

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 127, 208)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 127, 208) contains.

RGB(159, 127, 208)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(159, 127, 208)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F7FD0
RGB	159, 127, 208
RGB Percent	62%, 50%, 82%
CMY	0.3765, 0.5020, 0.1843
CMYK	0.24, 0.39, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	264°, 46%, 66%
HSV	264°, 39%, 82%
XYZ	33.2726, 27.1037, 63.1524
YIQ	145.8020, -6.9290, 31.9750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

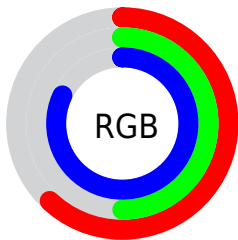
Format	Color
R _Y B	159, 127, 208
Decimal	10452944
CIE Lab	59.07, 28.81, -37.36
CIE LCh	59, 47.177, 307.636
Yxy	27.1037, 0.2694, 0.2194
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288643024 (0xFF9F7FD0)
YUV	145.8020, 30.6636, 11.5746
Hunter-Lab	52.0613, 22.9731, -35.4783

Details

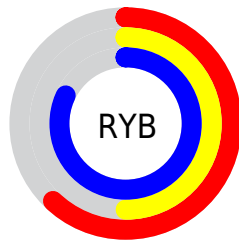
The RGB color **159, 127, 208** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **176, 208, 127**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 180, 255**, and **106, 77, 153** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 106, 208**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 148, 208**.

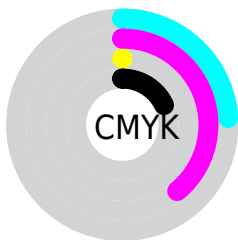
Distribution



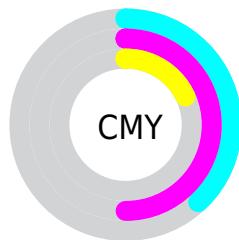
- Red (62%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 127, 208 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, 208 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 127, 208


255, 255, 255


 215, 180, 255

 244, 208, 255

 255, 236, 255

 159, 127, 208

 132, 102, 180

 106, 77, 153

 80, 54, 127

 55, 32, 102

 29, 10, 77

 8, 0, 54


 0, 2, 32


 0, 0, 3

 0, 0, 0

 159, 127, 208


 159, 127, 208

 146, 106, 208

 172, 148, 208

 134, 85, 208

 184, 169, 208

 121, 65, 208

 197, 189, 208

 109, 44, 208

 209, 210, 208

 96, 23, 208

 222, 231, 208

 84, 2, 208

 234, 252, 208

 82, 0, 208

 247, 255, 208

 255, 255, 208

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88, 143, 224



159, 127, 208



201, 112, 175

Triad

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



159, 127, 208



191, 129, 65



0, 163, 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, 208



176, 208, 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.



48, 161, 109



159, 127, 208



156, 143, 56

Square

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



159, 127, 208



214, 114, 94



112, 154, 74



0, 161, 192

Rectangle

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



159, 127, 208



216, 107, 147



112, 154, 74



0, 163, 137

Sweetspot

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



159, 127, 208



236, 224, 255



127, 177, 208



117, 110, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



159, 127, 208



182, 135, 255



199, 127, 208



98, 94, 105



66, 0, 168



16, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



208, 127, 176



255, 135, 208



136, 208, 127



105, 94, 100



168, 0, 102



41, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 127, 208 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

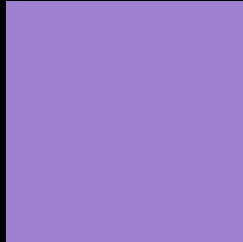
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 208 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

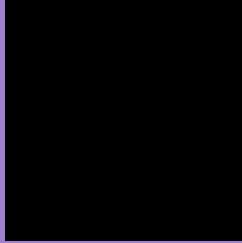
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 208 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 127, 208.

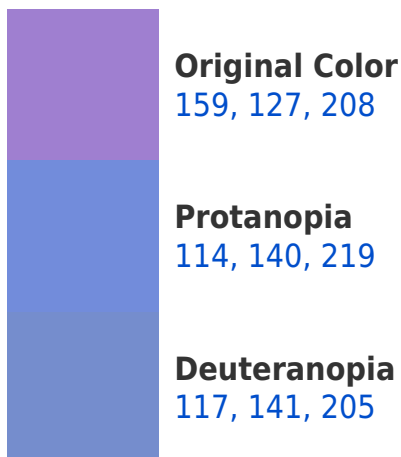


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 127, 208.

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
149, 139, 150

Trichromacy



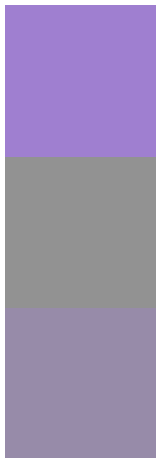
Original Color
159, 127, 208

Protanomaly
130, 135, 215

Deuteranomaly
132, 136, 206

Tritanomaly
153, 135, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
159, 127, 208

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
151, 139, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 127, 208 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, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 127, 208)  
}
```

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, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 127, 208) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 127, 208 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

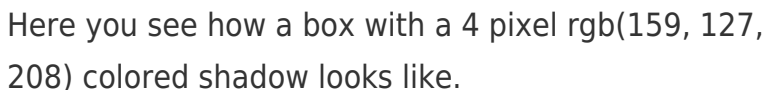
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(159, 127, 208) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 127, 208) }
```

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, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 127, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 127, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 127,  
208) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 127, 208 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, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
127, 208) }
```

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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