

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 150, 207)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 150, 207) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 150, 207)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F96CF
RGB	159, 150, 207
RGB Percent	62%, 59%, 81%
CMY	0.3765, 0.4118, 0.1882
CMYK	0.23, 0.28, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	249°, 37%, 70%
HSV	249°, 28%, 81%
XYZ	36.4669, 33.6886, 63.6120
YIQ	159.1890, -12.9330, 19.6350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

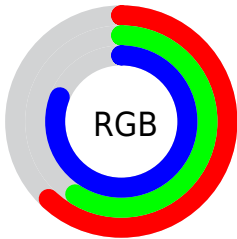
Format	Color
RYB	159, 150, 207
Decimal	10458831
CIELab	64.71, 15.41, -28.03
CIELCh	65, 31.990, 298.803
Yxy	33.6886, 0.2726, 0.2518
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288648911 (0xFF9F96CF)
YUV	159.1890, 23.5708, -0.1658
Hunter-Lab	58.0419, 10.5757, -24.3506

Details

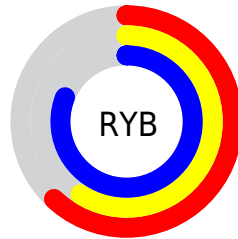
The RGB color **159, 150, 207** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **198, 207, 150**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 204, 255**, and **106, 99, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 129, 207**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 171, 207**.

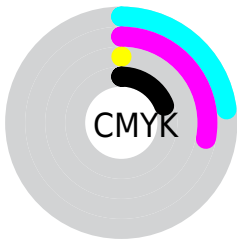
Distribution



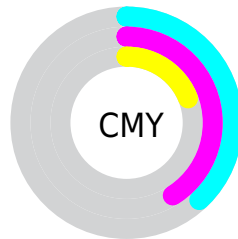
- Red (62%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 150, 207 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, 150, 207 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 159, 150, 207

255, 255, 255

 214, 204, 255

 243, 232, 255


 159, 150, 207

 132, 124, 179

 106, 99, 152

 81, 75, 126

 57, 53, 101

 33, 31, 77

 9, 9, 54

 0, 2, 32

 0, 0, 4

 0, 0, 0

■ 159, 150, 207

■ 159, 150, 207

■ 142, 129, 207

■ 176, 171, 207

■ 124, 109, 207

■ 194, 191, 207

■ 107, 88, 207

■ 211, 212, 207

■ 89, 67, 207

■ 229, 233, 207

■ 72, 47, 207

■ 246, 254, 207

■ 54, 26, 207

■ 255, 255, 207

■ 37, 5, 207

■ 33, 0, 207

Harmonies

Analogous

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



116, 160, 214



159, 150, 207



192, 140, 187

Triad

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



159, 150, 207



200, 145, 109



79, 172, 155

Complementary

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



159, 150, 207



198, 207, 150

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.



114, 170, 126



159, 150, 207



177, 155, 100

Square

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



159, 150, 207



213, 137, 131



148, 164, 106



55, 172, 184

Rectangle

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



159, 150, 207



206, 136, 169



148, 164, 106



91, 172, 145

Sweetspot

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



159, 150, 207



238, 235, 255



150, 198, 207



117, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



159, 150, 207



184, 171, 255



187, 150, 207



96, 94, 105



27, 0, 168



6, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



207, 150, 198



255, 171, 242



170, 207, 150



105, 94, 103



168, 0, 142



41, 0, 34

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 150, 207 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, 150, 207 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, 150, 207 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 150, 207.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 150, 207.

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, 150, 207](#)

Protanopia
[141, 155, 211](#)

Deuteranopia
[145, 154, 206](#)



Tritanopia
152, 157, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color
159, 150, 207

Protanomaly
148, 153, 210

Deuteranomaly
150, 153, 206

Tritanomaly
155, 154, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color
159, 150, 207

Achromatopsia
159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly
159, 156, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 150, 207 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, 150, 207)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 150, 207)  
}
```

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, 150, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 150, 207) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 150, 207 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, 150, 207) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 150, 207) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 150, 207)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 150, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 150, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 150,  
207) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 150, 207 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 150, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
150, 207) }
```

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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