

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 118, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 118, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 118, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F76A8
RGB	159, 118, 168
RGB Percent	62%, 46%, 66%
CMY	0.3765, 0.5373, 0.3412
CMYK	0.05, 0.30, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	289°, 22%, 56%
HSV	289°, 30%, 66%
XYZ	27.8444, 23.1549, 40.0476
YIQ	135.9590, 8.3860, 24.2420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

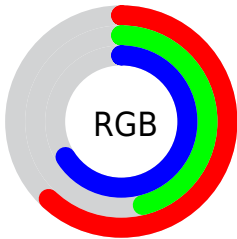
Format	Color
R_{YB}	159, 118, 168
Decimal	10450600
CIE _{Lab}	55.23, 25.04, -20.48
CIE _{LCh}	55, 32.353, 320.719
Yxy	23.1549, 0.3058, 0.2543
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288640680 (0xFF9F76A8)
YUV	135.9590, 15.7962, 20.2070
Hunter-Lab	48.1196, 19.0797, -15.6605

Details

The RGB color **159, 118, 168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **127, 168, 118**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 171, 223**, and **107, 69, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 101, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 135, 168**.

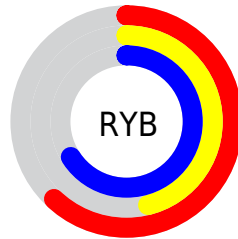
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (46%)

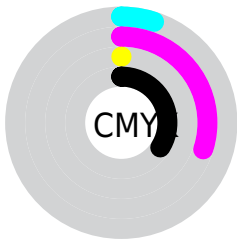
Blue (66%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (66%)

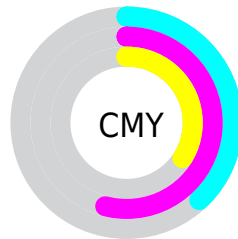


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (34%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 118, 168 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, 118, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 118, 168

255, 255, 255

 214, 171, 223


 243, 198, 252

 255, 226, 255

255, 255, 255

 159, 118, 168

 156, 101, 168

 159, 118, 168

 132, 93, 141

 107, 69, 116


 82, 46, 91


 58, 24, 67


 36, 1, 45

 0, 0, 24


 0, 0, 0

 159, 118, 168

 162, 135, 168


 153, 84, 168

 165, 152, 168

 150, 68, 168


 168, 168, 168

 147, 51, 168

 171, 185, 168

 144, 34, 168

 174, 202, 168

 141, 17, 168

 177, 219, 168

 138, 0, 168

 180, 236, 168

 138, 0, 168

 183, 252, 168

 186, 255, 168

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 128, 185



159, 118, 168



181, 111, 142

Triad

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



159, 118, 168



158, 128, 77



7, 147, 151

Complementary

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



159, 118, 168



127, 168, 118

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.



61, 147, 122



159, 118, 168



131, 137, 79

Square

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



159, 118, 168



178, 118, 90



99, 143, 96



14, 144, 175

Rectangle

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



159, 118, 168



187, 110, 123



99, 143, 96



30, 147, 142

Sweetspot

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



159, 118, 168



216, 200, 219



118, 127, 168



107, 98, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



159, 118, 168



205, 140, 219



168, 118, 152



83, 76, 84



121, 0, 148



17, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



168, 118, 127



219, 140, 155



118, 168, 134



84, 76, 77



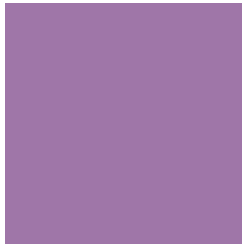
148, 0, 27



20, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 118, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

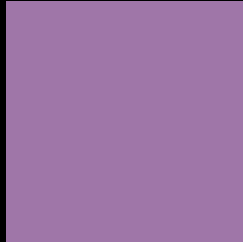
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

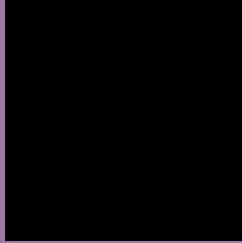
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 118, 168.

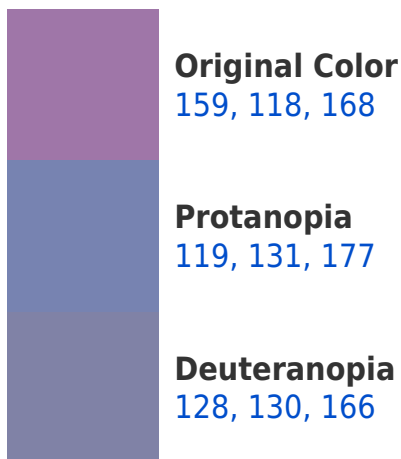


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 118, 168.

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

154, 125, 134

Trichromacy



Original Color
159, 118, 168

Protanomaly
134, 126, 174

Deuteranomaly
139, 126, 167

Tritanomaly
156, 122, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color
159, 118, 168

Achromatopsia
136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly
144, 129, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 118, 168 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, 118, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 118, 168)  
}
```

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, 118, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 118, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 118, 168 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, 118, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 118, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 118, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 118, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 118, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 118,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 118, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 118, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
118, 168) }
```

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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