

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 127, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 127, 169) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 127, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F7FA9
RGB	159, 127, 169
RGB Percent	62%, 50%, 66%
CMY	0.3765, 0.5020, 0.3373
CMYK	0.06, 0.25, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	286°, 20%, 58%
HSV	286°, 25%, 66%
XYZ	29.0489, 25.4142, 40.9105
YIQ	141.3560, 5.5900, 19.8460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

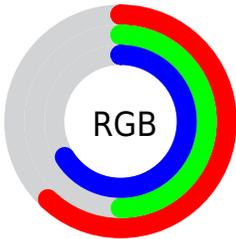
Format	Color
R_{YB}	159, 127, 169
Decimal	10452905
CIE _{Lab}	57.48, 20.09, -17.63
CIE _{LCh}	57, 26.728, 318.718
Yxy	25.4142, 0.3046, 0.2665
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288642985 (0xFF9F7FA9)
YUV	141.3560, 13.6285, 15.4738
Hunter-Lab	50.4125, 14.6339, -12.8259

Details

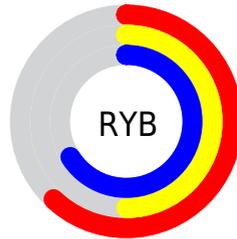
The RGB color **159, 127, 169** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **137, 169, 127**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 180, 224**, and **107, 78, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155, 110, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 144, 169**.

Distribution



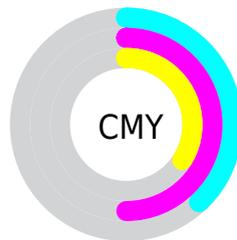
- Red (62%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 127, 169 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, 127, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 127, 169

255, 255, 255

 214, 180, 224

 243, 208, 253

 255, 236, 255

 159, 127, 169

 133, 102, 142

 107, 78, 117

 82, 54, 92

 59, 32, 68

 36, 11, 46

 9, 0, 25

 0, 0, 0

 159, 127, 169

 155, 110, 169

 159, 127, 169

 163, 144, 169

 151, 93, 169

 167, 161, 169

 147, 76, 169

 171, 178, 169

 143, 59, 169

 175, 195, 169

 139, 43, 169

 179, 211, 169

 135, 26, 169

 183, 228, 169

 131, 9, 169

 187, 245, 169

 129, 0, 169

 191, 255, 169

 195, 255, 169

Harmonies

Analogous

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



129, 135, 182



159, 127, 169



178, 121, 148

Triad

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



159, 127, 169



162, 134, 92



64, 151, 152

Complementary

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



159, 127, 169



137, 169, 127

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.



85, 150, 128



159, 127, 169



139, 141, 93

Square

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



159, 127, 169



179, 126, 104



113, 147, 107



66, 148, 172

Rectangle

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



159, 127, 169



184, 120, 132



113, 147, 107



70, 151, 144

Sweetspot

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



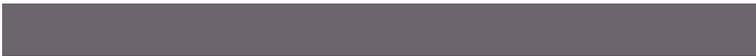
159, 127, 169



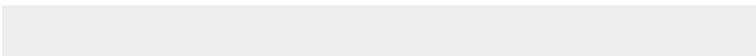
216, 204, 219



127, 138, 169



108, 101, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



159, 127, 169



204, 154, 219



169, 127, 158



82, 76, 84



113, 0, 148



16, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



169, 127, 137



219, 154, 169



127, 169, 138



84, 76, 78



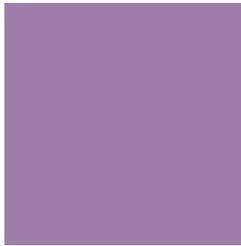
148, 0, 35



20, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 127, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

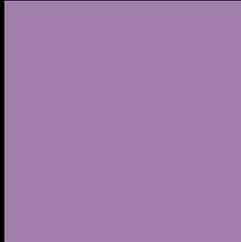
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 127, 169 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, 127, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 127, 169.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 127, 169.

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, 127, 169

Protanopia
128, 137, 176

Deuteranopia
137, 135, 167



Tritanopia
155, 132, 142

Trichromacy



Original Color
159, 127, 169

Protanomaly
139, 133, 173

Deuteranomaly
145, 132, 168

Tritanomaly
156, 130, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color
159, 127, 169

Achromatopsia
141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly
148, 136, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 127, 169 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, 127, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 127, 169)  
}
```

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, 127, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 127, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 127, 169 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

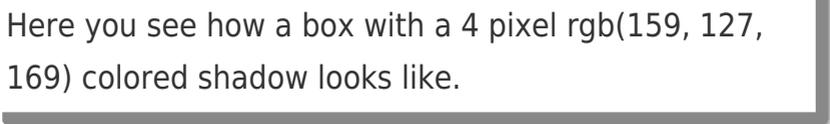
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(159, 127, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 127, 169) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 127, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 127, 169); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 127, 169); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 127, 169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 127, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 127, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
127, 169) }
```

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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