

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 161, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 161, 186) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 161, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9FA1BA
RGB	159, 161, 186
RGB Percent	62%, 63%, 73%
CMY	0.3765, 0.3686, 0.2706
CMYK	0.15, 0.13, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	236°, 16%, 68%
HSV	236°, 15%, 73%
XYZ	35.9059, 36.4058, 51.5890
YIQ	163.2520, -9.2170, 7.3510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

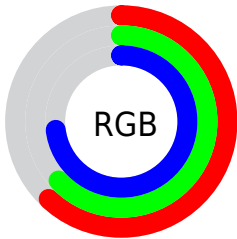
Format	Color
RYB	159, 161, 186
Decimal	10461626
CIELab	66.83, 4.43, -13.11
CIElCh	67, 13.837, 288.659
Yxy	36.4058, 0.2898, 0.2938
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288651706 (0xFF9FA1BA)
YUV	163.2520, 11.2148, -3.7290
Hunter-Lab	60.3372, 0.6327, -8.4575

Details

The RGB color **159, 161, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **186, 184, 159**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 216, 242**, and **107, 110, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 144, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 178, 186**.

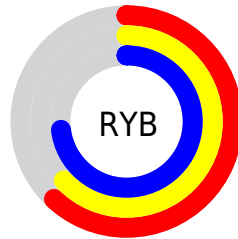
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (63%)

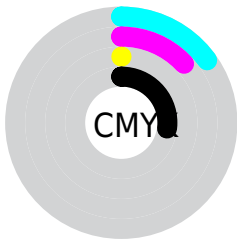
Blue (73%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (73%)

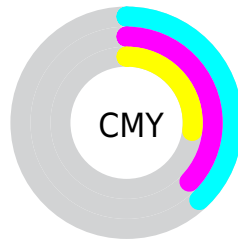


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 161, 186 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, 161, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 161, 186


255, 255, 255

 214, 216, 242


 242, 244, 255

 159, 161, 186

 133, 135, 159


 107, 110, 133

 83, 85, 108

 60, 62, 83

 37, 40, 60

 16, 20, 38

 0, 1, 17

 0, 0, 0

 159, 161, 186

 159, 161, 186

■ 140, 144, 186

■ 178, 178, 186

■ 122, 127, 186

■ 196, 195, 186

■ 103, 109, 186

■ 215, 213, 186

■ 85, 92, 186

■ 233, 230, 186

■ 66, 75, 186

■ 252, 247, 186

■ 47, 58, 186

■ 255, 255, 186

■ 29, 40, 186

■ 10, 23, 186

■ 0, 14, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



143, 165, 187



159, 161, 186



174, 157, 179

Triad

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



159, 161, 186



186, 156, 144



137, 170, 157

Complementary

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



159, 161, 186



186, 184, 159

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.



150, 168, 146



159, 161, 186



177, 160, 138

Square

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



159, 161, 186



189, 154, 155



164, 164, 139



131, 170, 170

Rectangle

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



159, 161, 186



182, 155, 172



164, 164, 139



141, 169, 153

Sweetspot

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



159, 161, 186



233, 233, 242



159, 186, 184



116, 117, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



159, 161, 186



201, 204, 242



170, 159, 186



83, 83, 92



0, 12, 156



0, 2, 28

Inverse Universe

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



186, 159, 161



242, 201, 204



175, 186, 159



92, 83, 83



156, 0, 12



28, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 161, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

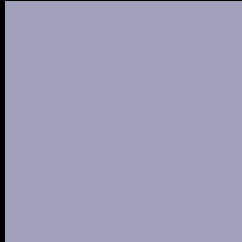
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 161, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

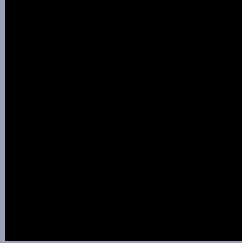
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

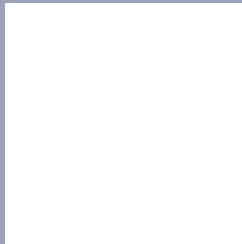
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 159, 161, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 161, 186.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 161, 186.

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](#).

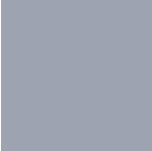
Dichromacy



Original Color
[159](#), [161](#), [186](#)

Protanopia
[158](#), [161](#), [186](#)

Deuteranopia
[167](#), [158](#), [187](#)



Tritanopia
157, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color

159, 161, 186

Protanomaly

158, 161, 186

Deuteranomaly

164, 159, 187

Tritanomaly

158, 162, 180

Monochromacy



Original Color

159, 161, 186

Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly

162, 162, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 161, 186 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, 161, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 161, 186)  
}
```

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, 161, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 161, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 161, 186 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

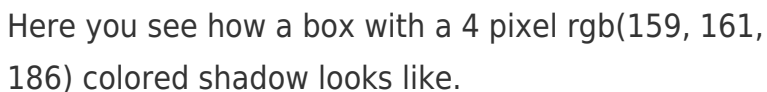
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(159, 161, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 161, 186) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 161, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 161, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 161, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 161,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 161, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 161, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
161, 186) }
```

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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