

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 121, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 121, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 121, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E7998
RGB	158, 121, 152
RGB Percent	62%, 47%, 60%
CMY	0.3804, 0.5255, 0.4039
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.04, 0.38
HSL	310°, 16%, 55%
HSV	310°, 23%, 62%
XYZ	26.6054, 23.2108, 32.7836
YIQ	135.5970, 12.1010, 17.4850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

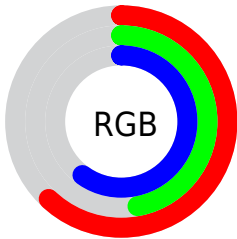
Format	Color
R_{YB}	158, 121, 152
Decimal	10385816
CIE _{Lab}	55.29, 19.80, -11.14
CIE _{LCh}	55, 22.713, 330.638
Yxy	23.2108, 0.3221, 0.2810
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288575896 (0xFF9E7998)
YUV	135.5970, 8.0867, 19.6474
Hunter-Lab	48.1776, 14.2633, -6.6210

Details

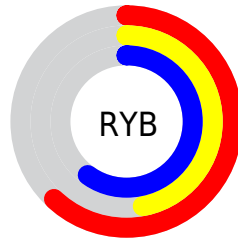
The RGB color **158, 121, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **121, 158, 127**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 174, 206**, and **106, 72, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 105, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 137, 155**.

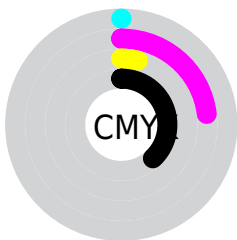
Distribution



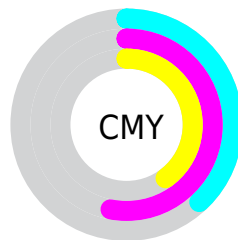
- Red (62%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 121, 152 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, 121, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 121, 152

255, 255, 255

 213, 174, 206

 242, 201, 235


 255, 229, 255

 158, 121, 152

 132, 96, 126

 106, 72, 101

 82, 49, 77

 58, 27, 54

 36, 5, 33


 0, 0, 7


 0, 0, 0

 158, 121, 152


 158, 105, 149


 158, 121, 152


 158, 137, 155

 158, 89, 147

 158, 153, 157

 158, 74, 144


 158, 168, 160

 158, 58, 142


 158, 184, 162

 158, 42, 139

 158, 200, 165

 158, 26, 137

 158, 216, 167

 158, 10, 134

 158, 232, 170

 158, 0, 132

 158, 247, 172

 158, 255, 175

Harmonies

Analogous

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



136, 127, 166



158, 121, 152



170, 118, 133

Triad

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



158, 121, 152



146, 131, 93



72, 143, 152

Complementary

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



158, 121, 152



121, 158, 127

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.



82, 143, 132



158, 121, 152



125, 137, 98

Square

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



158, 121, 152



163, 125, 99



102, 141, 113



83, 140, 166

Rectangle

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



158, 121, 152



172, 118, 119



102, 141, 113



73, 143, 146

Sweetspot

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



158, 121, 152



207, 192, 204



127, 121, 158



105, 96, 103



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



158, 121, 152



207, 149, 197



158, 121, 134



79, 71, 78



143, 0, 120



15, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



158, 121, 152



207, 149, 197



121, 158, 145



79, 71, 78



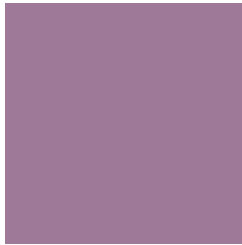
143, 0, 120



15, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 121, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

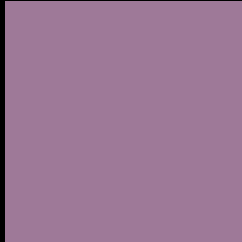
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 121, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

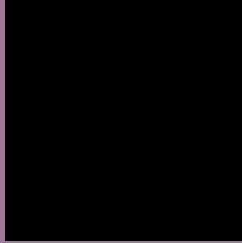
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 121, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 121, 152.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 121, 152.

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, 121, 152

Protanopia
127, 131, 159

Deuteranopia
137, 129, 150



Tritanopia
156, 124, 134

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 121, 152

Protanomaly
138, 127, 156

Deuteranomaly
145, 126, 151

Tritanomaly
157, 123, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 121, 152

Achromatopsia
136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly
144, 131, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 121, 152 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, 121, 152) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 121, 152)  
}
```

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, 121, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 121, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 121, 152 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, 121, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 121, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 121, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 121, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 121, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 121,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 121, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 121, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
121, 152) }
```

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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