

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 143, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 143, 159) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 143, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F8F9F
RGB	159, 143, 159
RGB Percent	62%, 56%, 62%
CMY	0.3765, 0.4392, 0.3765
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	300°, 8%, 59%
HSV	300°, 10%, 62%
XYZ	30.3785, 29.5191, 36.8975
YIQ	149.6080, 4.4000, 8.3680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

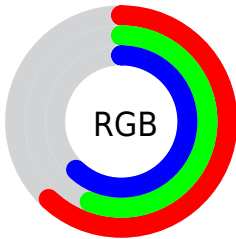
Format	Color
R_{YB}	159, 143, 159
Decimal	10456991
CIE _{Lab}	61.24, 8.94, -6.27
CIE _{LCh}	61, 10.919, 324.961
Yxy	29.5191, 0.3138, 0.3050
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288647071 (0xFF9F8F9F)
YUV	149.6080, 4.6303, 8.2368
Hunter-Lab	54.3314, 4.7254, -2.2330

Details

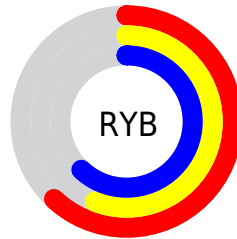
The RGB color **159, 143, 159** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **143, 159, 143**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 197, 214**, and **108, 93, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 127, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 159, 159**.

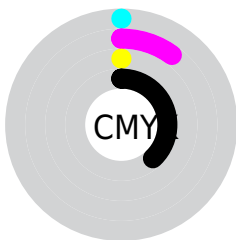
Distribution



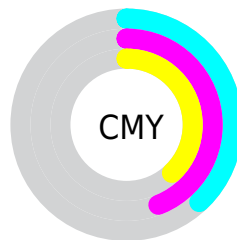
- Red (62%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (38%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 143, 159 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, 143, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 143, 159


255, 255, 255

 214, 197, 214

 242, 225, 242


 255, 253, 255

 159, 143, 159


 133, 117, 133

 108, 93, 108

 83, 69, 83

 60, 47, 60

 38, 26, 39

 18, 0, 18

 0, 0, 0

 159, 143, 159

 159, 127, 159

 159, 143, 159

 159, 159, 159

 159, 111, 159

 159, 175, 159

 159, 95, 159

 159, 191, 159

 159, 79, 159


 159, 207, 159

 159, 64, 159

 159, 223, 159

 159, 48, 159

 159, 238, 159

 159, 32, 159

 159, 254, 159

 159, 16, 159

 159, 255, 159

 159, 0, 159

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 146, 165



159, 143, 159



166, 141, 150

Triad

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



159, 143, 159



157, 147, 129



123, 153, 156

Complementary

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



159, 143, 159



143, 159, 143

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.



127, 153, 146



159, 143, 159



147, 150, 130

Square

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



159, 143, 159



165, 144, 132



136, 152, 136



126, 152, 163

Rectangle

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



159, 143, 159



169, 141, 143



136, 152, 136



124, 154, 152

Sweetspot

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



159, 143, 159



207, 200, 207



143, 143, 159



105, 100, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



159, 143, 159



207, 182, 207



159, 143, 151



79, 71, 79



143, 0, 143



15, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



159, 143, 159



207, 182, 207



143, 159, 151



79, 71, 79



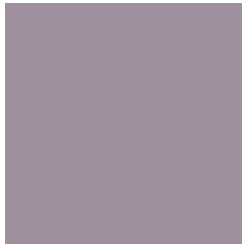
143, 0, 143



15, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 143, 159 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

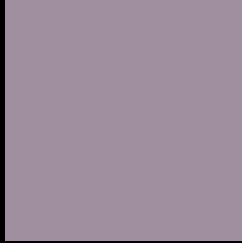
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

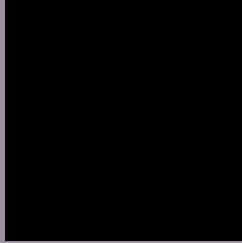
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 143, 159.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 143, 159.

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, 143, 159

Protanopia

147, 147, 161

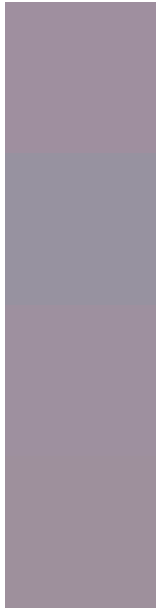
Deuteranopia

157, 144, 159



Tritanopia
158, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

159, 143, 159

Protanomaly

151, 146, 160

Deuteranomaly

158, 144, 159

Tritanomaly

158, 144, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

159, 143, 159

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

153, 147, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 143, 159 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, 143, 159) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 143, 159)  
}
```

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, 143, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 143, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 143, 159 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, 143, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 143, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 143, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 143, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 143, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 143,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 143, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 143, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
143, 159) }
```

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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