

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 104, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 104, 142) contains.

RGB(159, 104, 142)	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(159, 104, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F688E
RGB	159, 104, 142
RGB Percent	62%, 41%, 56%
CMY	0.3765, 0.5922, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.11, 0.38
HSL	319°, 22%, 52%
HSV	319°, 35%, 62%
XYZ	24.1309, 19.2246, 28.0301
YIQ	124.7770, 20.5820, 23.4780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

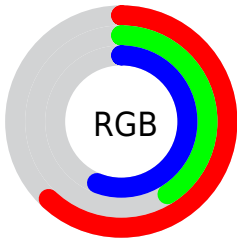
Format	Color
R_{YB}	159, 104, 142
Decimal	10446990
CIE _{Lab}	50.95, 28.03, -11.80
CIE _{LCh}	51, 30.412, 337.171
Yxy	19.2246, 0.3380, 0.2693
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288637070 (0xFF9F688E)
YUV	124.7770, 8.4909, 30.0136
Hunter-Lab	43.8458, 21.5087, -7.2113

Details

The RGB color **159, 104, 142** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **104, 159, 121**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 156, 196**, and **106, 55, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 88, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 120, 147**.

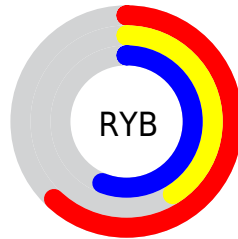
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (41%)

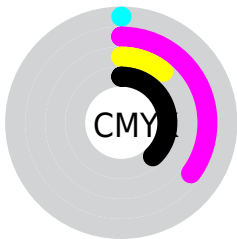
Blue (56%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (56%)

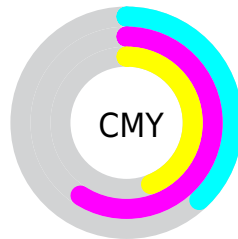


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 104, 142 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, 104, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 104, 142

255, 255, 255

 215, 156, 196

 243, 183, 224


 255, 211, 252

 255, 239, 255

 159, 104, 142

 132, 79, 116

 106, 55, 92

 81, 32, 68

 57, 8, 46

 38, 0, 26

 0, 0, 0

 159, 104, 142

 159, 88, 137

 159, 72, 132

 159, 104, 142

 159, 120, 147

 159, 136, 152

159, 56, 127

159, 152, 157

159, 40, 122

159, 168, 162

159, 25, 117

159, 184, 167

159, 9, 113

159, 199, 171

159, 0, 110

159, 215, 176

159, 231, 181

159, 247, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 112, 163



159, 104, 142



171, 101, 116

Triad

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



159, 104, 142



132, 122, 69



0, 134, 152

Complementary

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



159, 104, 142



104, 159, 121

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.



32, 135, 127



159, 104, 142



104, 129, 79

Square

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



159, 104, 142



155, 113, 74



72, 134, 100



45, 129, 169

Rectangle

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



159, 104, 142



171, 103, 99



72, 134, 100



0, 135, 144

Sweetspot

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



159, 104, 142



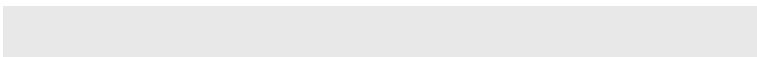
207, 186, 200



121, 104, 159



105, 92, 101



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



159, 104, 142



207, 120, 180



159, 104, 115



79, 71, 77



143, 0, 99



15, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



159, 104, 142



207, 120, 180



104, 159, 148



79, 71, 77



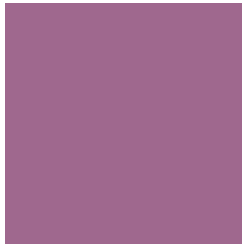
143, 0, 99



15, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 104, 142 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

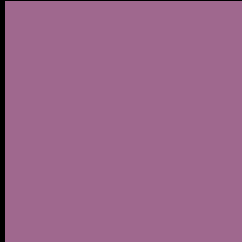
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 104, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

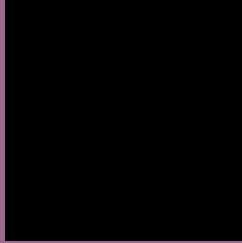
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 104, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 104, 142.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 104, 142.

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, 104, 142

Protanopia

114, 120, 153

Deuteranopia

125, 119, 139



Tritanopia
156, 109, 117

Trichromacy



Original Color
159, 104, 142

Protanomaly
130, 114, 149

Deuteranomaly
137, 114, 140

Tritanomaly
157, 107, 126

Monochromacy



Original Color
159, 104, 142

Achromatopsia
125, 125, 125

Achromatomaly
137, 117, 131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 104, 142 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, 104, 142) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 104, 142)  
}
```

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, 104, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 104, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 104, 142 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, 104, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 104, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 104, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 104, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 104, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 104,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 104, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 104, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
104, 142) }
```

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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