

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 116, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 116, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 116, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F7492
RGB	159, 116, 146
RGB Percent	62%, 45%, 57%
CMY	0.3765, 0.5451, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.08, 0.38
HSL	318°, 18%, 54%
HSV	318°, 27%, 62%
XYZ	25.7318, 21.9370, 30.0722
YIQ	132.2770, 15.9980, 18.4460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

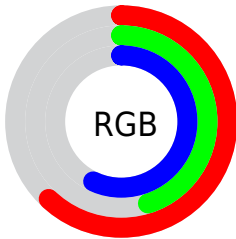
Format	Color
R _Y B	159, 116, 146
Decimal	10450066
CIE _{Lab}	53.96, 21.90, -9.63
CIE _{LCh}	54, 23.924, 336.277
Yxy	21.9370, 0.3310, 0.2822
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288640146 (0xFF9F7492)
YUV	132.2770, 6.7654, 23.4361
Hunter-Lab	46.8370, 16.1014, -5.2819

Details

The RGB color **159, 116, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **116, 159, 129**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 168, 200**, and **107, 67, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 100, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 132, 151**.

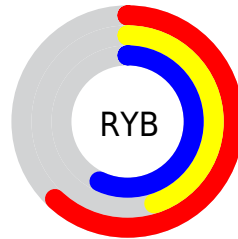
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (45%)

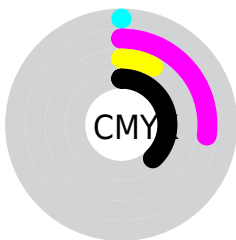
Blue (57%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (57%)

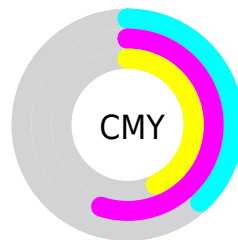


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (43%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 116, 146 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, 116, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 116, 146

255, 255, 255

 214, 168, 200

 243, 196, 228

 255, 224, 255

 255, 253, 255

 159, 116, 146

 133, 91, 120

 107, 67, 95

 82, 44, 72

 58, 22, 49

 37, 0, 28

 0, 0, 0

 159, 116, 146

 159, 100, 141

 159, 84, 136

 159, 116, 146

 159, 132, 151

 159, 148, 156

■ 159, 68, 132

■ 159, 164, 160

■ 159, 52, 127

■ 159, 180, 165

■ 159, 36, 122

■ 159, 196, 170

■ 159, 21, 117

■ 159, 211, 175

■ 159, 5, 112

■ 159, 227, 180

■ 159, 0, 111

■ 159, 243, 184

■ 159, 255, 189

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 122, 162



159, 116, 146



170, 114, 125

Triad

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



159, 116, 146



139, 129, 88



64, 139, 153

Complementary

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



159, 116, 146



116, 159, 129

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.



71, 140, 133



159, 116, 146



117, 135, 95

Square

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



159, 116, 146



158, 122, 92



93, 139, 112



80, 136, 166

Rectangle

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



159, 116, 146



170, 115, 112



93, 139, 112



64, 140, 146

Sweetspot

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



159, 116, 146



207, 190, 202



129, 116, 159



105, 94, 101



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



159, 116, 146



207, 140, 187



159, 116, 125



79, 71, 77



143, 0, 100



15, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



159, 116, 146



207, 140, 187



116, 159, 150



79, 71, 77



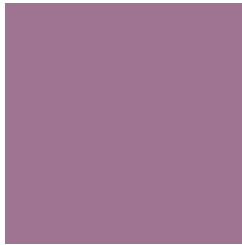
143, 0, 100



15, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 116, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

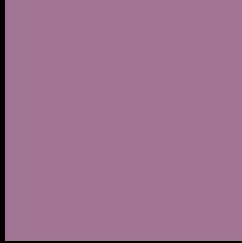
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

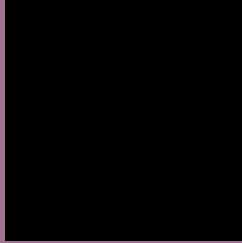
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 116, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 116, 146.

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, 116, 146

Protanopia
124, 128, 154

Deuteranopia
135, 126, 144



Tritanopia
157, 119, 128

Trichromacy



Original Color

159, 116, 146

Protanomaly

137, 124, 151

Deuteranomaly

144, 122, 145

Tritanomaly

158, 118, 135

Monochromacy



Original Color

159, 116, 146

Achromatopsia

132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly

142, 126, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 116, 146 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, 116, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 116, 146)  
}
```

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, 116, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 116, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 116, 146 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, 116, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 116, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 116, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 116, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 116, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 116,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 116, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 116, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
116, 146) }
```

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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