

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 90, 224)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 90, 224) contains.

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Color

RGB(158, 90, 224)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E5AE0
RGB	158, 90, 224
RGB Percent	62%, 35%, 88%
CMY	0.3804, 0.6471, 0.1216
CMYK	0.29, 0.60, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	270°, 68%, 62%
HSV	270°, 60%, 88%
XYZ	31.2113, 19.9632, 72.7293
YIQ	125.6080, -2.4860, 56.0900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

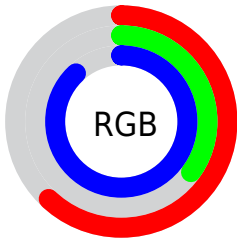
Format	Color
R_{YB}	158, 90, 224
Decimal	10377952
CIE _{Lab}	51.80, 52.73, -57.94
CIE _{LCh}	52, 78.343, 312.305
Yxy	19.9632, 0.2519, 0.1611
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288568032 (0xFF9E5AE0)
YUV	125.6080, 48.5073, 28.4078
Hunter-Lab	44.6803, 46.5002, -65.2345

Details

The RGB color **158, 90, 224** 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 **156, 224, 90**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 143, 255**, and **102, 38, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 68, 224**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 112, 224**.

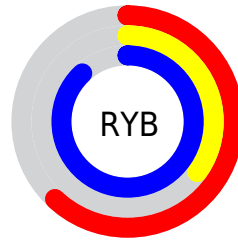
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (35%)

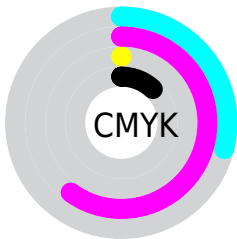
Blue (88%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (88%)

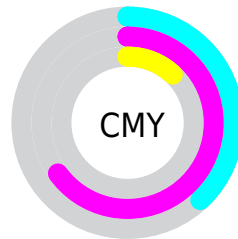


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (38%)

















Magenta (65%)


Yellow (12%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 90, 224 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, 90, 224 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 90, 224	 158, 90, 224
 255, 255, 255	 130, 64, 196
 216, 143, 255	 102, 38, 168
 246, 170, 255	 73, 5, 141
 255, 198, 255	 44, 0, 115
 255, 227, 255	 10, 0, 89
	 0, 0, 65
	 0, 3, 42
	 0, 1, 20
	 0, 0, 0


 158, 90, 224


 158, 90, 224


 147, 68, 224


 169, 112, 224


 136, 45, 224


 180, 135, 224

 125, 23, 224

 191, 157, 224

 114, 0, 224

 202, 180, 224

 114, 0, 224

 213, 202, 224

 224, 224, 224

 235, 247, 224

 246, 255, 224

 255, 255, 224

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 123, 255



158, 90, 224



221, 45, 166

Triad

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



158, 90, 224



182, 105, 0



0, 152, 150

Complementary

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



158, 90, 224



156, 224, 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, 150, 80



158, 90, 224



125, 129, 0

Square

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



158, 90, 224



222, 69, 33



36, 143, 0



0, 151, 213

Rectangle

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



158, 90, 224



237, 22, 121



36, 143, 0



0, 152, 127

Sweetspot

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



158, 90, 224



232, 209, 255



90, 157, 224



114, 99, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 90, 224



165, 71, 255



224, 90, 224



107, 101, 112



89, 0, 176



25, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



224, 90, 156



255, 71, 162



90, 224, 90



112, 101, 107



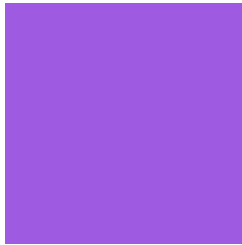
176, 0, 87



48, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 90, 224 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

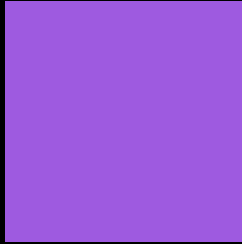
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 90, 224 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

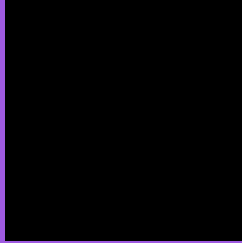
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 90, 224 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 90, 224.

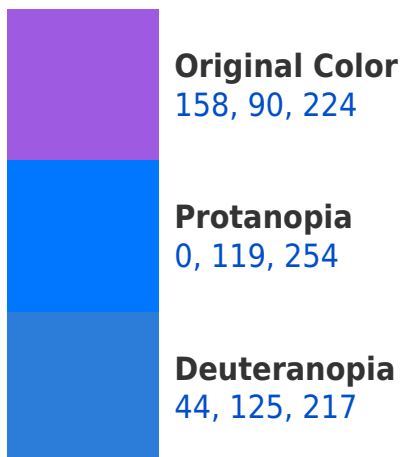


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 90, 224.

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
140, 117, 126

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 90, 224



Protanomaly
57, 108, 243



Deuteranomaly
85, 112, 220



Tritanomaly
147, 107, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 90, 224



Achromatopsia
126, 126, 126



Achromatomaly
138, 113, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 90, 224 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, 90, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 90, 224)  
}
```

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, 90, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 90, 224) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 90, 224 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, 90, 224) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 90, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 90, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 90, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 90, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 90,  
224) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 90, 224 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 90, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158, 90,  
224) }
```

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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