

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 137, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 137, 172) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 137, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F89AC
RGB	159, 137, 172
RGB Percent	62%, 54%, 67%
CMY	0.3765, 0.4627, 0.3255
CMYK	0.08, 0.20, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	278°, 17%, 61%
HSV	278°, 20%, 67%
XYZ	30.6901, 28.2408, 42.8632
YIQ	147.5680, 1.8770, 15.5490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

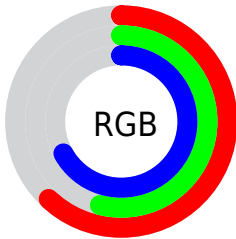
Format	Color
RYB	159, 137, 172
Decimal	10455468
CIELab	60.11, 14.98, -15.36
CIELCh	60, 21.458, 314.281
Yxy	28.2408, 0.3015, 0.2774
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288645548 (0xFF9F89AC)
YUV	147.5680, 12.0450, 10.0259
Hunter-Lab	53.1421, 10.0871, -10.6225

Details


The RGB color **159, 137, 172** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **150, 172, 137**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 190, 227**, and **107, 87, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 120, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 154, 172**.

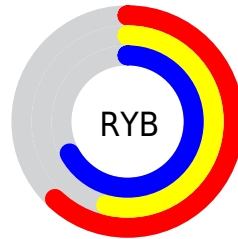
Distribution



 Red (62%)

 Green (54%)

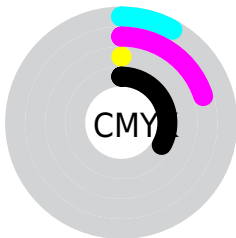
 Blue (67%)



 Red (62%)

 Yellow (54%)

 Blue (67%)

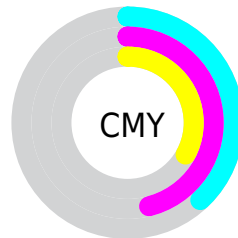



 Cyan (8%)


 Magenta (20%)

 Yellow (0%)

 Black (33%)



 Cyan (38%)

 Magenta (46%)

 Yellow (33%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 137, 172 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, 137, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 137, 172


255, 255, 255

 214, 190, 227

 242, 218, 255

 255, 247, 255

 159, 137, 172


 133, 112, 145

 107, 87, 120

 83, 64, 95

 59, 41, 71


 37, 21, 49

 19, 0, 28

 0, 0, 0

 159, 137, 172


 153, 120, 172

 159, 137, 172


 165, 154, 172

 146, 103, 172

 172, 171, 172

 140, 85, 172


 178, 189, 172

 133, 68, 172

 185, 206, 172

 127, 51, 172

 191, 223, 172

 121, 34, 172

 197, 240, 172

 114, 17, 172

 204, 255, 172

 108, 0, 172

 210, 255, 172

 216, 255, 172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134, 143, 181



159, 137, 172



176, 132, 156

Triad

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



159, 137, 172



168, 140, 109



92, 156, 153

Complementary

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



159, 137, 172



150, 172, 137

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.



107, 155, 134



159, 137, 172



150, 147, 108

Square

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



159, 137, 172



180, 134, 119



128, 152, 117



92, 154, 171

Rectangle

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



159, 137, 172



182, 131, 143



128, 152, 117



96, 156, 147

Sweetspot

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



159, 137, 172



219, 211, 224



137, 150, 172



109, 104, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



159, 137, 172



204, 171, 224



172, 137, 168



83, 78, 87



95, 0, 150



14, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



172, 137, 150



224, 171, 191



137, 172, 141



87, 78, 81



150, 0, 56



23, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 137, 172 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

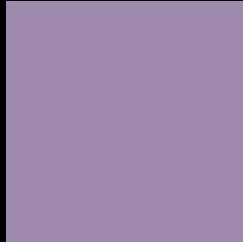
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 137, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

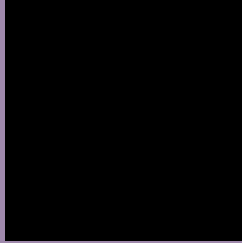
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 137, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 137, 172.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 137, 172.

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, 137, 172

Protanopia

138, 144, 176

Deuteranopia

146, 142, 171



Tritanopia
156, 141, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color
159, 137, 172

Protanomaly
146, 141, 175

Deuteranomaly
151, 140, 171

Tritanomaly
157, 140, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color
159, 137, 172

Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly
152, 144, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 137, 172 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, 137, 172) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 137, 172)  
}
```

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, 137, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 137, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 137, 172 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, 137, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 137, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 137, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 137, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 137, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 137,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 137, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 137, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
137, 172) }
```

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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