

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 148, 197)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 148, 197) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 148, 197)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F94C5
RGB	159, 148, 197
RGB Percent	62%, 58%, 77%
CMY	0.3765, 0.4196, 0.2275
CMYK	0.19, 0.25, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	253°, 30%, 68%
HSV	253°, 25%, 77%
XYZ	34.9660, 32.5820, 57.2694
YIQ	156.8750, -9.1730, 17.5710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

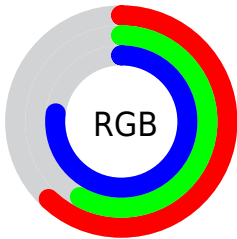
Format	Color
RYB	159, 148, 197
Decimal	10458309
CIELab	63.82, 14.21, -23.82
CIELCh	64, 27.737, 300.819
Yxy	32.5820, 0.2801, 0.2610
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288648389 (0xFF9F94C5)
YUV	156.8750, 19.7816, 1.8636
Hunter-Lab	57.0806, 9.4532, -19.5296

Details

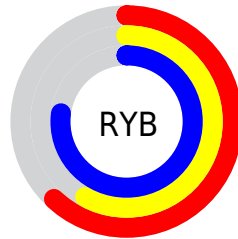
The RGB color **159, 148, 197** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **186, 197, 148**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 202, 254**, and **107, 97, 143** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 128, 197**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 168, 197**.

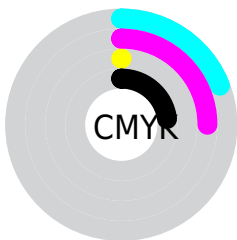
Distribution



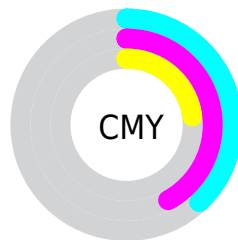
- Red (62%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 148, 197 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, 197 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 159, 148, 197

255, 255, 255

 214, 202, 254

 243, 230, 255

 159, 148, 197


 133, 122, 170

 107, 97, 143

 82, 74, 117

 58, 51, 93

 35, 30, 69

 14, 6, 46

 0, 1, 25

 0, 0, 0

 159, 148, 197

 159, 148, 197

■ 144, 128, 197

■ 174, 168, 197

■ 128, 109, 197

■ 190, 187, 197

■ 113, 89, 197

■ 205, 207, 197

■ 98, 69, 197

■ 220, 227, 197

■ 83, 50, 197

■ 235, 247, 197

■ 67, 30, 197

■ 251, 255, 197

■ 52, 10, 197

■ 255, 255, 197

■ 44, 0, 197

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 157, 204



159, 148, 197



187, 140, 179

Triad

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



159, 148, 197



192, 145, 112



89, 168, 154

Complementary

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



159, 148, 197



186, 197, 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.



116, 166, 130



159, 148, 197



171, 153, 105

Square

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



159, 148, 197



203, 138, 130



145, 161, 112



75, 168, 179

Rectangle

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



159, 148, 197



198, 137, 163



145, 161, 112



98, 168, 146

Sweetspot

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



159, 148, 197



241, 237, 255



148, 186, 197



120, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



159, 148, 197



196, 179, 255



183, 148, 197



92, 90, 99



37, 0, 163



8, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



197, 148, 186



255, 179, 238



162, 197, 148



99, 90, 97



163, 0, 127



36, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 148, 197 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, 197 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

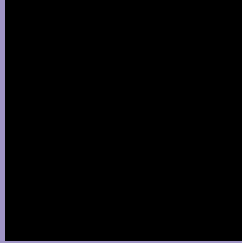
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 197 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 148, 197.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 148, 197.

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](#).

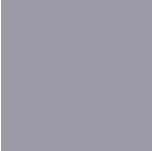
Dichromacy



Original Color
159, 148, 197

Protanopia
142, 153, 201

Deuteranopia
148, 152, 196



Tritanopia

153, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color
159, 148, 197

Protanomaly
148, 151, 200

Deuteranomaly
152, 151, 196

Tritanomaly
155, 152, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
159, 148, 197

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
158, 154, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 148, 197 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, 197)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 148, 197)  
}
```

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, 197) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 148, 197) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 148, 197 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, 197) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 148, 197) }
```

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, 197)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 148, 197); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 148, 197); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 148, 197) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 148, 197 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, 197) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
148, 197) }
```

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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