

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 148, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 148, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 148, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F94A6
RGB	159, 148, 166
RGB Percent	62%, 58%, 65%
CMY	0.3765, 0.4196, 0.3490
CMYK	0.04, 0.11, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	277°, 9%, 62%
HSV	277°, 11%, 65%
XYZ	31.7709, 31.3039, 40.4441
YIQ	153.3410, 0.7780, 7.9300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

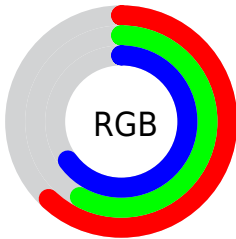
Format	Color
R_{YB}	159, 148, 166
Decimal	10458278
CIE Lab	62.76, 7.51, -7.97
CIE LCh	63, 10.948, 313.287
Yxy	31.3039, 0.3069, 0.3024
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288648358 (0xFF9F94A6)
YUV	153.3410, 6.2409, 4.9629
Hunter-Lab	55.9499, 3.4482, -3.6937

Details

The RGB color **159, 148, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **155, 166, 148**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 202, 221**, and **108, 97, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 131, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 165, 166**.

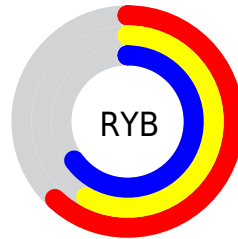
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (58%)

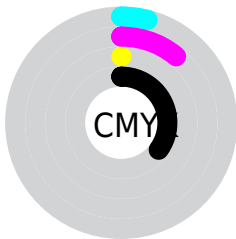
Blue (65%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (65%)

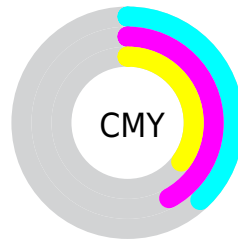


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 148, 166 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, 148, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 148, 166

255, 255, 255


 214, 202, 221


 242, 230, 250

 159, 148, 166


 133, 122, 140

 108, 97, 114

 83, 74, 90

 60, 51, 66

 38, 30, 44

 18, 5, 24

 0, 0, 0


 159, 148, 166


 153, 131, 166


 159, 148, 166


 165, 165, 166

 146, 115, 166


 172, 181, 166

 140, 98, 166

 178, 198, 166

 133, 82, 166

 185, 214, 166

 127, 65, 166

 191, 231, 166


 120, 48, 166


 198, 248, 166

 114, 32, 166

 204, 255, 166

 107, 15, 166

 211, 255, 166

 101, 0, 166

 217, 255, 166

Harmonies

Analogous

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



147, 151, 171



159, 148, 166



168, 146, 158

Triad

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



159, 148, 166



165, 149, 133



128, 158, 156

Complementary

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



159, 148, 166



155, 166, 148

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.



134, 157, 146



159, 148, 166



155, 153, 133

Square

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



159, 148, 166



171, 147, 139



144, 155, 137



128, 157, 165

Rectangle

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



159, 148, 166



172, 145, 151



144, 155, 137



129, 158, 153

Sweetspot

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



159, 148, 166



214, 210, 217



148, 155, 166



108, 105, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



159, 148, 166



206, 189, 217



166, 148, 164



81, 76, 84



90, 0, 148



12, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 148, 155



217, 189, 200



148, 166, 150



84, 76, 79



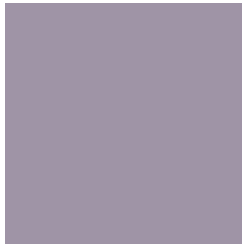
148, 0, 58



20, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 148, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

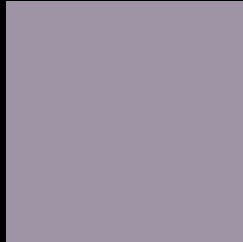
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 148, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

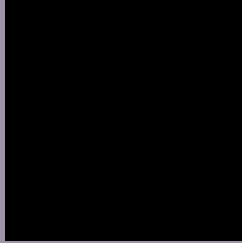
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 159, 148, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 148, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 148, 166.

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, 148, 166

Protanopia

150, 151, 168

Deuteranopia

160, 148, 166



Tritanopia
158, 149, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color

159, 148, 166

Protanomaly

153, 150, 167

Deuteranomaly

160, 148, 166

Tritanomaly

158, 149, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color

159, 148, 166

Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly

155, 151, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 148, 166 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, 148, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 148, 166)  
}
```

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, 148, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 148, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 148, 166 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, 148, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 148, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 148, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 148, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 148, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 148,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 148, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 148, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
148, 166) }
```

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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