

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 141, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 141, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 141, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F8DA8
RGB	159, 141, 168
RGB Percent	62%, 55%, 66%
CMY	0.3765, 0.4471, 0.3412
CMYK	0.05, 0.16, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	280°, 13%, 61%
HSV	280°, 16%, 66%
XYZ	30.8908, 29.2478, 41.0631
YIQ	149.4600, 2.0610, 12.2130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

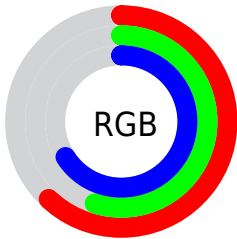
Format	Color
RYB	159, 141, 168
Decimal	10456488
CIELab	61.00, 11.87, -11.74
CIELCh	61, 16.697, 315.326
Yxy	29.2478, 0.3052, 0.2890
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288646568 (0xFF9F8DA8)
YUV	149.4600, 9.1402, 8.3666
Hunter-Lab	54.0813, 7.3157, -7.1611

Details

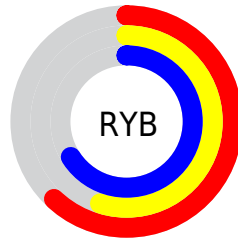
The RGB color **159, 141, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **150, 168, 141**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 195, 223**, and **107, 91, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 124, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 158, 168**.

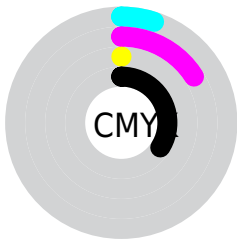
Distribution



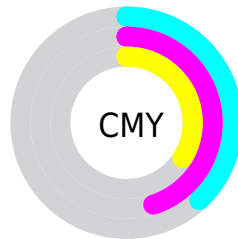
- Red (62%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (34%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 141, 168 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, 141, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 141, 168

255, 255, 255

 214, 195, 223

 242, 223, 252

 255, 251, 255

 159, 141, 168

 133, 115, 142

 107, 91, 116

 83, 67, 91

 60, 45, 68

 38, 24, 46

 19, 0, 25

 0, 0, 0


 159, 141, 168

 153, 124, 168

 159, 141, 168

 165, 158, 168

 148, 107, 168


 170, 175, 168

 142, 91, 168

 176, 191, 168

 137, 74, 168

 181, 208, 168

 131, 57, 168


 187, 225, 168

 125, 40, 168

 193, 242, 168

 120, 23, 168

 198, 255, 168

 114, 7, 168

 204, 255, 168

 112, 0, 168

 209, 255, 168

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 146, 175



159, 141, 168



172, 138, 155

Triad

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



159, 141, 168



165, 144, 119



108, 156, 154

Complementary

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



159, 141, 168



150, 168, 141

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.



118, 155, 139



159, 141, 168



151, 149, 119

Square

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



159, 141, 168



175, 139, 127



134, 153, 126



109, 154, 168

Rectangle

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



159, 141, 168



177, 137, 145



134, 153, 126



111, 156, 149

Sweetspot

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



159, 141, 168



216, 208, 219



141, 150, 168



107, 103, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



159, 141, 168



205, 178, 219



168, 141, 163



81, 76, 84



99, 0, 148



14, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



168, 141, 150



219, 178, 192



141, 168, 146



84, 76, 79



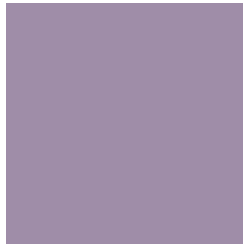
148, 0, 49



20, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 141, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

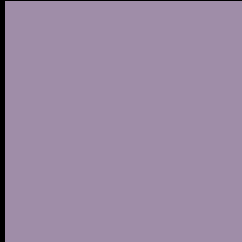
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 141, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

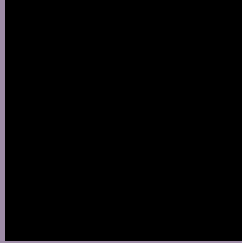
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 141, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 141, 168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 141, 168.

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](#), [141](#), [168](#)

Protanopia

[143](#), [146](#), [171](#)

Deuteranopia

[152](#), [143](#), [168](#)



Tritanopia
157, 143, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

159, 141, 168

Protanomaly

149, 144, 170

Deuteranomaly

155, 142, 168

Tritanomaly

158, 142, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color

159, 141, 168

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

153, 146, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 141, 168 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, 141, 168) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 141, 168)  
}
```

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, 141, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 141, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 141, 168 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, 141, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 141, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 141, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 141, 168); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 141, 168); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 141, 168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 141, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 141, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
141, 168) }
```

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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