

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 143, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 143, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 143, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F8FA3
RGB	159, 143, 163
RGB Percent	62%, 56%, 64%
CMY	0.3765, 0.4392, 0.3608
CMYK	0.02, 0.12, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	288°, 10%, 60%
HSV	288°, 12%, 64%
XYZ	30.7314, 29.6602, 38.7556
YIQ	150.0640, 3.1160, 9.6120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

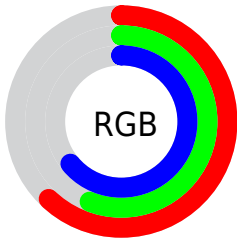
Format	Color
R_{YB}	159, 143, 163
Decimal	10456995
CIE Lab	61.36, 9.73, -8.36
CIE LCh	61, 12.827, 319.330
Yxy	29.6602, 0.3100, 0.2992
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288647075 (0xFF9F8FA3)
YUV	150.0640, 6.3774, 7.8369
Hunter-Lab	54.4612, 5.4171, -4.0691

Details

The RGB color **159, 143, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 163, 143**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 197, 218**, and **108, 93, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 127, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 159, 163**.

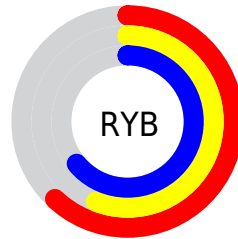
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (56%)

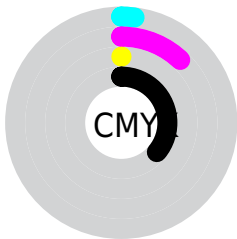
Blue (64%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (64%)

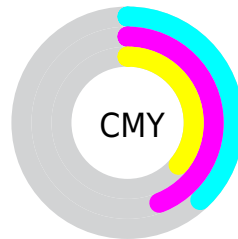


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (36%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 143, 163 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, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 143, 163


255, 255, 255

 214, 197, 218

 242, 225, 246

 255, 253, 255

 159, 143, 163


 133, 117, 137

 108, 93, 111

 83, 69, 87

 60, 47, 64


 38, 26, 42

 19, 0, 22

 0, 0, 0

 159, 143, 163

 156, 127, 163

 159, 143, 163

 162, 159, 163

152, 110, 163

166, 176, 163

149, 94, 163

169, 192, 163

146, 78, 163

172, 208, 163

143, 62, 163

175, 225, 163

139, 45, 163

179, 241, 163

136, 29, 163

182, 255, 163

133, 13, 163

185, 255, 163

130, 0, 163

188, 255, 163

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 147, 169



159, 143, 163



169, 141, 153

Triad

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



159, 143, 163



161, 146, 126



119, 155, 155

Complementary

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



159, 143, 163



147, 163, 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.



125, 155, 144



159, 143, 163



149, 150, 127

Square

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



159, 143, 163



170, 143, 131



136, 153, 133



121, 153, 165

Rectangle

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



159, 143, 163



172, 140, 145



136, 153, 133



120, 155, 151

Sweetspot

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



159, 143, 163



210, 203, 212



143, 147, 163



106, 102, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



159, 143, 163



205, 180, 212



163, 143, 157



80, 73, 82



116, 0, 145



14, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



163, 143, 147



212, 180, 186



143, 163, 149



82, 73, 75



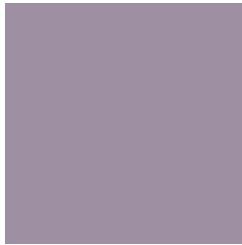
145, 0, 29



18, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 143, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

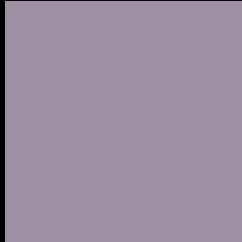
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

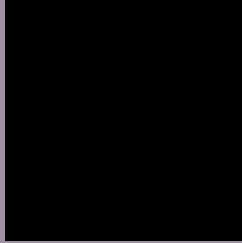
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 143, 163.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 143, 163.

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, 163

Protanopia

146, 147, 166

Deuteranopia

156, 144, 163



Tritanopia
158, 144, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color

159, 143, 163

Protanomaly

151, 146, 165

Deuteranomaly

157, 144, 163

Tritanomaly

158, 144, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

159, 143, 163

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

153, 147, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 143, 163 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, 163) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 143, 163)  
}
```

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, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 143, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 143, 163 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, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 143, 163) }
```

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, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 143, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 143, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 143,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 143, 163 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, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
143, 163) }
```

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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