

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 113, 178)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 113, 178) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 113, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E71B2
RGB	158, 113, 178
RGB Percent	62%, 44%, 70%
CMY	0.3804, 0.5569, 0.3020
CMYK	0.11, 0.37, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	282°, 30%, 57%
HSV	282°, 37%, 70%
XYZ	28.0416, 22.2937, 44.9446
YIQ	133.8650, 5.9550, 29.7550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

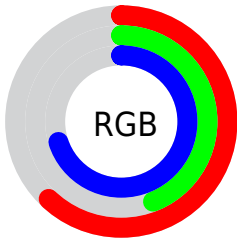
Format	Color
RYB	158, 113, 178
Decimal	10383794
CIELab	54.34, 29.68, -27.64
CIElCh	54, 40.559, 317.035
Yxy	22.2937, 0.2943, 0.2340
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288573874 (0xFF9E71B2)
YUV	133.8650, 21.7586, 21.1664
Hunter-Lab	47.2162, 23.3822, -23.3862

Details

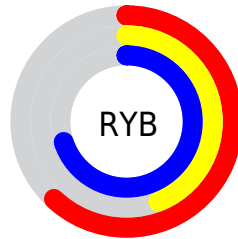
The RGB color **158, 113, 178** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **133, 178, 113**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 165, 234**, and **105, 64, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 95, 178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 131, 178**.

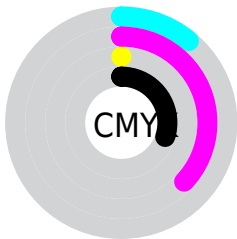
Distribution



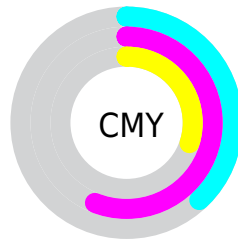
- Red (62%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 113, 178 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, 113, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 113, 178

255, 255, 255


 213, 165, 234

 242, 193, 255

 255, 221, 255

 255, 250, 255

 158, 113, 178

 131, 88, 151

 105, 64, 125

 80, 41, 100

 56, 18, 76

 34, 0, 53

 0, 0, 31

 0, 0, 2

 0, 0, 0

 158, 113, 178

 158, 113, 178

153, 95, 178

163, 131, 178

147, 77, 178

169, 149, 178

142, 60, 178

174, 166, 178

136, 42, 178

180, 184, 178

131, 24, 178

185, 202, 178

125, 6, 178

191, 220, 178

123, 0, 178

196, 238, 178

202, 255, 178

207, 255, 178

Harmonies

Analogous

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



108, 127, 197



158, 113, 178



187, 102, 147

Triad

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



158, 113, 178



164, 123, 61



0, 148, 149

Complementary

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



158, 113, 178



133, 178, 113

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.



30, 147, 113



158, 113, 178



131, 134, 60

Square

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



158, 113, 178



187, 110, 80



91, 142, 81



0, 145, 180

Rectangle

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



158, 113, 178



195, 100, 123



91, 142, 81



0, 148, 137

Sweetspot

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



158, 113, 178



224, 207, 232



113, 134, 178



113, 102, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



158, 113, 178



201, 130, 232



178, 113, 166



87, 80, 89



106, 0, 153



18, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



178, 113, 133



232, 130, 161



113, 178, 125



89, 80, 83



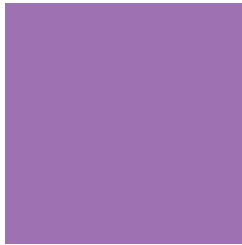
153, 0, 47



26, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 113, 178 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

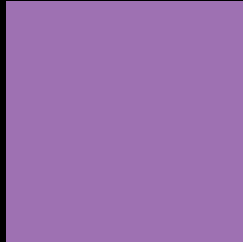
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 113, 178 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, 113, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 113, 178.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 113, 178.

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, 113, 178

Protanopia
110, 128, 190

Deuteranopia
118, 128, 175



Tritanopia

151, 122, 132

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 113, 178

Protanomaly
127, 123, 186

Deuteranomaly
133, 123, 176

Tritanomaly
154, 119, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 113, 178

Achromatopsia
134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly
143, 126, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 113, 178 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, 113, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 113, 178)  
}
```

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, 113, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 113, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 113, 178 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

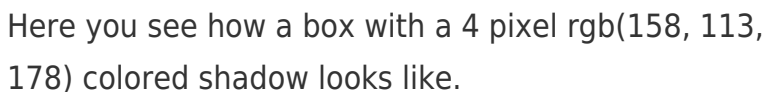
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(158, 113, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 113, 178) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 113, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 113, 178); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 113, 178); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 113, 178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 113, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 113, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
113, 178) }
```

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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