

Converting Colors

RGB(158, 98, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(158, 98, 150) contains.

RGB(158, 98, 150)	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, 98, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E6296
RGB	158, 98, 150
RGB Percent	62%, 38%, 59%
CMY	0.3804, 0.6157, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.05, 0.38
HSL	308°, 24%, 50%
HSV	308°, 38%, 62%
XYZ	23.9733, 18.2065, 31.1048
YIQ	121.8680, 19.0680, 28.8920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

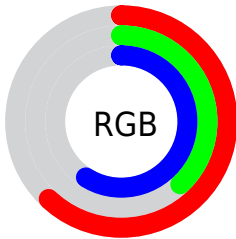
Format	Color
R_{YB}	158, 98, 150
Decimal	10379926
CIE _{Lab}	49.75, 32.53, -18.37
CIE _{LCh}	50, 37.353, 330.549
Yxy	18.2065, 0.3271, 0.2484
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288570006 (0xFF9E6296)
YUV	121.8680, 13.8691, 31.6878
Hunter-Lab	42.6690, 25.6179, -13.3528

Details

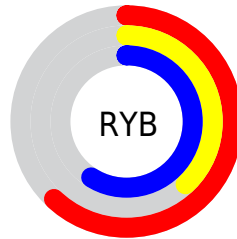
The RGB color **158, 98, 150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **98, 158, 106**, and the grayscale version is **122, 122, 122**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 150, 204**, and **105, 49, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 82, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 114, 152**.

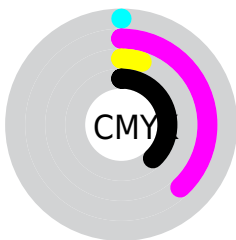
Distribution



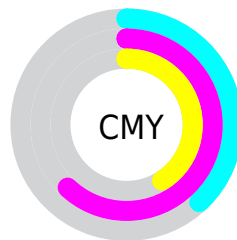
- Red (62%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 158, 98, 150 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, 98, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 98, 150

 158, 98, 150

255, 255, 255

 131, 73, 124

 214, 150, 204

 105, 49, 99

 242, 177, 232

 80, 25, 75

 255, 205, 255

 56, 0, 52

 255, 233, 255

 37, 0, 31

 0, 0, 2

 0, 0, 0

 158, 98, 150

 158, 98, 150

 158, 82, 148

 158, 114, 152

158, 66, 146

158, 130, 154

158, 51, 144

158, 145, 156

158, 35, 142

158, 161, 158

158, 19, 139

158, 177, 161

158, 3, 137

158, 193, 163

158, 0, 137

158, 209, 165

158, 224, 167

158, 240, 169

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121, 110, 173



158, 98, 150



176, 92, 119

Triad

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



158, 98, 150



137, 117, 53



0, 134, 150

Complementary

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



158, 98, 150



98, 158, 106

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, 134, 118



158, 98, 150



104, 126, 62

Square

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



158, 98, 150



162, 105, 63



64, 132, 86



0, 130, 173

Rectangle

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



158, 98, 150



178, 93, 98



64, 132, 86



0, 134, 140

Sweetspot

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



158, 98, 150



207, 184, 204



106, 98, 158



105, 91, 103



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



158, 98, 150



207, 112, 194



158, 98, 120



79, 71, 78



143, 0, 124



15, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



158, 98, 150



207, 112, 194



98, 158, 136



79, 71, 78



143, 0, 124



15, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 158, 98, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

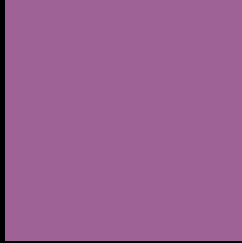
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 98, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

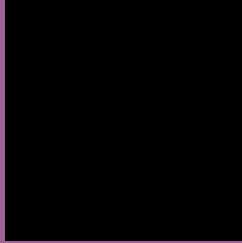
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 98, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 98, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 158, 98, 150.

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, 98, 150

Protanopia

105, 117, 164

Deuteranopia

116, 116, 147



Tritanopia
153, 105, 113

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 98, 150

Protanomaly
124, 110, 159

Deuteranomaly
131, 109, 148

Tritanomaly
155, 102, 126

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 98, 150

Achromatopsia
122, 122, 122

Achromatomaly
135, 113, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 158, 98, 150 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, 98, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 98, 150)  
}
```

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, 98, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 98, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 158, 98, 150 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, 98, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 98, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 98, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 98, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 98, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 98,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 98, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 98, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158, 98,  
150) }
```

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