

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 103, 132)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 103, 132) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 103, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F6784
RGB	159, 103, 132
RGB Percent	62%, 40%, 52%
CMY	0.3765, 0.5961, 0.4824
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.17, 0.38
HSL	329°, 23%, 51%
HSV	329°, 35%, 62%
XYZ	23.3132, 18.7374, 24.2177
YIQ	123.0500, 24.0670, 20.8910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

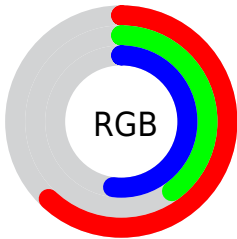
Format	Color
R_{YB}	159, 103, 132
Decimal	10446724
CIE _{Lab}	50.38, 26.87, -6.73
CIE _{LCh}	50, 27.702, 345.936
Yxy	18.7374, 0.3518, 0.2828
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288636804 (0xFF9F6784)
YUV	123.0500, 4.4124, 31.5282
Hunter-Lab	43.2867, 20.3842, -2.8705

Details

The RGB color **159, 103, 132** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **103, 159, 130**, and the grayscale version is **123, 123, 123**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 155, 185**, and **106, 55, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 87, 124**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 119, 140**.

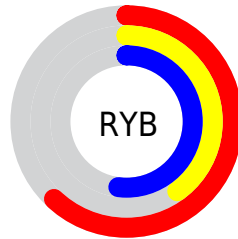
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (40%)

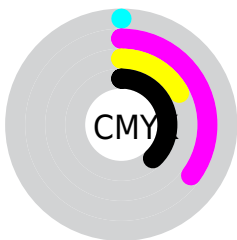
Blue (52%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (52%)

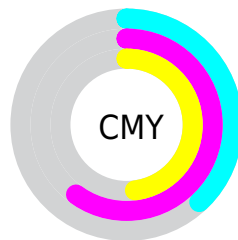


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 103, 132 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, 103, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 103, 132

255, 255, 255

 215, 155, 185

 243, 182, 213


 255, 210, 241

 255, 238, 255

 159, 103, 132

 132, 78, 107

 106, 55, 83

 81, 32, 60

 57, 8, 38

 38, 0, 17

 0, 0, 0

 159, 103, 132

 159, 87, 124

 159, 71, 117

 159, 103, 132

 159, 119, 140

 159, 135, 147

159, 55, 109

159, 151, 155

159, 39, 101

159, 167, 163

159, 23, 94

159, 183, 170

159, 8, 86

159, 198, 178

159, 0, 82

159, 214, 186

159, 230, 193

159, 246, 201

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 109, 153



159, 103, 132



166, 102, 108

Triad

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



159, 103, 132



123, 122, 74



34, 131, 153

Complementary

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



159, 103, 132



103, 159, 130

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.



38, 133, 132



159, 103, 132



97, 128, 86

Square

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



159, 103, 132



145, 115, 74



67, 132, 108



68, 125, 165

Rectangle

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



159, 103, 132



164, 105, 93



67, 132, 108



29, 132, 147

Sweetspot

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



159, 103, 132



207, 184, 196



129, 103, 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, 103, 132



207, 120, 165



159, 103, 105



79, 71, 75



143, 0, 74



15, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



159, 103, 132



207, 120, 165



103, 159, 157



79, 71, 75



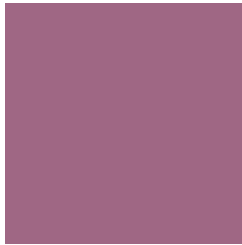
143, 0, 74



15, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 103, 132 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

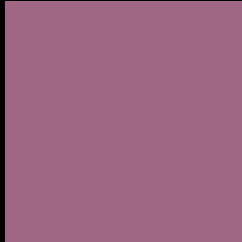
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 103, 132 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

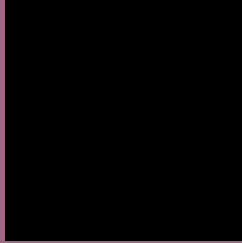
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 103, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 103, 132.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 103, 132.

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
159, 103, 132

Protanopia
116, 119, 142

Deuteranopia
128, 117, 130



Tritanopia
157, 106, 114

Trichromacy



Original Color

159, 103, 132

Protanomaly

132, 113, 138

Deuteranomaly

139, 112, 131

Tritanomaly

158, 105, 121

Monochromacy



Original Color

159, 103, 132

Achromatopsia

123, 123, 123

Achromatomaly

136, 116, 126

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 103, 132 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, 103, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 103, 132)  
}
```

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, 103, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 103, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 103, 132 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, 103, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 103, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 103, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 103, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 103, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 103,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 103, 132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 103, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
103, 132) }
```

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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