

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 114, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 114, 212) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 114, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F72D4
RGB	159, 114, 212
RGB Percent	62%, 45%, 83%
CMY	0.3765, 0.5529, 0.1686
CMYK	0.25, 0.46, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	268°, 53%, 64%
HSV	268°, 46%, 83%
XYZ	32.1991, 24.1590, 65.2534
YIQ	138.6270, -4.6380, 40.0180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

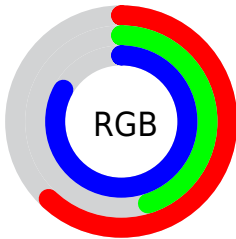
Format	Color
RYB	159, 114, 212
Decimal	10449620
CIELab	56.25, 37.15, -44.06
CIELCh	56, 57.628, 310.136
Yxy	24.1590, 0.2648, 0.1987
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288639700 (0xFF9F72D4)
YUV	138.6270, 36.1729, 17.8671
Hunter-Lab	49.1518, 30.9185, -44.3065

Details

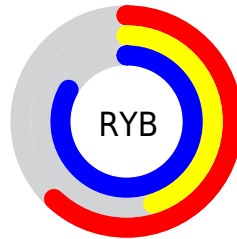
The RGB color **159, 114, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **167, 212, 114**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 167, 255**, and **105, 64, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 93, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 135, 212**.

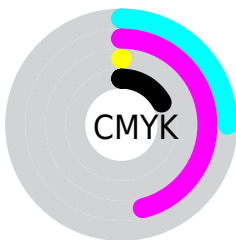
Distribution



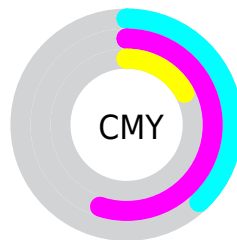
- Red (62%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 114, 212 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, 114, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 114, 212


255, 255, 255

 216, 167, 255

 245, 194, 255

 255, 222, 255

 255, 251, 255

 159, 114, 212

 132, 89, 184

 105, 64, 157

 78, 41, 130

 52, 17, 105


 24, 0, 80

 0, 0, 56

 0, 2, 34


 0, 0, 8

 0, 0, 0


 159, 114, 212


 159, 114, 212

 148, 93, 212

 170, 135, 212

 136, 72, 212

 182, 156, 212

 125, 50, 212

 193, 178, 212

 113, 29, 212

 205, 199, 212

 102, 8, 212

 216, 220, 212

 97, 0, 212

 228, 241, 212

 239, 255, 212

 251, 255, 212

 255, 255, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59, 135, 234



159, 114, 212



208, 93, 170

Triad

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



159, 114, 212



187, 120, 34



0, 159, 151

Complementary

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



159, 114, 212



167, 212, 114

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, 156, 99



159, 114, 212



145, 138, 20

Square

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



159, 114, 212



216, 99, 73



90, 150, 52



0, 157, 198

Rectangle

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



159, 114, 212



223, 86, 137



90, 150, 52



0, 158, 134

Sweetspot

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



159, 114, 212



236, 219, 255



114, 168, 212



116, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



159, 114, 212



179, 115, 255



207, 114, 212



101, 96, 107



78, 0, 171



20, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



212, 114, 167



255, 115, 191



119, 212, 114



107, 96, 102



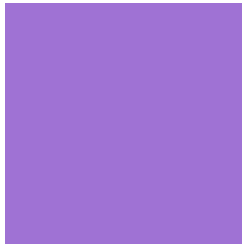
171, 0, 92



43, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 114, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

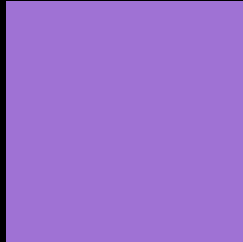
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 114, 212 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

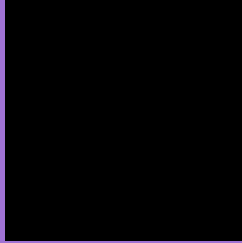
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 114, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 114, 212.

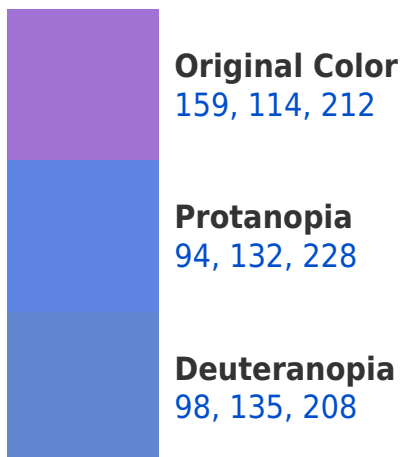



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 114, 212.

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
146, 130, 141

Trichromacy



Original Color
159, 114, 212

Protanomaly
118, 125, 222

Deuteranomaly
120, 127, 209

Tritanomaly
151, 124, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color
159, 114, 212

Achromatopsia
139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly
146, 130, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 114, 212 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, 114, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 114, 212)  
}
```

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, 114, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 114, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 114, 212 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, 114, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 114, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 114, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 114, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 114, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 114,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 114, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 114, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
114, 212) }
```

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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