

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 139, 201)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 139, 201) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 139, 201)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E8BC9
RGB	158, 139, 201
RGB Percent	62%, 55%, 79%
CMY	0.3804, 0.4549, 0.2118
CMYK	0.21, 0.31, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	258°, 36%, 67%
HSV	258°, 31%, 79%
XYZ	33.8758, 29.9514, 59.2541
YIQ	151.7490, -8.5780, 23.3100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

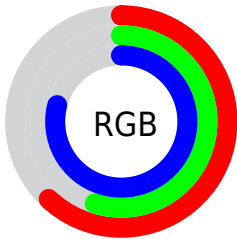
Format	Color
R_{YB}	158, 139, 201
Decimal	10390473
CIE _{Lab}	61.61, 19.97, -29.47
CIE _{LCh}	62, 35.599, 304.118
Yxy	29.9514, 0.2752, 0.2433
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288580553 (0xFF9E8BC9)
YUV	151.7490, 24.2807, 5.4821
Hunter-Lab	54.7279, 14.7153, -25.8840

Details

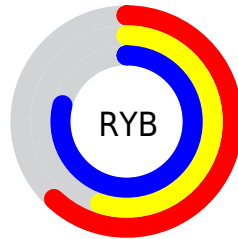
The RGB color **158, 139, 201** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **182, 201, 139**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 193, 255**, and **105, 89, 147** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 119, 201**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 159, 201**.

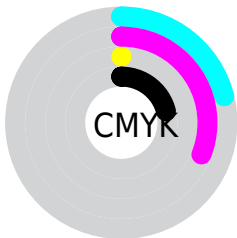
Distribution



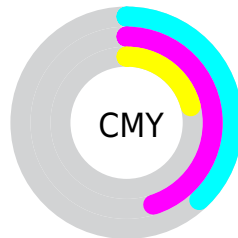
- Red (62%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 139, 201 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, 139, 201 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 139, 201


255, 255, 255

 213, 193, 255


 242, 221, 255

 255, 249, 255

 158, 139, 201

 131, 113, 173

 105, 89, 147

 80, 65, 121

 56, 43, 96


 32, 22, 72

 13, 0, 49

 0, 1, 27

 0, 0, 0

 158, 139, 201

 158, 139, 201

■ 144, 119, 201

■ 172, 159, 201

■ 130, 99, 201

■ 186, 179, 201

■ 116, 79, 201

■ 200, 199, 201

■ 102, 59, 201

■ 214, 219, 201

■ 88, 39, 201

■ 228, 240, 201

■ 74, 18, 201

■ 242, 255, 201

■ 62, 0, 201

■ 255, 255, 201

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109, 150, 211



158, 139, 201



192, 129, 177

Triad

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



158, 139, 201



192, 137, 93



45, 166, 152

Complementary

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



158, 139, 201



182, 201, 139

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.



93, 163, 120



158, 139, 201



165, 148, 85

Square

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



158, 139, 201



208, 128, 115



132, 157, 95



0, 164, 183

Rectangle

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



158, 139, 201



205, 125, 156



132, 157, 95



63, 165, 141

Sweetspot

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



158, 139, 201



239, 232, 255



139, 182, 201



118, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 139, 201



190, 161, 255



189, 139, 201



93, 90, 99



50, 0, 163



11, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



201, 139, 182



255, 161, 226



151, 201, 139



99, 90, 96



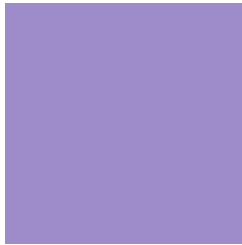
163, 0, 113



36, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 139, 201 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

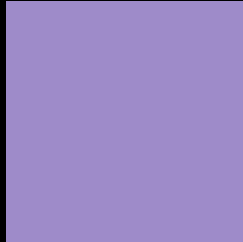
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 139, 201 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

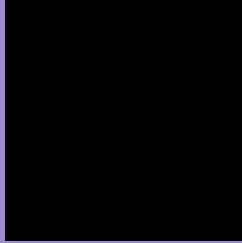
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 139, 201 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 139, 201.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 139, 201.

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, 139, 201

Protanopia
131, 147, 207

Deuteranopia
135, 147, 199



Tritanopia

150, 147, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 139, 201

Protanomaly
141, 144, 205

Deuteranomaly
143, 144, 200

Tritanomaly
153, 144, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 139, 201

Achromatopsia
152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly
154, 147, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 139, 201 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, 139, 201)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 139, 201)  
}
```

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, 139, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 139, 201) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 139, 201 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, 139, 201) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 139, 201) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 139, 201)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 139, 201); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 139, 201);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 139,  
201) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 139, 201 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 139, 201) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
139, 201) }
```

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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