

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 46, 226)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 46, 226) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 46, 226)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F2EE2
RGB	159, 46, 226
RGB Percent	62%, 18%, 89%
CMY	0.3765, 0.8196, 0.1137
CMYK	0.30, 0.80, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	278°, 76%, 53%
HSV	278°, 80%, 89%
XYZ	29.0025, 14.8159, 73.2827
YIQ	100.3070, 9.5680, 79.9360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

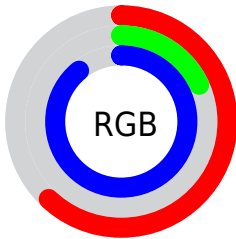
Format	Color
R_{YB}	159, 46, 226
Decimal	10432226
CIE _{Lab}	45.38, 72.04, -69.44
CIE _{LCh}	45, 100.062, 316.053
Yxy	14.8159, 0.2477, 0.1265
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288622306 (0xFF9F2EE2)
YUV	100.3070, 61.9666, 51.4738
Hunter-Lab	38.4914, 67.1362, -85.9364

Details

The RGB color **159, 46, 226** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9900CC**. The color can be described as middle washed purple. A complement of this color would be **113, 226, 46**, and the grayscale version is **100, 100, 100**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 106, 255**, and **100, 0, 169** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 23, 226**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 69, 226**.

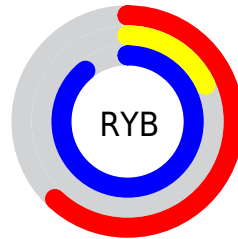
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (18%)

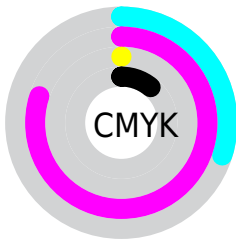
Blue (89%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (18%)

Blue (89%)

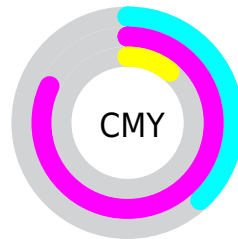


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (82%)

Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 46, 226 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, 46, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



159, 46, 226



159, 46, 226

255, 255, 255



130, 0, 197



219, 106, 255



100, 0, 169



249, 134, 255



70, 0, 142



255, 162, 255



37, 0, 116



255, 191, 255



0, 0, 90



255, 220, 255



0, 0, 65



255, 250, 255



0, 3, 42



0, 1, 20



0, 0, 0

■ 159, 46, 226

■ 159, 46, 226

■ 151, 23, 226

■ 167, 69, 226

■ 142, 1, 226

■ 176, 91, 226

■ 142, 0, 226

■ 184, 114, 226

■ 193, 136, 226

■ 201, 159, 226

■ 209, 182, 226

■ 218, 204, 226

■ 226, 227, 226

■ 235, 249, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 105, 255



159, 46, 226



230, 0, 150

Triad

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



159, 46, 226



163, 89, 0



0, 139, 152

Complementary

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



159, 46, 226



113, 226, 46

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.



0, 136, 63



159, 46, 226



89, 118, 0

Square

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



159, 46, 226



216, 12, 0



0, 131, 0



0, 138, 229

Rectangle

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



159, 46, 226



244, 0, 95



0, 131, 0



0, 138, 123

Sweetspot

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



159, 46, 226



232, 194, 255



46, 115, 226



114, 91, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



159, 46, 226



164, 10, 255



226, 46, 205



108, 101, 112



110, 0, 176



30, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



226, 46, 113



255, 10, 101



46, 226, 67



112, 101, 105



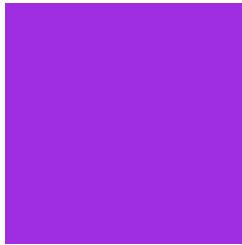
176, 0, 65



48, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 46, 226 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

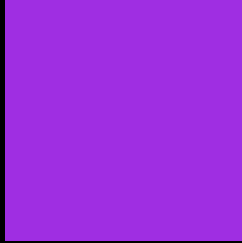
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 46, 226 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

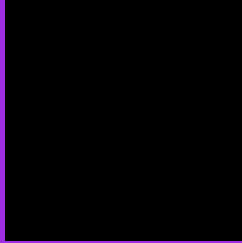
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 159, 46, 226 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 46, 226.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 46, 226.

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, 46, 226

Protanopia
0, 104, 219

Deuteranopia
0, 110, 191



Tritanopia
138, 96, 103

Trichromacy



Original Color

159, 46, 226



Protanomaly

58, 83, 222



Deuteranomaly

58, 87, 204



Tritanomaly

146, 78, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color

159, 46, 226



Achromatopsia

100, 100, 100



Achromatomaly

121, 80, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 46, 226 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, 46, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 46, 226)  
}
```

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, 46, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 46, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 46, 226 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, 46, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 46, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 46, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 46, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 46, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 46,  
226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 46, 226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 46, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159, 46,  
226) }
```

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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