

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 139, 180)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 139, 180) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 139, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F8BB4
RGB	159, 139, 180
RGB Percent	62%, 55%, 71%
CMY	0.3765, 0.4549, 0.2941
CMYK	0.12, 0.23, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	269°, 21%, 63%
HSV	269°, 23%, 71%
XYZ	31.7689, 29.1315, 47.1285
YIQ	149.6540, -1.2410, 16.9910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

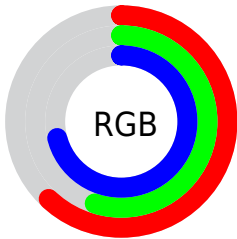
Format	Color
RYB	159, 139, 180
Decimal	10455988
CIELab	60.90, 15.54, -18.71
CIElCh	61, 24.320, 309.721
Yxy	29.1315, 0.2941, 0.2697
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288646068 (0xFF9F8BB4)
YUV	149.6540, 14.9606, 8.1964
Hunter-Lab	53.9736, 10.6116, -13.9893

Details

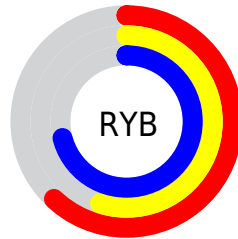
The RGB color **159, 139, 180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **160, 180, 139**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 193, 236**, and **107, 89, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 121, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 157, 180**.

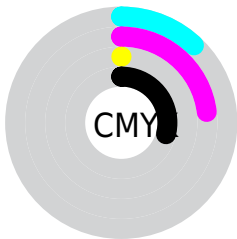
Distribution



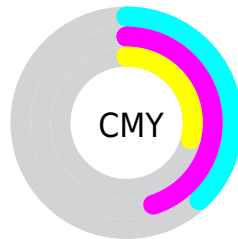
- Red (62%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (29%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 139, 180 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, 139, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 139, 180

255, 255, 255

 214, 193, 236

 242, 220, 255

 255, 249, 255

 159, 139, 180


 133, 113, 153

 107, 89, 127

 83, 65, 102

 59, 43, 78

 37, 22, 55

 19, 0, 34

 0, 0, 7

 0, 0, 0

 159, 139, 180

 159, 139, 180

150, 121, 180

168, 157, 180

141, 103, 180

177, 175, 180

131, 85, 180

187, 193, 180

122, 67, 180

196, 211, 180

113, 49, 180

205, 229, 180

104, 31, 180

214, 247, 180

94, 13, 180

224, 255, 180

88, 0, 180

233, 255, 180

242, 255, 180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130, 147, 189



159, 139, 180



180, 133, 162

Triad

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



159, 139, 180



175, 141, 107



87, 159, 153

Complementary

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



159, 139, 180



160, 180, 139

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, 158, 131



159, 139, 180



155, 148, 104

Square

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



159, 139, 180



188, 134, 120



132, 154, 113



82, 157, 174

Rectangle

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



159, 139, 180



188, 131, 148



132, 154, 113



93, 159, 146

Sweetspot

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



159, 139, 180



226, 218, 235



139, 160, 180



112, 108, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



159, 139, 180



202, 171, 235



179, 139, 180



85, 80, 89



75, 0, 153



12, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



180, 139, 160



235, 171, 204



140, 180, 139



89, 80, 85



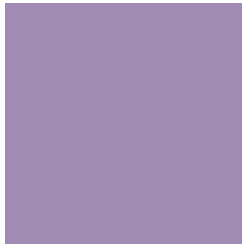
153, 0, 78



26, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 139, 180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

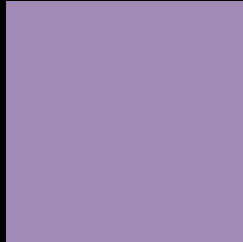
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 139, 180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

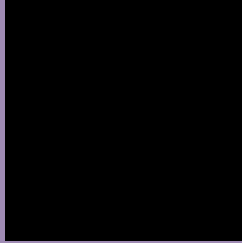
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 139, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 139, 180.

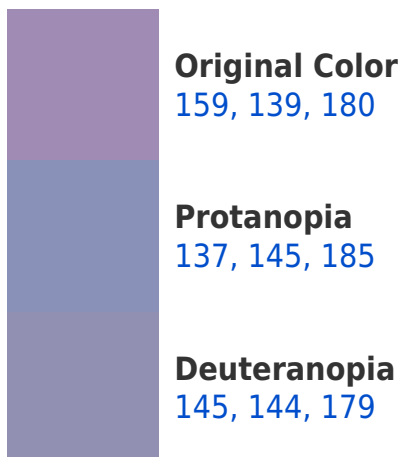


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 139, 180.

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
155, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color
159, 139, 180

Protanomaly
145, 143, 183

Deuteranomaly
150, 142, 179

Tritanomaly
156, 142, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color
159, 139, 180

Achromatopsia
150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly
153, 146, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 139, 180 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, 139, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 139, 180)  
}
```

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, 139, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 139, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 139, 180 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, 139, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 139, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 139, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 139, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 139, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 139,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 139, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 139, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
139, 180) }
```

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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