

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 114, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 114, 172) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 114, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E72AC
RGB	158, 114, 172
RGB Percent	62%, 45%, 67%
CMY	0.3804, 0.5529, 0.3255
CMYK	0.08, 0.34, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	286°, 26%, 56%
HSV	286°, 34%, 67%
XYZ	27.5643, 22.2823, 41.8778
YIQ	133.7680, 7.6060, 27.3660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

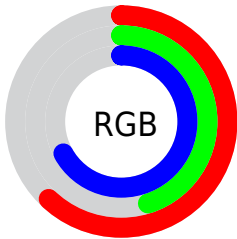
Format	Color
R _Y B	158, 114, 172
Decimal	10384044
CIE Lab	54.33, 27.83, -24.20
CIE LCh	54, 36.879, 318.997
Yxy	22.2823, 0.3005, 0.2429
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288574124 (0xFF9E72AC)
YUV	133.7680, 18.8484, 21.2515
Hunter-Lab	47.2041, 21.6257, -19.5571

Details

The RGB color **158, 114, 172** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **128, 172, 114**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 166, 228**, and **106, 65, 119** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 97, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 131, 172**.

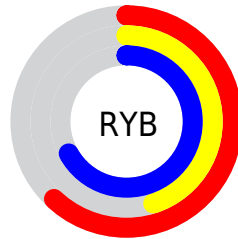
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (45%)

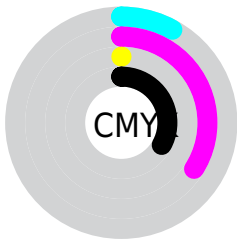
Blue (67%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (67%)

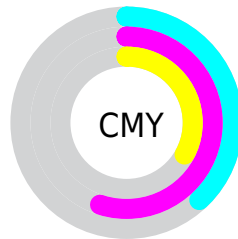


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (38%)


Magenta (55%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 114, 172 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, 114, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 114, 172

255, 255, 255


 213, 166, 228

 242, 194, 255


 255, 222, 255

 255, 251, 255

 158, 114, 172

 131, 89, 145

 106, 65, 119

 81, 42, 95

 57, 19, 71

 35, 0, 48


 0, 0, 27

 0, 0, 0

 158, 114, 172


 154, 97, 172


 158, 114, 172


 162, 131, 172

 150, 80, 172

 166, 148, 172

 146, 62, 172


 170, 166, 172

 141, 45, 172

 175, 183, 172

 137, 28, 172

 179, 200, 172

 133, 11, 172

 183, 217, 172

 130, 0, 172

 187, 234, 172

 191, 252, 172

 195, 255, 172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



115, 126, 190



158, 114, 172



184, 105, 143

Triad

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



158, 114, 172



160, 124, 67



0, 146, 150

Complementary

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



158, 114, 172



128, 172, 114

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.



44, 146, 117



158, 114, 172



130, 134, 68

Square

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



158, 114, 172



182, 113, 83



93, 142, 87



0, 144, 177

Rectangle

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



158, 114, 172



190, 104, 121



93, 142, 87



0, 147, 139

Sweetspot

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



158, 114, 172



219, 202, 224



114, 129, 172



109, 99, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



158, 114, 172



203, 135, 224



172, 114, 158



85, 78, 87



114, 0, 150



17, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



172, 114, 128



224, 135, 156



114, 172, 129



87, 78, 80



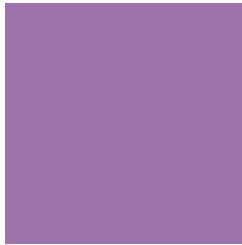
150, 0, 36



23, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 114, 172 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, 114, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

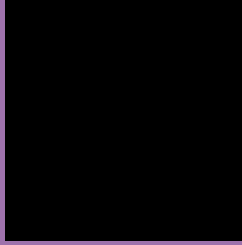
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 114, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 114, 172.

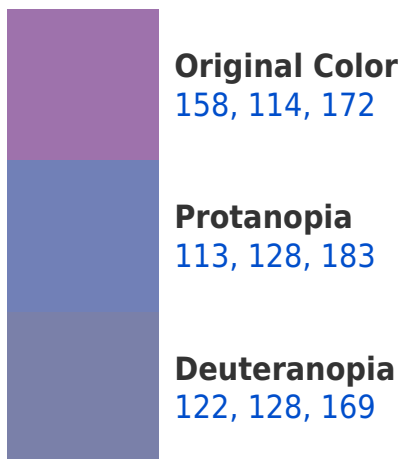


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 114, 172.

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, 122, 132

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 114, 172

Protanomaly
129, 123, 179

Deuteranomaly
135, 123, 170

Tritanomaly
154, 119, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 114, 172

Achromatopsia
134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly
143, 127, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 114, 172 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, 114, 172) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 114, 172)  
}
```

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, 114, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 114, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 114, 172 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, 114, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 114, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 114, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 114, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 114, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 114,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 114, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 114, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
114, 172) }
```

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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