

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 152, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 152, 189) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 152, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F98BD
RGB	159, 152, 189
RGB Percent	62%, 60%, 74%
CMY	0.3765, 0.4039, 0.2588
CMYK	0.16, 0.20, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	251°, 22%, 67%
HSV	251°, 20%, 74%
XYZ	34.7116, 33.5015, 52.7811
YIQ	158.3110, -7.7050, 12.9910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

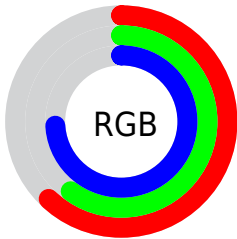
Format	Color
R _Y B	159, 152, 189
Decimal	10459325
CIE Lab	64.56, 10.13, -18.20
CIE LCh	65, 20.834, 299.100
Yxy	33.5015, 0.2869, 0.2769
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288649405 (0xFF9F98BD)
YUV	158.3110, 15.1297, 0.6043
Hunter-Lab	57.8805, 5.7577, -13.5500

Details

The RGB color **159, 152, 189** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **182, 189, 152**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 206, 245**, and **107, 101, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 133, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 171, 189**.

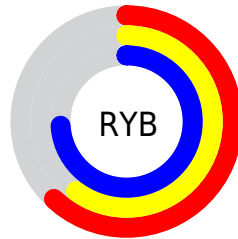
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (60%)

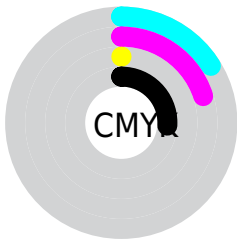
Blue (74%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (74%)

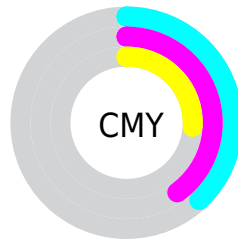


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 152, 189 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, 152, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 152, 189

255, 255, 255

 214, 206, 245

 242, 234, 255

 159, 152, 189

 133, 126, 162

 107, 101, 136

 83, 77, 110

 59, 54, 86

 36, 33, 62

 16, 11, 40

 0, 1, 19

 0, 0, 0

 159, 152, 189

 159, 152, 189

■ 144, 133, 189

■ 174, 171, 189

■ 128, 114, 189

■ 190, 190, 189

■ 113, 95, 189

■ 205, 209, 189

■ 98, 76, 189

■ 220, 228, 189

■ 82, 57, 189

■ 236, 247, 189

■ 67, 39, 189

■ 251, 255, 189

■ 52, 20, 189

■ 255, 255, 189

■ 36, 1, 189

■ 36, 0, 189

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134, 158, 193



159, 152, 189



180, 146, 176

Triad

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



159, 152, 189



187, 149, 125



112, 167, 155

Complementary

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



159, 152, 189



182, 189, 152

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.



130, 165, 137



159, 152, 189



171, 155, 120

Square

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



159, 152, 189



195, 144, 139



151, 161, 124



104, 167, 174

Rectangle

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



159, 152, 189



190, 144, 164



151, 161, 124



117, 167, 149

Sweetspot

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



159, 152, 189



233, 230, 245



152, 182, 189



115, 114, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



159, 152, 189



199, 188, 245



177, 152, 189



87, 85, 94



30, 0, 158



6, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



189, 152, 182



245, 188, 234



164, 189, 152



94, 85, 93



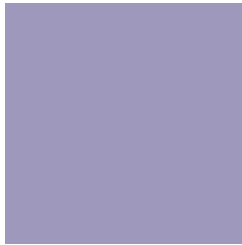
158, 0, 128



31, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 152, 189 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

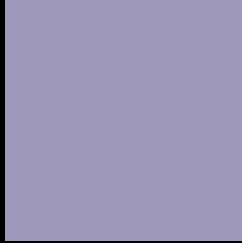
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 152, 189 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

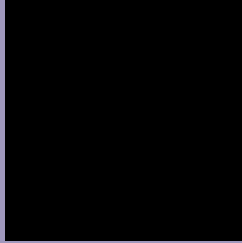
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 152, 189.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 152, 189.

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, 152, 189

Protanopia
148, 155, 191

Deuteranopia
156, 153, 189



Tritanopia

155, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

159, 152, 189

Protanomaly

152, 154, 190

Deuteranomaly

157, 153, 189

Tritanomaly

156, 155, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color

159, 152, 189

Achromatopsia

158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly

158, 156, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 152, 189 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, 152, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 152, 189)  
}
```

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, 152, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 152, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 152, 189 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, 152, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 152, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 152, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 152, 189); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 152, 189); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 152, 189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 152, 189 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 152, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
152, 189) }
```

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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