

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 116, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 116, 193) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 116, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E74C1
RGB	158, 116, 193
RGB Percent	62%, 45%, 76%
CMY	0.3804, 0.5451, 0.2431
CMYK	0.18, 0.40, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	273°, 38%, 61%
HSV	273°, 40%, 76%
XYZ	29.9716, 23.6101, 53.4296
YIQ	137.3360, 0.3150, 32.8510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

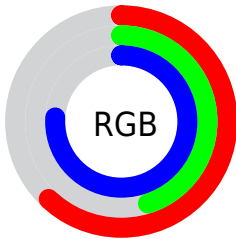
Format	Color
RYB	158, 116, 193
Decimal	10384577
CIELab	55.70, 31.29, -34.14
CIELCh	56, 46.311, 312.511
Yxy	23.6101, 0.2801, 0.2206
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288574657 (0xFF9E74C1)
YUV	137.3360, 27.4424, 18.1223
Hunter-Lab	48.5903, 25.0699, -31.1818

Details

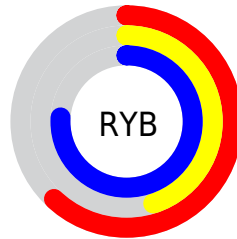
The RGB color **158, 116, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **151, 193, 116**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 169, 250**, and **105, 67, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 97, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 135, 193**.

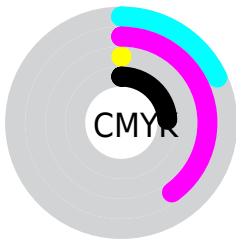
Distribution



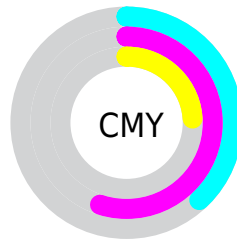
- Red (62%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (24%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 116, 193 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, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 116, 193

255, 255, 255


 214, 169, 250

 243, 196, 255

 255, 224, 255

 255, 253, 255

 158, 116, 193

 131, 91, 166

 105, 67, 139

 80, 43, 113

 55, 21, 88


 31, 0, 65

 0, 0, 42

 0, 1, 20


 0, 0, 0

 158, 116, 193

 158, 116, 193


 149, 97, 193

 167, 135, 193

 140, 77, 193

 176, 155, 193

 132, 58, 193

 184, 174, 193


 123, 39, 193

 193, 193, 193

 114, 20, 193

 202, 212, 193

 105, 0, 193

 211, 232, 193

 105, 0, 193

 219, 251, 193

 228, 255, 193

 237, 255, 193

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94, 132, 212



158, 116, 193



195, 102, 159

Triad

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



158, 116, 193



176, 123, 55



0, 154, 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, 193



151, 193, 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.



16, 152, 108



158, 116, 193



140, 137, 50

Square

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



158, 116, 193



200, 108, 81



96, 146, 72



0, 151, 187

Rectangle

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



158, 116, 193



206, 98, 132



96, 146, 72



0, 153, 136

Sweetspot

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



158, 116, 193



236, 220, 250



116, 152, 193



117, 107, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



158, 116, 193



195, 130, 250



193, 116, 190



92, 87, 97



88, 0, 161



18, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



193, 116, 151



250, 130, 184



116, 193, 119



97, 87, 92



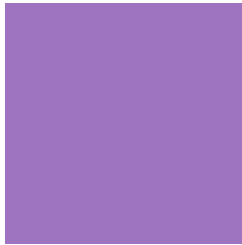
161, 0, 73



33, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 116, 193 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

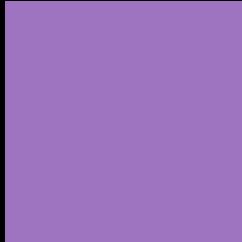
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 193 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, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 116, 193.

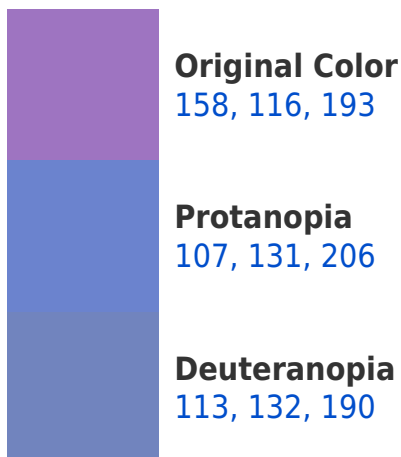


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 116, 193.

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
149, 128, 138

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 116, 193

Protanomaly
126, 126, 201

Deuteranomaly
129, 126, 191

Tritanomaly
152, 124, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 116, 193

Achromatopsia
137, 137, 137

Achromatomaly
145, 129, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 116, 193 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, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 116, 193)  
}
```

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, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 116, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 116, 193 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, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 116, 193) }
```

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, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 116, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 116, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 116,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 116, 193 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, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
116, 193) }
```

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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