

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 157, 202)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 157, 202) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 157, 202)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F9DCA
RGB	159, 157, 202
RGB Percent	62%, 62%, 79%
CMY	0.3765, 0.3843, 0.2078
CMYK	0.21, 0.22, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	243°, 30%, 70%
HSV	243°, 22%, 79%
XYZ	37.0157, 35.7491, 60.8264
YIQ	162.7280, -13.2530, 14.4190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

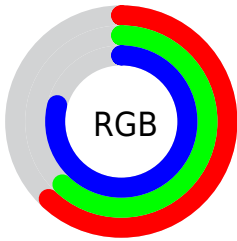
Format	Color
RYB	159, 157, 202
Decimal	10460618
CIELab	66.33, 10.27, -22.77
CIELCh	66, 24.983, 294.280
Yxy	35.7491, 0.2771, 0.2676
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288650698 (0xFF9F9DCA)
YUV	162.7280, 19.3611, -3.2695
Hunter-Lab	59.7906, 5.8739, -18.4638

Details

The RGB color **159, 157, 202** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **200, 202, 157**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 212, 255**, and **107, 106, 148** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 137, 202**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 177, 202**.

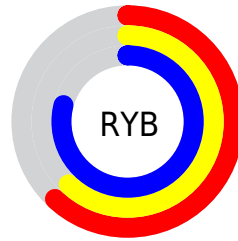
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (62%)

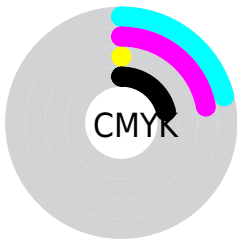
Blue (79%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (79%)

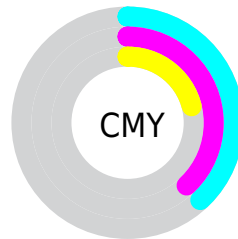


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 157, 202 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, 157, 202 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 159, 157, 202

255, 255, 255

■ 214, 212, 255

■ 243, 240, 255

■ 159, 157, 202

■ 132, 131, 175

■ 107, 106, 148

■ 82, 82, 122

■ 58, 59, 97

■ 35, 37, 73

■ 11, 17, 50

■ 0, 2, 29

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 159, 157, 202

■ 159, 157, 202

■ 140, 137, 202

■ 178, 177, 202

■ 120, 117, 202

■ 198, 197, 202

■ 101, 96, 202

■ 217, 218, 202

■ 82, 76, 202

■ 236, 238, 202

■ 62, 56, 202

■ 255, 255, 202

■ 43, 36, 202

■ 24, 16, 202

■ 9, 0, 202

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 165, 205



159, 157, 202



186, 150, 188

Triad

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



159, 157, 202



199, 151, 126



109, 174, 156

Complementary

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



159, 157, 202



200, 202, 157

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.



133, 171, 134



159, 157, 202



182, 158, 117

Square

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



159, 157, 202



207, 146, 144



158, 165, 120



95, 174, 179

Rectangle

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



159, 157, 202



198, 146, 174



158, 165, 120



116, 173, 148

Sweetspot

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



159, 157, 202



238, 237, 255



157, 201, 202



118, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



159, 157, 202



189, 186, 255



181, 157, 202



92, 92, 102



7, 0, 166



2, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



202, 157, 200



255, 186, 252



178, 202, 157



102, 92, 102



166, 0, 158



38, 0, 37

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 157, 202 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

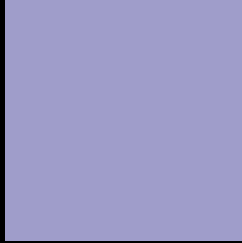
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 157, 202 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

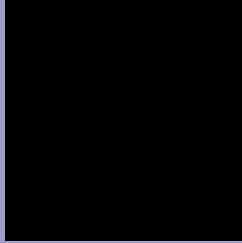
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 157, 202 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 157, 202.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 157, 202.

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

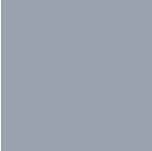
[159](#), [157](#), [202](#)

Protanopia

[150](#), [159](#), [204](#)

Deuteranopia

[156](#), [158](#), [202](#)



Tritanopia

154, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
159, 157, 202

Protanomaly
153, 158, 203

Deuteranomaly
157, 158, 202

Tritanomaly
156, 160, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color
159, 157, 202

Achromatopsia
163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly
162, 161, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 157, 202 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, 157, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 157, 202)  
}
```

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, 157, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 157, 202) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 157, 202 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, 157, 202) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 157, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(159, 157, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 157, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 157, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 157,  
202) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 157, 202 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 157, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
157, 202) }
```

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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