

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 68, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 68, 136) contains.

RGB(158, 68, 136)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(158, 68, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E4488
RGB	158, 68, 136
RGB Percent	62%, 27%, 53%
CMY	0.3804, 0.7333, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.57, 0.14, 0.38
HSL	315°, 40%, 44%
HSV	315°, 57%, 62%
XYZ	20.6116, 13.1809, 24.7504
YIQ	102.6620, 31.8120, 40.2280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

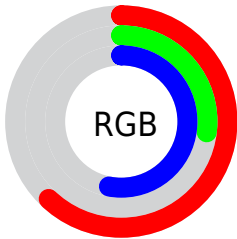
Format	Color
R_{YB}	158, 68, 136
Decimal	10372232
CIE _{Lab}	43.03, 45.94, -20.28
CIE _{LCh}	43, 50.212, 336.184
Yxy	13.1809, 0.3521, 0.2251
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288562312 (0xFF9E4488)
YUV	102.6620, 16.4356, 48.5314
Hunter-Lab	36.3055, 37.8045, -15.0056

Details

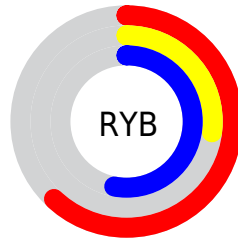
The RGB color **158, 68, 136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **68, 158, 90**, and the grayscale version is **102, 102, 102**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 120, 189**, and **104, 9, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 52, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 84, 140**.

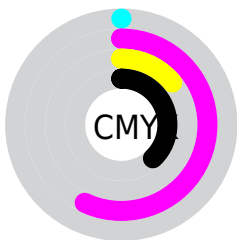
Distribution



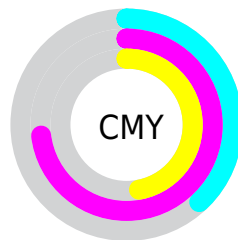
- Red (62%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 68, 136 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, 68, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



158, 68, 136



158, 68, 136

255, 255, 255



131, 42, 111



215, 120, 189



104, 9, 86



244, 147, 217



78, 0, 63



255, 175, 246



54, 0, 41



255, 203, 255



25, 0, 19



255, 232, 255



0, 0, 0



158, 68, 136



158, 68, 136



158, 52, 132



158, 84, 140



158, 36, 128



158, 100, 144

■ 158, 21, 124

■ 158, 115, 148

■ 158, 5, 121

■ 158, 131, 151

■ 158, 0, 119

■ 158, 147, 155

■ 158, 163, 159

■ 158, 179, 163

■ 158, 194, 167

■ 158, 210, 171

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114, 87, 169



158, 68, 136



176, 60, 95

Triad

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



158, 68, 136



114, 102, 0



0, 120, 150

Complementary

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



158, 68, 136



68, 158, 90

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, 121, 109



158, 68, 136



70, 113, 27

Square

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



158, 68, 136



148, 87, 20



0, 119, 66



0, 115, 177

Rectangle

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



158, 68, 136



174, 65, 68



0, 119, 66



0, 121, 137

Sweetspot

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



158, 68, 136



207, 171, 198



89, 68, 158



105, 84, 99



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



158, 68, 136



207, 66, 172



158, 68, 92



79, 71, 77



143, 0, 108



15, 0, 12

Inverse Universe

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



158, 68, 136



207, 66, 172



68, 158, 134



79, 71, 77



143, 0, 108



15, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 68, 136 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, 68, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

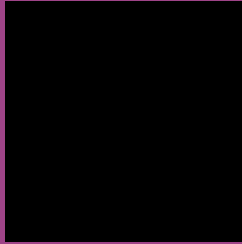
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 68, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 68, 136.

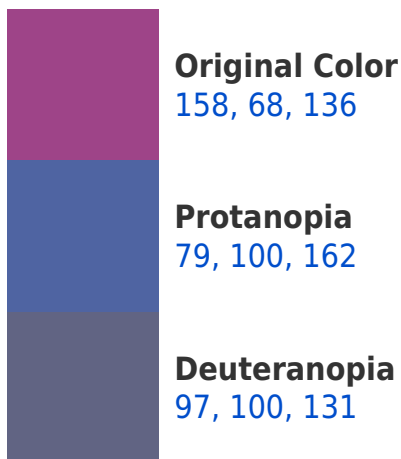


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 68, 136.

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, 80, 86

Trichromacy



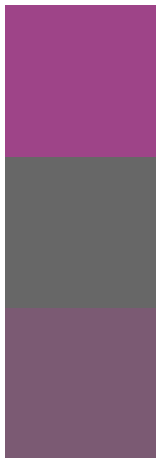
Original Color
158, 68, 136

Protanomaly
108, 88, 153

Deuteranomaly
119, 88, 133

Tritanomaly
155, 76, 104

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 68, 136

Achromatopsia
103, 103, 103

Achromatomaly
123, 90, 115

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 68, 136 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, 68, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 68, 136)  
}
```

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, 68, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 68, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 68, 136 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, 68, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 68, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 68, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 68, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 68, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 68,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 68, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 68, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158, 68,  
136) }
```

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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