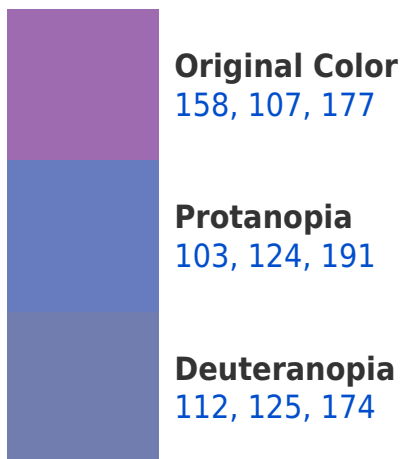



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 107, 177.

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
151, 118, 127

Trichromacy



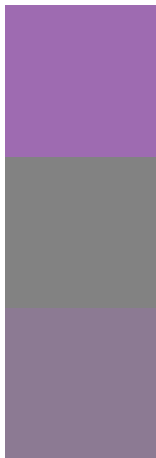
Original Color
158, 107, 177

Protanomaly
123, 118, 186

Deuteranomaly
129, 118, 175

Tritanomaly
154, 114, 145

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 107, 177

Achromatopsia
130, 130, 130

Achromatomaly
140, 122, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 107, 177 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, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 107, 177)  
}
```

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, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 107, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 107, 177 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, 177) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 107, 177) }
```

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, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 107, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 107, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 107,  
177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 107, 177 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, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
107, 177) }
```

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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