

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 56, 101)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 56, 101) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 56, 101)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F3865
RGB	159, 56, 101
RGB Percent	62%, 22%, 40%
CMY	0.3765, 0.7804, 0.6039
CMYK	0.00, 0.65, 0.36, 0.38
HSL	334°, 48%, 42%
HSV	334°, 65%, 62%
XYZ	18.0612, 11.1389, 13.5100
YIQ	91.9270, 46.9430, 35.8310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

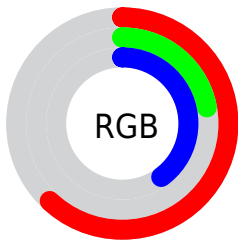
Format	Color
R_{YB}	159, 56, 101
Decimal	10434661
CIE Lab	39.81, 46.88, -3.52
CIE LCh	40, 47.014, 355.702
Yxy	11.1389, 0.4229, 0.2608
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288624741 (0xFF9F3865)
YUV	91.9270, 4.4730, 58.8230
Hunter-Lab	33.3749, 38.1911, -0.6378

Details

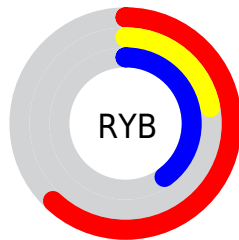
The RGB color **159, 56, 101** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **56, 159, 114**, and the grayscale version is **92, 92, 92**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 109, 152**, and **103, 0, 54** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 40, 92**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 72, 110**.

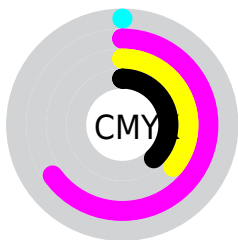
Distribution



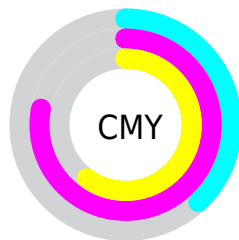
- Red (62%)
- Green (22%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 56, 101 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, 56, 101 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



159, 56, 101



159, 56, 101

255, 255, 255



131, 27, 77



217, 109, 152



103, 0, 54



246, 136, 179



76, 0, 33



255, 163, 206



54, 0, 10



255, 191, 234



8, 0, 0



255, 220, 255



0, 0, 0



255, 249, 255



159, 56, 101



159, 56, 101



159, 40, 92



159, 72, 110

159, 24, 83

159, 88, 119

159, 8, 74

159, 104, 128

159, 0, 69

159, 120, 137

159, 136, 146

159, 151, 155

159, 167, 164

159, 183, 173

159, 199, 182

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 69, 138



159, 56, 101



161, 60, 63

Triad

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



159, 56, 101



80, 101, 14



0, 108, 157

Complementary

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



159, 56, 101



56, 159, 114

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, 112, 126



159, 56, 101



22, 108, 48

Square

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



159, 56, 101



117, 90, 2



0, 111, 87



0, 100, 170

Rectangle

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



159, 56, 101



152, 69, 40



0, 111, 87



0, 110, 148

Sweetspot

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



159, 56, 101



207, 167, 184



113, 56, 159



105, 81, 91



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



159, 56, 101



207, 45, 116



159, 61, 56



79, 71, 75



143, 0, 62



15, 0, 7

Inverse Universe

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



159, 56, 101



207, 45, 116



56, 154, 159



79, 71, 75



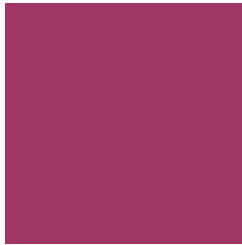
143, 0, 62



15, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 56, 101 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

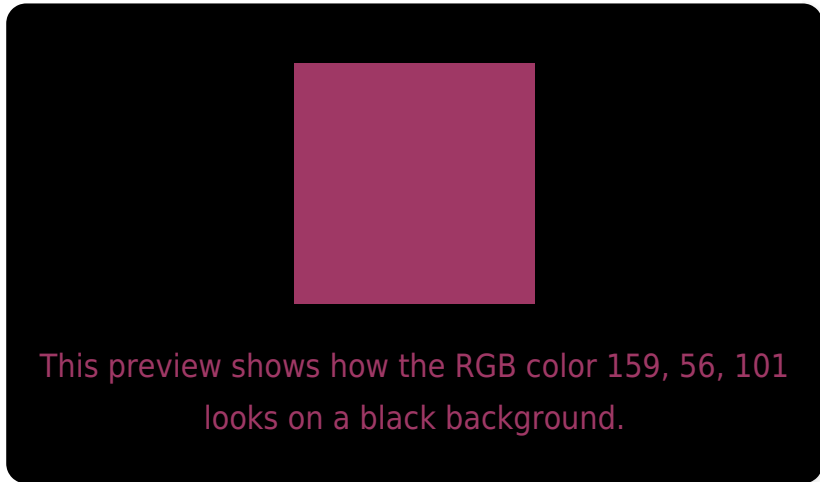
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

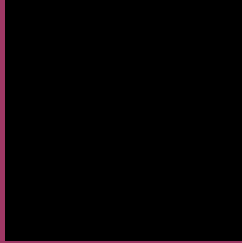
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 56, 101 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 56, 101.

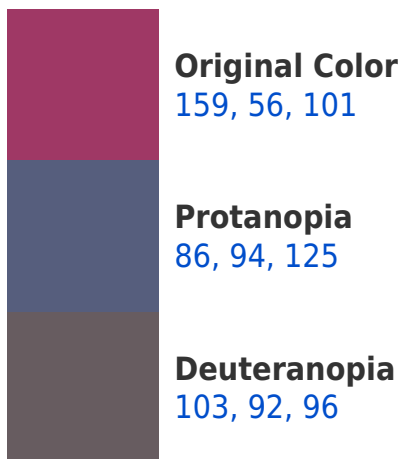


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 56, 101.

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





Tritanopia
157, 64, 68

Trichromacy



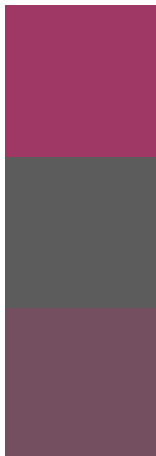
Original Color
159, 56, 101

Protanomaly
113, 80, 116

Deuteranomaly
123, 79, 98

Tritanomaly
158, 61, 80

Monochromacy



Original Color
159, 56, 101

Achromatopsia
92, 92, 92

Achromatomaly
116, 79, 95

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 56, 101 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, 56, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 56, 101)  
}
```

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, 56, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 56, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 56, 101 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, 56, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 56, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 56, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 56, 101); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 56, 101); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 56, 101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 56, 101 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 56, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159, 56,  
101) }
```

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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