

# Converting Colors

RGB(159, 132, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(159, 132, 192) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(159, 132, 192)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9F84C0
RGB	159, 132, 192
RGB Percent	62%, 52%, 75%
CMY	0.3765, 0.4824, 0.2471
CMYK	0.17, 0.31, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	267°, 32%, 64%
HSV	267°, 31%, 75%
XYZ	32.0638, 27.6792, 53.5219
YIQ	146.9130, -3.1680, 24.3840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

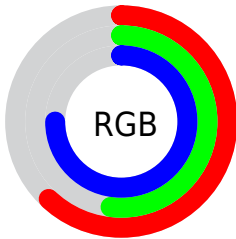
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	159, 132, 192
Decimal	10454208
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	59.60, 22.21, -27.50
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 35.351, 308.930
Yxy	27.6792, 0.2831, 0.2444
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288644288 (0xFF9F84C0)
YUV	146.9130, 22.2279, 10.6003
Hunter-Lab	52.6111, 16.7174, -23.4887

# Details

The RGB color **159, 132, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **165, 192, 132**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 185, 249**, and **107, 82, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 113, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 151, 192**.

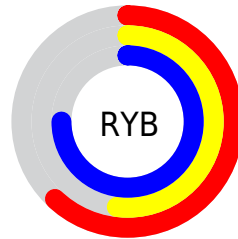
# Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (52%)

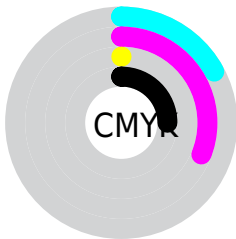
Blue (75%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (75%)

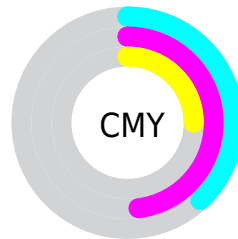


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 132, 192 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, 132, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 159, 132, 192


255, 255, 255

 214, 185, 249

 243, 213, 255

 255, 241, 255

 159, 132, 192

 132, 107, 165

 107, 82, 138

 82, 59, 113

 57, 37, 88


 34, 16, 64

 16, 0, 42


 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0


 159, 132, 192

 159, 132, 192


 148, 113, 192

 170, 151, 192

 138, 94, 192


 180, 170, 192

 127, 74, 192


 191, 190, 192

 117, 55, 192


 201, 209, 192

 106, 36, 192

 212, 228, 192

 96, 17, 192

 222, 247, 192

 86, 0, 192

 233, 255, 192

 243, 255, 192

 254, 255, 192

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



113, 143, 205



159, 132, 192



190, 122, 167

# Triad

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



159, 132, 192



182, 134, 86



27, 160, 152

# Complementary

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



159, 132, 192



165, 192, 132

# 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.



81, 158, 120



159, 132, 192



155, 145, 81

# Square

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



159, 132, 192



200, 124, 106



121, 153, 94



0, 158, 182

# Rectangle

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



159, 132, 192



201, 119, 146



121, 153, 94



49, 160, 141



# Sweetspot

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



159, 132, 192



238, 227, 250



132, 165, 192



117, 111, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125



# Same Dimension

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



159, 132, 192



198, 155, 250



189, 132, 192



92, 87, 97



72, 0, 161



15, 0, 33



# Inverse Universe

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



192, 132, 165



250, 155, 207



135, 192, 132



97, 87, 93



161, 0, 88

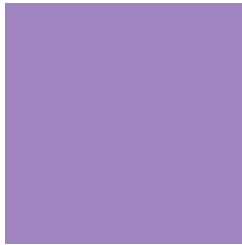


33, 0, 18



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 132, 192 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

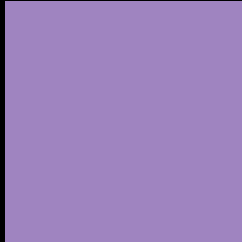
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 132, 192 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

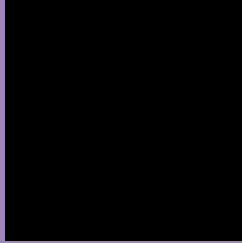
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 159, 132, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 132, 192.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 132, 192.

# 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, 132, 192

**Protanopia**  
126, 142, 199

**Deuteranopia**  
132, 141, 190



**Tritanopia**  
152, 140, 151

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
159, 132, 192

**Protanomaly**  
138, 138, 196

**Deuteranomaly**  
142, 138, 191

**Tritanomaly**  
155, 137, 166

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
159, 132, 192

**Achromatopsia**  
147, 147, 147

**Achromatomaly**  
151, 142, 163

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 132, 192 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, 132, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 132, 192)  
}
```

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, 132, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 132, 192) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 132, 192 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, 132, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 132, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 132, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 132, 192); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 132, 192); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 132, 192) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 132, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 132, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
132, 192) }
```

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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