

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 89, 249)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 89, 249) contains.

RGB(158, 89, 249)	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, 89, 249)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E59F9
RGB	158, 89, 249
RGB Percent	62%, 35%, 98%
CMY	0.3804, 0.6510, 0.0235
CMYK	0.37, 0.64, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	266°, 93%, 66%
HSV	266°, 64%, 98%
XYZ	34.7718, 21.2534, 91.8922
YIQ	127.8710, -10.2360, 64.3880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

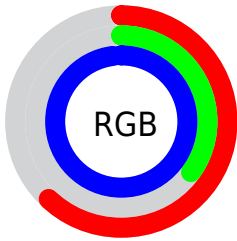
Format	Color
R _Y B	158, 89, 249
Decimal	10377721
CIE Lab	53.23, 59.21, -69.65
CIE LCh	53, 91.419, 310.371
Yxy	21.2534, 0.2351, 0.1437
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288567801 (0xFF9E59F9)
YUV	127.8710, 59.7166, 26.4231
Hunter-Lab	46.1014, 53.9554, -85.9095

Details

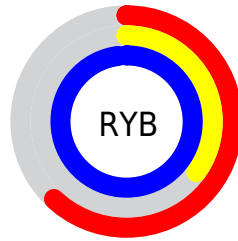
The RGB color **158, 89, 249** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966FF**. The color can be described as light muted purple. A complement of this color would be **180, 249, 89**, and the grayscale version is **127, 127, 127**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 143, 255**, and **99, 35, 191** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 64, 249**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 114, 249**.

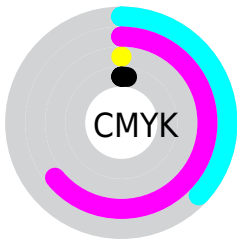
Distribution



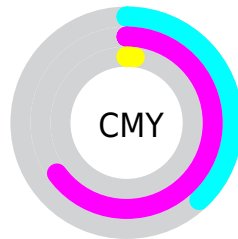
- Red (62%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 89, 249 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, 89, 249 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 89, 249


255, 255, 255

 217, 143, 255

 248, 170, 255

 255, 198, 255

 255, 227, 255


 158, 89, 249

 129, 63, 220

 99, 35, 191

 68, 0, 164

 32, 0, 137

 0, 0, 110

 0, 0, 85

 0, 6, 60

 0, 2, 38

 0, 1, 15

■ 158, 89, 249

■ 158, 89, 249

■ 144, 64, 249

■ 172, 114, 249

■ 130, 39, 249

■ 186, 139, 249

■ 116, 14, 249

■ 200, 164, 249

■ 107, 0, 249

■ 215, 189, 249

■ 229, 214, 249

■ 243, 238, 249

■ 255, 255, 249

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 129, 255



158, 89, 249



237, 0, 182

Triad

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



158, 89, 249



196, 103, 0



0, 159, 154

Complementary

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



158, 89, 249



180, 249, 89

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, 156, 70



158, 89, 249



130, 133, 0

Square

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



158, 89, 249



242, 51, 24



7, 149, 0



0, 158, 229

Rectangle

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



158, 89, 249



255, 0, 130



7, 149, 0



0, 158, 126

Sweetspot

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



158, 89, 249



227, 207, 255



89, 182, 249



111, 98, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 89, 249



143, 59, 255



236, 89, 249



118, 112, 125



81, 0, 189



26, 0, 61

Inverse Universe

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



249, 89, 180



255, 59, 170



102, 249, 89



125, 112, 120



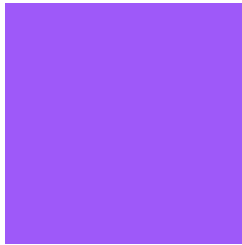
189, 0, 107



61, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 89, 249 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

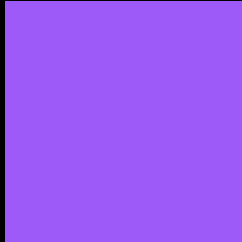
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 89, 249 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

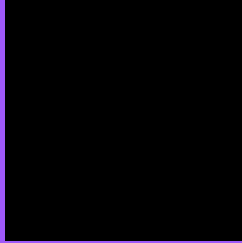
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 89, 249 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 89, 249.

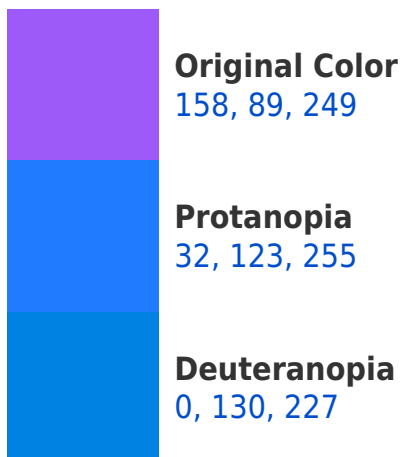


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 89, 249.

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
134, 124, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 89, 249



Protanomaly

78, 111, 253



Deuteranomaly

57, 115, 235



Tritanomaly

143, 111, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 89, 249



Achromatopsia

128, 128, 128



Achromatomaly

139, 114, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 89, 249 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, 89, 249)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(158, 89, 249)  
}
```

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, 89, 249) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 89, 249) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 89, 249 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, 89, 249) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 89, 249) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 89, 249)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 89, 249); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 89, 249);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 89,  
249) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 89, 249 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 89, 249) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158, 89,  
249) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor