

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 150, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 150, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 150, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E96BE
RGB	158, 150, 190
RGB Percent	62%, 59%, 75%
CMY	0.3804, 0.4118, 0.2549
CMYK	0.17, 0.21, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	252°, 24%, 67%
HSV	252°, 21%, 75%
XYZ	34.3012, 32.7995, 53.2383
YIQ	156.9520, -8.0720, 14.1360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

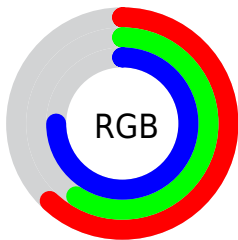
Format	Color
RYB	158, 150, 190
Decimal	10393278
CIELab	64.00, 11.16, -19.63
CIELCh	64, 22.585, 299.616
Yxy	32.7995, 0.2850, 0.2726
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288583358 (0xFF9E96BE)
YUV	156.9520, 16.2927, 0.9191
Hunter-Lab	57.2708, 6.6848, -15.0257

Details

The RGB color **158, 150, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **182, 190, 150**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 204, 246**, and **106, 99, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 131, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 169, 190**.

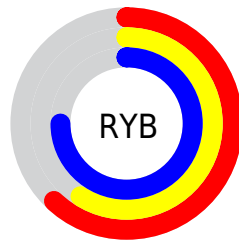
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (59%)

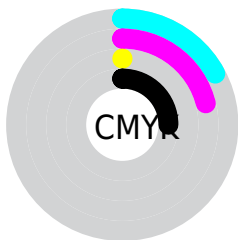
Blue (75%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (75%)

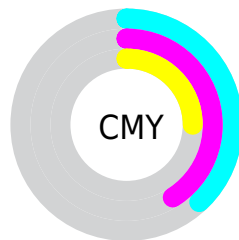


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 150, 190 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, 150, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 158, 150, 190

255, 255, 255

■ 213, 204, 246

■ 241, 232, 255

■ 158, 150, 190

■ 132, 124, 163

■ 106, 99, 137

■ 82, 75, 111

■ 58, 53, 87

■ 35, 32, 63

■ 15, 8, 41

■ 0, 1, 20


■ 0, 0, 0


■ 158, 150, 190

■ 158, 150, 190

 143, 131, 190

 173, 169, 190

 128, 112, 190

 188, 188, 190

 112, 93, 190

 204, 207, 190

 97, 74, 190

 219, 226, 190

 82, 55, 190

 234, 245, 190

 67, 36, 190

 249, 255, 190

 52, 17, 190

 255, 255, 190

 38, 0, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130, 157, 195



158, 150, 190



181, 144, 176

Triad

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



158, 150, 190



187, 147, 121



106, 166, 154

Complementary

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



158, 150, 190



182, 190, 150

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.



126, 164, 134



158, 150, 190



170, 154, 115

Square

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



158, 150, 190



196, 142, 136



149, 160, 120



96, 166, 174

Rectangle

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



158, 150, 190



191, 141, 163



149, 160, 120



111, 166, 147

Sweetspot

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



158, 150, 190



235, 233, 247



150, 182, 190



118, 116, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



158, 150, 190



198, 186, 247



178, 150, 190



87, 85, 94



32, 0, 158



6, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



190, 150, 182



247, 186, 235



162, 190, 150



94, 85, 92



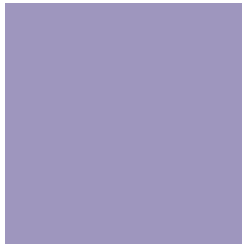
158, 0, 126



31, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 150, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

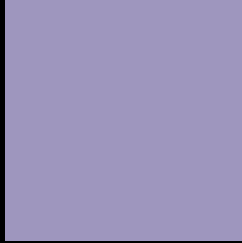
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 150, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

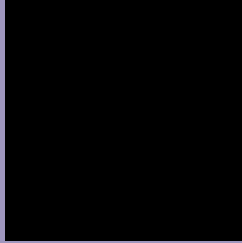
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 150, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 150, 190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 150, 190.

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, 150, 190

Protanopia
146, 154, 192

Deuteranopia
153, 152, 190



Tritanopia

154, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 150, 190

Protanomaly
150, 153, 191

Deuteranomaly
155, 151, 190

Tritanomaly
155, 153, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 150, 190

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
157, 154, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 150, 190 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, 150, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 150, 190)  
}
```

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, 150, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 150, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 150, 190 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, 150, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 150, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 150, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 150, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 150, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 150,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 150, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 150, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
150, 190) }
```

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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