

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 106, 127)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 106, 127) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 106, 127)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F6A7F
RGB	159, 106, 127
RGB Percent	62%, 42%, 50%
CMY	0.3765, 0.5843, 0.5020
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.20, 0.38
HSL	336°, 22%, 52%
HSV	336°, 33%, 62%
XYZ	23.2829, 19.2113, 22.5597
YIQ	124.2410, 24.8470, 17.7670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

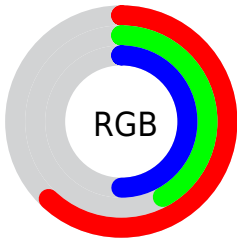
Format	Color
R_{YB}	159, 106, 127
Decimal	10447487
CIE _{Lab}	50.93, 24.34, -2.94
CIE _{LCh}	51, 24.521, 353.105
Yxy	19.2113, 0.3579, 0.2953
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288637567 (0xFF9F6A7F)
YUV	124.2410, 1.3602, 30.4836
Hunter-Lab	43.8307, 18.1155, 0.1649

Details

The RGB color **159, 106, 127** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **106, 159, 138**, and the grayscale version is **124, 124, 124**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 158, 180**, and **106, 58, 78** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 90, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 122, 137**.

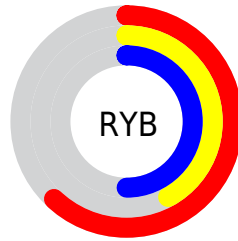
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (42%)

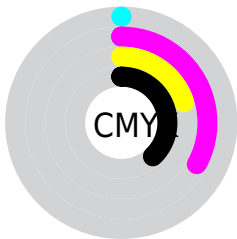
Blue (50%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (50%)

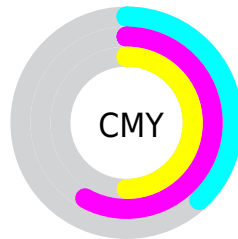


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 106, 127 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, 106, 127 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 106, 127


255, 255, 255

 215, 158, 180

 243, 185, 207


 255, 213, 235

 255, 241, 255

 159, 106, 127

 132, 81, 102

 106, 58, 78

 81, 35, 55

 57, 12, 34

 38, 0, 12


 0, 0, 0


 159, 106, 127

 159, 90, 117

 159, 74, 108

 159, 106, 127

 159, 122, 137

 159, 138, 146

159, 58, 98

159, 154, 156

159, 42, 89

159, 170, 165

159, 27, 79

159, 186, 175

159, 11, 69

159, 201, 185

159, 0, 63

159, 217, 194

159, 233, 204

159, 249, 213

Harmonies

Analogous

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



143, 110, 147



159, 106, 127



163, 106, 106

Triad

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



159, 106, 127



119, 125, 82



59, 130, 154

Complementary

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



159, 106, 127



106, 159, 138

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.



53, 133, 137



159, 106, 127



95, 130, 96

Square

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



159, 106, 127



140, 118, 80



71, 132, 116



86, 125, 162

Rectangle

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



159, 106, 127



159, 109, 94



71, 132, 116



54, 131, 149

Sweetspot

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



159, 106, 127



207, 186, 194



138, 106, 159



105, 92, 97



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



159, 106, 127



207, 124, 157



159, 111, 106



79, 71, 74



143, 0, 57



15, 0, 6

Inverse Universe

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



159, 106, 127



207, 124, 157



106, 154, 159



79, 71, 74



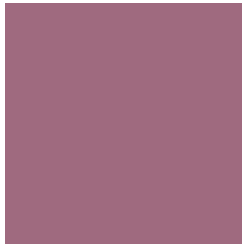
143, 0, 57



15, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 106, 127 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

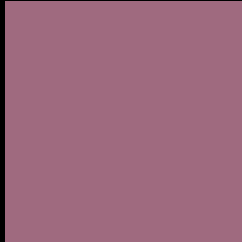
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 106, 127 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

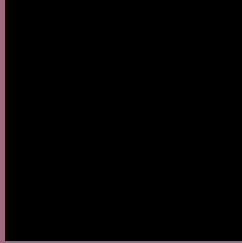
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 106, 127 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 106, 127.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 106, 127.

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, 106, 127](#)

Protanopia

[120, 121, 136](#)

Deuteranopia

[132, 118, 125](#)



Tritanopia
158, 108, 116

Trichromacy



Original Color
159, 106, 127

Protanomaly
134, 116, 133

Deuteranomaly
142, 114, 126

Tritanomaly
158, 107, 120

Monochromacy



Original Color
159, 106, 127

Achromatopsia
124, 124, 124

Achromatomaly
137, 117, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 106, 127 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, 106, 127) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 106, 127)  
}
```

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, 106, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 106, 127) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 106, 127 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, 106, 127) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 106, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 106, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 106, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 106, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 106,  
127) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 106, 127 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 106, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
106, 127) }
```

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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