

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 158, 179)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 158, 179) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 158, 179)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F9EB3
RGB	159, 158, 179
RGB Percent	62%, 62%, 70%
CMY	0.3765, 0.3804, 0.2980
CMYK	0.11, 0.12, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	243°, 12%, 66%
HSV	243°, 12%, 70%
XYZ	34.6616, 35.0793, 47.5919
YIQ	160.6930, -6.1450, 6.7430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

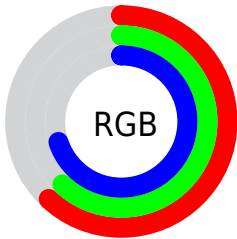
Format	Color
R_{YB}	159, 158, 179
Decimal	10460851
CIE _{Lab}	65.81, 4.59, -10.73
CIE _{LCh}	66, 11.672, 293.172
Yxy	35.0793, 0.2954, 0.2990
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288650931 (0xFF9F9EB3)
YUV	160.6930, 9.0254, -1.4848
Hunter-Lab	59.2278, 0.8141, -6.1825

Details

The RGB color **159, 158, 179** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **178, 179, 158**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 213, 235**, and **107, 107, 126** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 140, 179**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 176, 179**.

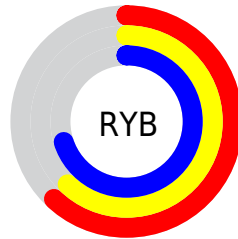
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (62%)

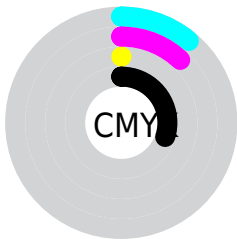
Blue (70%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (70%)

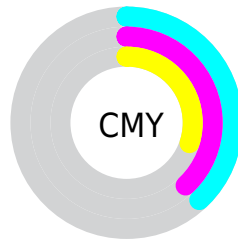


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 158, 179 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, 158, 179 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 159, 158, 179

255, 255, 255

■ 214, 213, 235

■ 242, 241, 255

■ 159, 158, 179

■ 133, 132, 152

■ 107, 107, 126

■ 83, 83, 101

■ 60, 60, 77

■ 38, 38, 55

■ 18, 17, 33

■ 0, 0, 9

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 159, 158, 179

■ 159, 158, 179

■ 142, 140, 179

■ 176, 176, 179

■ 125, 122, 179

■ 193, 194, 179

■ 108, 104, 179

■ 210, 212, 179

■ 91, 86, 179

■ 227, 230, 179

■ 74, 69, 179

■ 244, 248, 179

■ 57, 51, 179

■ 255, 255, 179

■ 40, 33, 179

■ 23, 15, 179

■ 9, 0, 179

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 162, 180



159, 158, 179



171, 155, 173

Triad

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



159, 158, 179



179, 155, 144



138, 166, 157

Complementary

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



159, 158, 179



178, 179, 158

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.



148, 164, 147



159, 158, 179



171, 158, 139

Square

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



159, 158, 179



182, 153, 152



160, 162, 141



133, 166, 168

Rectangle

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



159, 158, 179



178, 153, 166



160, 162, 141



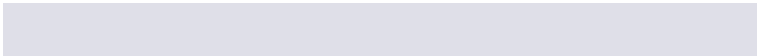
141, 166, 153

Sweetspot

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



159, 158, 179



223, 223, 232



158, 178, 179



112, 111, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



159, 158, 179



201, 200, 232



169, 158, 179



81, 80, 89



7, 0, 153



1, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



179, 158, 178



232, 200, 231



168, 179, 158



89, 80, 89



153, 0, 146



26, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 158, 179 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, 158, 179 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

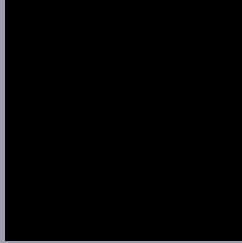
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

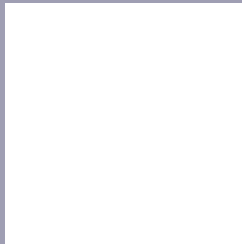
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 159, 158, 179 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 158, 179.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 158, 179.

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, 158, 179](#)

Protanopia
[157, 159, 179](#)

Deuteranopia
[166, 156, 179](#)



Tritanopia
158, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

159, 158, 179

Protanomaly

158, 159, 179

Deuteranomaly

163, 157, 179

Tritanomaly

158, 159, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color

159, 158, 179

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

160, 160, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 158, 179 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, 158, 179) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 158, 179)  
}
```

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, 158, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 158, 179) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 158, 179 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, 158, 179) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 158, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 158, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 158, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 158, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 158,  
179) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 158, 179 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 158, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
158, 179) }
```

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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