

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 136, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 136, 183) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 136, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E88B7
RGB	158, 136, 183
RGB Percent	62%, 53%, 72%
CMY	0.3804, 0.4667, 0.2824
CMYK	0.14, 0.26, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	268°, 25%, 63%
HSV	268°, 26%, 72%
XYZ	31.4520, 28.2963, 48.6038
YIQ	147.9360, -1.9750, 19.2810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

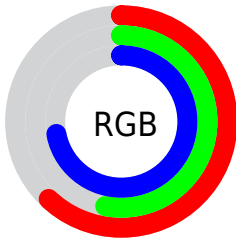
Format	Color
RYB	158, 136, 183
Decimal	10389687
CIELab	60.16, 17.58, -21.55
CIELCh	60, 27.811, 309.212
Yxy	28.2963, 0.2903, 0.2612
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288579767 (0xFF9E88B7)
YUV	147.9360, 17.2866, 8.8261
Hunter-Lab	53.1943, 12.4509, -16.9375

Details

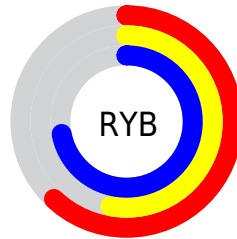
The RGB color **158, 136, 183** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **161, 183, 136**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 189, 239**, and **106, 86, 130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 118, 183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 154, 183**.

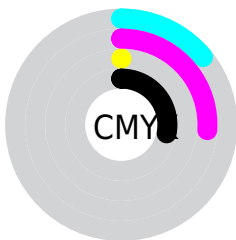
Distribution



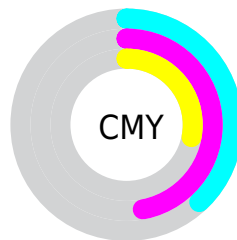
- Red (62%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 136, 183 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, 136, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 136, 183


255, 255, 255

 213, 189, 239


 242, 217, 255

 255, 246, 255

 158, 136, 183


 132, 111, 156

 106, 86, 130

 81, 63, 105


 58, 41, 80


 35, 20, 57

 18, 0, 36

 0, 0, 11

 0, 0, 0

 158, 136, 183

 158, 136, 183

 148, 118, 183

 168, 154, 183

 139, 99, 183

 177, 173, 183

 129, 81, 183


 187, 191, 183

 119, 63, 183

 197, 209, 183

 109, 45, 183

 207, 227, 183

 100, 26, 183

 216, 246, 183

 90, 8, 183

 226, 255, 183

 86, 0, 183

 236, 255, 183

 246, 255, 183

Harmonies

Analogous

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



124, 145, 193



158, 136, 183



182, 129, 163

Triad

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



158, 136, 183



177, 138, 100



73, 159, 152

Complementary

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



158, 136, 183



161, 183, 136

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.



99, 157, 127



158, 136, 183



155, 146, 96

Square

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



158, 136, 183



191, 130, 115



128, 153, 106



64, 157, 175

Rectangle

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



158, 136, 183



191, 127, 147



128, 153, 106



80, 158, 143

Sweetspot

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



158, 136, 183



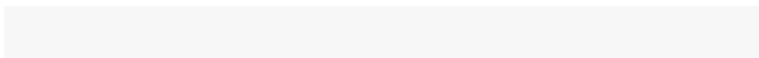
227, 218, 237



136, 161, 183



113, 108, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



158, 136, 183



198, 164, 237



181, 136, 183



87, 83, 92



73, 0, 156



13, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



183, 136, 161



237, 164, 203



138, 183, 136



92, 83, 88



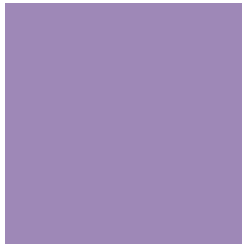
156, 0, 83



28, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 136, 183 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

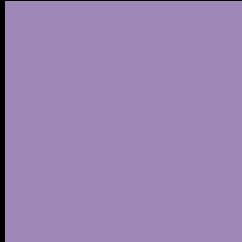
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

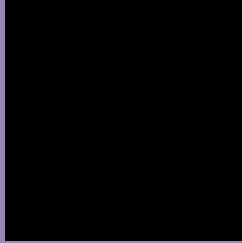
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 136, 183.

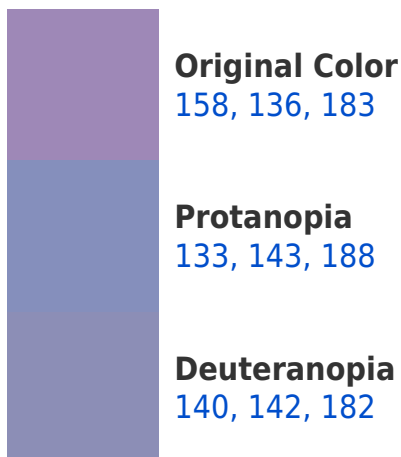


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 136, 183.

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
153, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 136, 183

Protanomaly
142, 140, 186

Deuteranomaly
147, 140, 182

Tritanomaly
155, 140, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 136, 183

Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly
152, 144, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 136, 183 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, 136, 183) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 136, 183)  
}
```

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, 136, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 136, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 136, 183 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, 136, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 136, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 136, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 136, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 136, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 136,  
183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 136, 183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 136, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
136, 183) }
```

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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