

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 63, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 63, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 63, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E3F74
RGB	158, 63, 116
RGB Percent	62%, 25%, 45%
CMY	0.3804, 0.7529, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.27, 0.38
HSL	327°, 43%, 43%
HSV	327°, 60%, 62%
XYZ	19.0304, 12.0851, 17.8526
YIQ	97.4470, 39.6070, 36.6230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

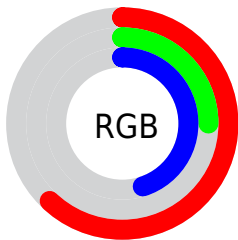
Format	Color
R_{YB}	158, 63, 116
Decimal	10370932
CIE _{Lab}	41.35, 45.31, -10.58
CIE _{LCh}	41, 46.527, 346.851
Yxy	12.0851, 0.3886, 0.2468
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288561012 (0xFF9E3F74)
YUV	97.4470, 9.1466, 53.1050
Hunter-Lab	34.7636, 36.8790, -6.1135

Details

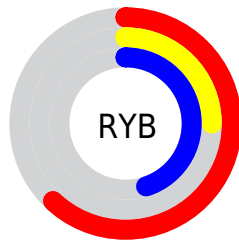
The RGB color **158, 63, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **63, 158, 105**, and the grayscale version is **97, 97, 97**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 115, 168**, and **103, 1, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 47, 109**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 79, 123**.

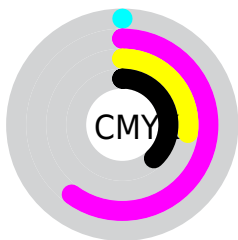
Distribution



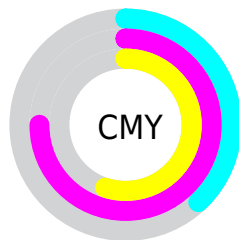
- Red (62%)
- Green (25%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (38%)




- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (75%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 63, 116 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, 63, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 63, 116

255, 255, 255

 215, 115, 168

 244, 142, 195

 255, 170, 223

 255, 198, 252

 255, 226, 255

 158, 63, 116

 130, 36, 91

 103, 1, 68

 77, 0, 46

 53, 0, 25

 19, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 158, 63, 116

 158, 47, 109

 158, 31, 102

 158, 63, 116

 158, 79, 123

 158, 95, 130

158, 16, 95

158, 110, 137

158, 0, 88

158, 126, 144

158, 142, 151

158, 158, 158

158, 174, 165

158, 189, 172

158, 205, 179

Harmonies

Analogous

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



126, 78, 150



158, 63, 116



166, 61, 78

Triad

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



158, 63, 116



96, 102, 13



0, 113, 153

Complementary

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



158, 63, 116



63, 158, 105

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.



0, 116, 119



158, 63, 116



51, 110, 42

Square

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



158, 63, 116



131, 90, 15



0, 115, 79



0, 107, 172

Rectangle

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



158, 63, 116



161, 69, 54



0, 115, 79



0, 115, 142

Sweetspot

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



158, 63, 116



207, 169, 190



104, 63, 158



105, 82, 94



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



158, 63, 116



207, 58, 141



158, 63, 69



79, 71, 76



143, 0, 80



15, 0, 9

Inverse Universe

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



158, 63, 116



207, 58, 141



63, 158, 152



79, 71, 76



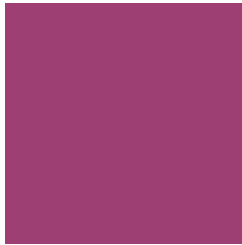
143, 0, 80



15, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 63, 116 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

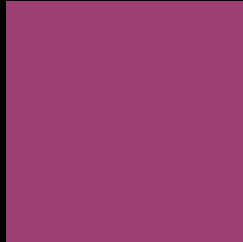
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 63, 116 looks on a black 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

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

RGB 158, 63, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 63, 116.

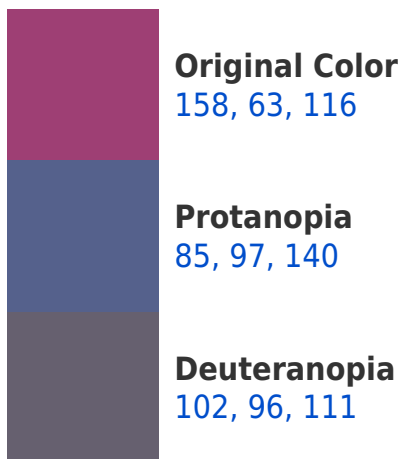


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 63, 116.

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
155, 72, 77

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 63, 116

Protanomaly

112, 85, 131

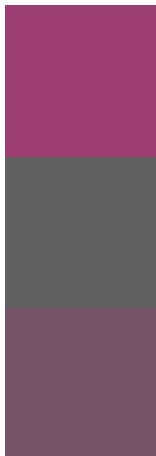
Deuteranomaly

122, 84, 113

Tritanomaly

156, 69, 91

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 63, 116

Achromatopsia

97, 97, 97

Achromatomaly

119, 85, 104

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 63, 116 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, 63, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 63, 116)  
}
```

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, 63, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 63, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 63, 116 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, 63, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 63, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 63, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 63, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 63, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 63,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 63, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 63, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158, 63,  
116) }
```

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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