

# Converting Colors

RGB(159, 113, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(159, 113, 189) contains.

<b>RGB(159, 113, 189)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**RGB(159, 113, 189)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F71BD
RGB	159, 113, 189
RGB Percent	62%, 44%, 74%
CMY	0.3765, 0.5569, 0.2588
CMYK	0.16, 0.40, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	276°, 37%, 59%
HSV	276°, 40%, 74%
XYZ	29.3885, 22.8553, 51.0067
YIQ	135.4180, 3.0200, 33.3880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

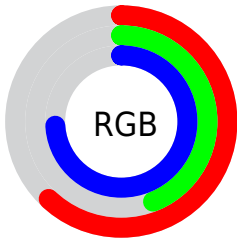
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	159, 113, 189
Decimal	10449341
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	54.92, 32.40, -33.05
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	55, 46.282, 314.434
Yxy	22.8553, 0.2846, 0.2214
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288639421 (0xFF9F71BD)
YUV	135.4180, 26.4159, 20.6814
Hunter-Lab	47.8072, 26.0666, -29.7929

# Details

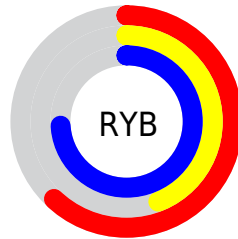
The RGB color **159, 113, 189** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **143, 189, 113**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 166, 246**, and **106, 64, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 94, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 132, 189**.

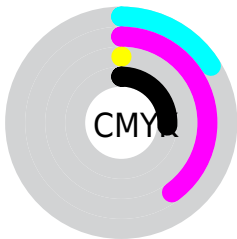
# Distribution



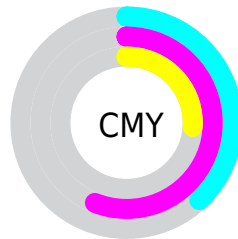
- Red (62%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 113, 189 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, 113, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 159, 113, 189

255, 255, 255

 215, 166, 246

 244, 193, 255

 255, 221, 255

 255, 250, 255

 159, 113, 189

 132, 88, 162

 106, 64, 135

 81, 40, 110

 56, 17, 85

 32, 0, 61

 0, 0, 39

 0, 1, 16


 0, 0, 0

 159, 113, 189

 159, 113, 189


 152, 94, 189

 166, 132, 189

 144, 75, 189


 174, 151, 189

 137, 56, 189


 181, 170, 189

 129, 37, 189

 189, 189, 189

 122, 18, 189

 196, 208, 189

 114, 0, 189

 204, 226, 189

 211, 245, 189

 219, 255, 189

 226, 255, 189

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



97, 129, 209



159, 113, 189



194, 99, 154

# Triad

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



159, 113, 189



172, 122, 52



0, 151, 150

# Complementary

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



159, 113, 189



143, 189, 113

# 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, 150, 109



159, 113, 189



136, 135, 49

# Square

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



159, 113, 189



197, 107, 77



91, 145, 72



0, 149, 187

# Rectangle

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



159, 113, 189



205, 96, 127



91, 145, 72



0, 151, 136



# Sweetspot

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



159, 113, 189



233, 215, 245



113, 143, 189



116, 105, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122



# Same Dimension

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



159, 113, 189



198, 127, 245



189, 113, 181



91, 85, 94



96, 0, 158



19, 0, 31



# Inverse Universe

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



189, 113, 143



245, 127, 174



113, 189, 121



94, 85, 89



158, 0, 62

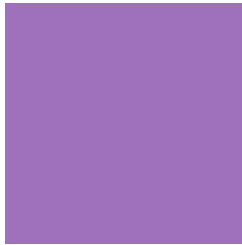


31, 0, 12



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 113, 189 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, 113, 189 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

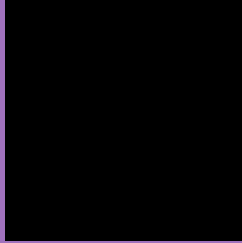
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 159, 113, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 113, 189.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 113, 189.

# 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, 113, 189

**Protanopia**  
105, 129, 203

**Deuteranopia**  
112, 130, 186



**Tritanopia**  
150, 125, 134

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
159, 113, 189

**Protanomaly**  
125, 123, 198

**Deuteranomaly**  
129, 124, 187

**Tritanomaly**  
153, 121, 154

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
159, 113, 189

**Achromatopsia**  
135, 135, 135

**Achromatomaly**  
144, 127, 155

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 113, 189 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, 113, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 113, 189)  
}
```

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, 113, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 113, 189) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 113, 189 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, 113, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 113, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 113, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 113, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 113, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 113,  
189) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 113, 189 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 113, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
113, 189) }
```

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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