

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 101, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 101, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 101, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F6585
RGB	159, 101, 133
RGB Percent	62%, 40%, 52%
CMY	0.3765, 0.6039, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.16, 0.38
HSL	327°, 23%, 51%
HSV	327°, 36%, 62%
XYZ	23.1854, 18.3717, 24.5144
YIQ	121.9900, 24.2960, 22.2480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

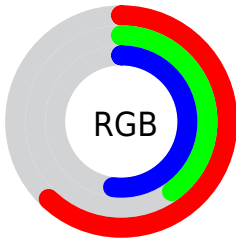
Format	Color
R_{YB}	159, 101, 133
Decimal	10446213
CIE _{Lab}	49.94, 28.17, -7.97
CIE _{LCh}	50, 29.278, 344.196
Yxy	18.3717, 0.3509, 0.2781
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288636293 (0xFF9F6585)
YUV	121.9900, 5.4279, 32.4578
Hunter-Lab	42.8623, 21.5466, -3.9064

Details

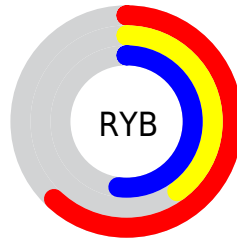
The RGB color **159, 101, 133** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **101, 159, 127**, and the grayscale version is **122, 122, 122**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 153, 186**, and **106, 53, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 85, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 117, 140**.

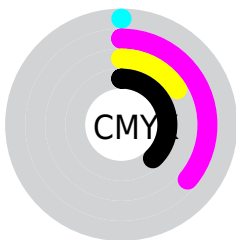
Distribution



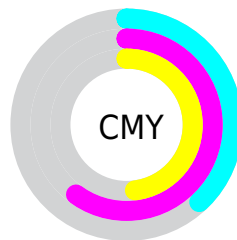
- Red (62%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 101, 133 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 159, 101, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 101, 133

255, 255, 255

 215, 153, 186

 243, 180, 214


 255, 208, 242

 255, 236, 255

 159, 101, 133

 132, 76, 108

 106, 53, 83

 81, 29, 60

 57, 5, 39

 38, 0, 18

 0, 0, 0

 159, 101, 133

 159, 85, 126

 159, 69, 119

 159, 101, 133

 159, 117, 140

 159, 133, 147

■ 159, 53, 112

■ 159, 149, 154

■ 159, 37, 104

■ 159, 165, 162

■ 159, 21, 97

■ 159, 181, 169

■ 159, 6, 90

■ 159, 196, 176

■ 159, 0, 88

■ 159, 212, 183

■ 159, 228, 190

■ 159, 244, 197

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 108, 155



159, 101, 133



167, 100, 108

Triad

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



159, 101, 133



123, 121, 70



11, 130, 153

Complementary

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



159, 101, 133



101, 159, 127

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.



26, 132, 130



159, 101, 133



96, 127, 82

Square

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



159, 101, 133



147, 113, 71



64, 131, 104



59, 125, 166

Rectangle

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



159, 101, 133



165, 102, 92



64, 131, 104



4, 131, 146

Sweetspot

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



159, 101, 133



207, 184, 196



126, 101, 159



105, 91, 98



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



159, 101, 133



207, 116, 166



159, 101, 105



79, 71, 76



143, 0, 79



15, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



159, 101, 133



207, 116, 166



101, 159, 155



79, 71, 76



143, 0, 79



15, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 101, 133 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

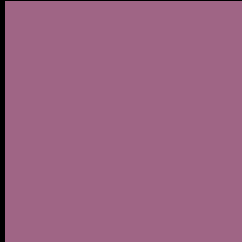
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 159, 101, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

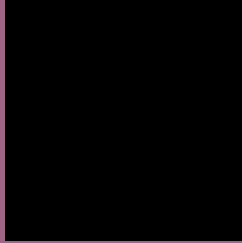
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 159, 101, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 101, 133.

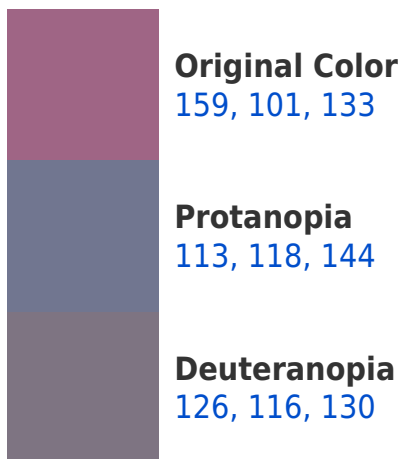



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 101, 133.

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
157, 105, 113

Trichromacy



Original Color
159, 101, 133

Protanomaly
130, 112, 140

Deuteranomaly
138, 111, 131

Tritanomaly
158, 104, 120

Monochromacy



Original Color
159, 101, 133

Achromatopsia
122, 122, 122

Achromatomaly
135, 114, 126

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 101, 133 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(159, 101, 133) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 101, 133)  
}
```

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(159, 101, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 101, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 101, 133 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(159, 101, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 101, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 101, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 101, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 101, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 101,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 101, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 101, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
101, 133) }
```

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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