

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 116, 179)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 116, 179) contains.

RGB(158, 116, 179)	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, 116, 179)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E74B3
RGB	158, 116, 179
RGB Percent	62%, 45%, 70%
CMY	0.3804, 0.5451, 0.2980
CMYK	0.12, 0.35, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	280°, 29%, 58%
HSV	280°, 35%, 70%
XYZ	28.4826, 23.0146, 45.5889
YIQ	135.7400, 4.8090, 28.4970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

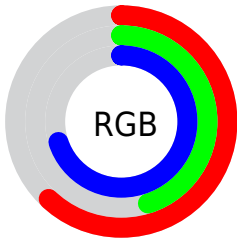
Format	Color
R _Y B	158, 116, 179
Decimal	10384563
CIE Lab	55.09, 28.18, -27.06
CIE LCh	55, 39.069, 316.166
Yxy	23.0146, 0.2934, 0.2371
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288574643 (0xFF9E74B3)
YUV	135.7400, 21.3272, 19.5220
Hunter-Lab	47.9735, 22.0247, -22.7614

Details

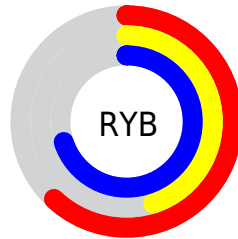
The RGB color **158, 116, 179** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **137, 179, 116**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 169, 235**, and **106, 67, 126** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 98, 179**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 134, 179**.

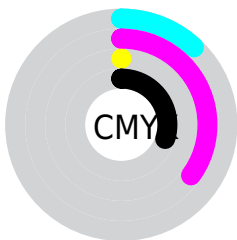
Distribution



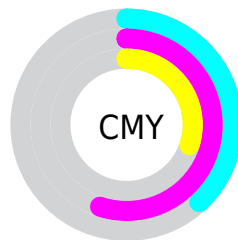
- Red (62%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 116, 179 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, 116, 179 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 116, 179


255, 255, 255


 213, 169, 235


 242, 196, 255

 255, 224, 255

 255, 253, 255

 158, 116, 179

 131, 91, 152

 106, 67, 126

 80, 44, 101

 56, 21, 77

 34, 0, 54

 0, 0, 32

 0, 0, 3

 0, 0, 0

 158, 116, 179

 158, 116, 179

152, 98, 179

164, 134, 179

146, 80, 179

170, 152, 179

140, 62, 179

176, 170, 179

134, 44, 179

182, 188, 179

128, 27, 179

188, 205, 179

122, 9, 179

194, 223, 179

119, 0, 179

200, 241, 179

206, 255, 179

212, 255, 179

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110, 129, 197



158, 116, 179



187, 106, 149

Triad

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



158, 116, 179



166, 124, 65



0, 149, 150

Complementary

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



158, 116, 179



137, 179, 116

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.



43, 148, 115



158, 116, 179



135, 136, 65

Square

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



158, 116, 179



188, 112, 84



96, 144, 83



0, 147, 180

Rectangle

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



158, 116, 179



195, 104, 126



96, 144, 83



0, 149, 138

Sweetspot

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



158, 116, 179



224, 207, 232



116, 137, 179



112, 102, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



158, 116, 179



200, 135, 232



179, 116, 168



86, 80, 89



102, 0, 153



17, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



179, 116, 137



232, 135, 167



116, 179, 127



89, 80, 83



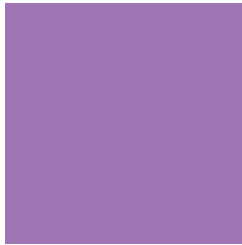
153, 0, 51



26, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 116, 179 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

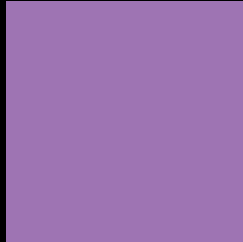
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 179 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

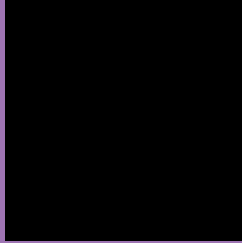
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 179 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 116, 179.

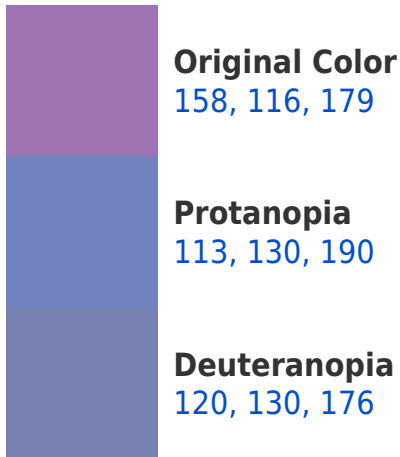


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 116, 179.

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](#).

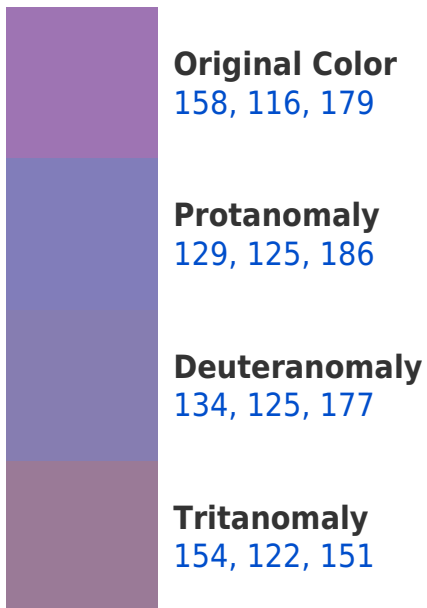
Dichromacy



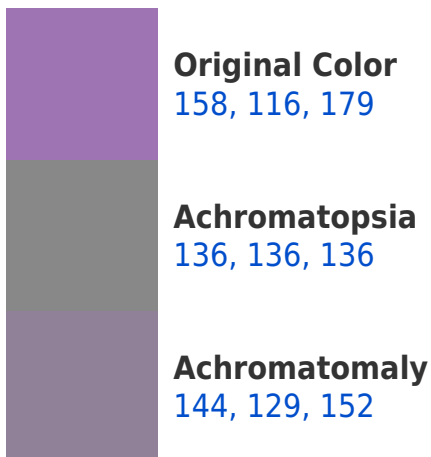


Tritanopia
151, 125, 135

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 116, 179 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, 116, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 116, 179)  
}
```

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, 116, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 116, 179) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 116, 179 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, 116, 179) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 116, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 116, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 116, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 116, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 116,  
179) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 116, 179 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 116, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
116, 179) }
```

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