

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 148, 203)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 148, 203) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 148, 203)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E94CB
RGB	158, 148, 203
RGB Percent	62%, 58%, 80%
CMY	0.3804, 0.4196, 0.2039
CMYK	0.22, 0.27, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	251°, 35%, 69%
HSV	251°, 27%, 80%
XYZ	35.4699, 32.7607, 60.9539
YIQ	157.2600, -11.6950, 19.2250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

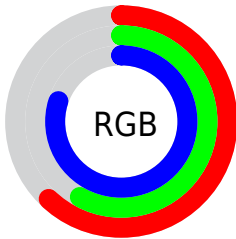
Format	Color
RYB	158, 148, 203
Decimal	10392779
CIELab	63.97, 15.30, -26.96
CIELCh	64, 30.996, 299.568
Yxy	32.7607, 0.2746, 0.2536
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288582859 (0xFF9E94CB)
YUV	157.2600, 22.5498, 0.6490
Hunter-Lab	57.2370, 10.4524, -23.0744

Details

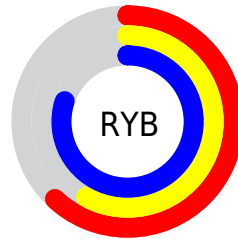
The RGB color **158, 148, 203** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **193, 203, 148**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 202, 255**, and **106, 97, 149** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 128, 203**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 168, 203**.

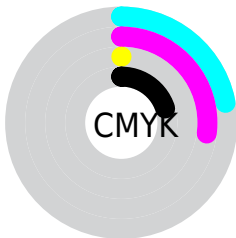
Distribution



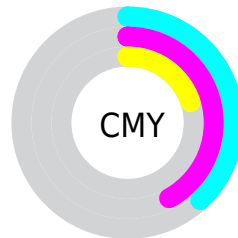
- Red (62%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 148, 203 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, 148, 203 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 158, 148, 203

255, 255, 255

 213, 202, 255

 242, 230, 255

 158, 148, 203


 131, 122, 175

 106, 97, 149

 81, 74, 123


 56, 51, 98

 32, 30, 74

 10, 6, 51

 0, 2, 29

 0, 0, 0

 158, 148, 203

 158, 148, 203

■ 141, 128, 203

■ 175, 168, 203

■ 125, 107, 203

■ 191, 189, 203

■ 108, 87, 203

■ 208, 209, 203

■ 92, 67, 203

■ 224, 229, 203

■ 75, 47, 203

■ 241, 250, 203

■ 58, 26, 203

■ 255, 255, 203

■ 42, 6, 203

■ 37, 0, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

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



117, 158, 210



158, 148, 203



190, 139, 183

Triad

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



158, 148, 203



197, 144, 108



80, 170, 154

Complementary

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



158, 148, 203



193, 203, 148

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.



113, 167, 126



158, 148, 203



174, 153, 100

Square

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



158, 148, 203



209, 136, 129



145, 162, 106



58, 169, 181

Rectangle

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



158, 148, 203



203, 135, 166



145, 162, 106



91, 169, 144

Sweetspot

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



158, 148, 203



238, 235, 255



148, 194, 203



117, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 148, 203



186, 171, 255



185, 148, 203



94, 92, 102



30, 0, 166



7, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



203, 148, 193



255, 171, 240



166, 203, 148



102, 92, 100



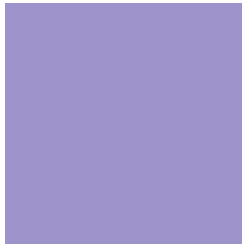
166, 0, 136



38, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 148, 203 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

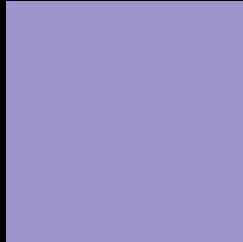
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 148, 203 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

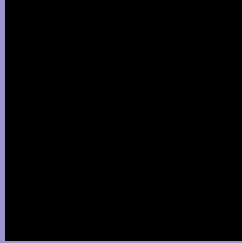
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 158, 148, 203 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 148, 203.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 148, 203.

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, 148, 203

Protanopia

140, 153, 207

Deuteranopia

145, 152, 202



Tritanopia
151, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 148, 203

Protanomaly
147, 151, 206

Deuteranomaly
150, 151, 202

Tritanomaly
154, 152, 180

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 148, 203

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
157, 154, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 148, 203 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, 148, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 148, 203)  
}
```

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, 148, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 148, 203) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 148, 203 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

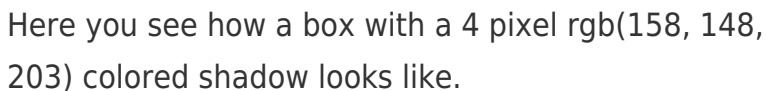
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(158, 148, 203) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 148, 203) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 148, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 148, 203); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 148, 203); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 148, 203) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 148, 203 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 148, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
148, 203) }
```

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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