

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 88, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 88, 116) contains.

RGB(159, 88, 116)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(159, 88, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F5874
RGB	159, 88, 116
RGB Percent	62%, 35%, 45%
CMY	0.3765, 0.6549, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 0.27, 0.38
HSL	336°, 29%, 48%
HSV	336°, 45%, 62%
XYZ	20.9402, 15.6113, 18.4326
YIQ	112.4210, 33.3280, 23.7600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

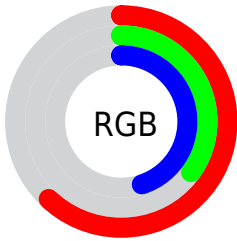
Format	Color
R_{YB}	159, 88, 116
Decimal	10442868
CIE _{Lab}	46.46, 32.76, -2.95
CIE _{LCh}	46, 32.891, 354.858
Yxy	15.6113, 0.3808, 0.2839
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288632948 (0xFF9F5874)
YUV	112.4210, 1.7644, 40.8498
Hunter-Lab	39.5112, 25.4571, -0.0019

Details

The RGB color **159, 88, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **88, 159, 131**, and the grayscale version is **112, 112, 112**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 139, 168**, and **105, 39, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 72, 106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 104, 126**.

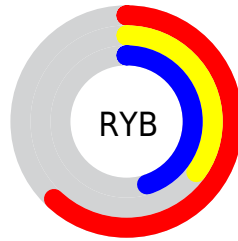
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (35%)

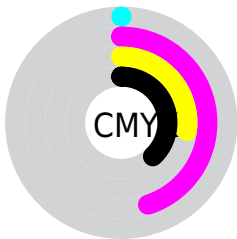
Blue (45%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (45%)

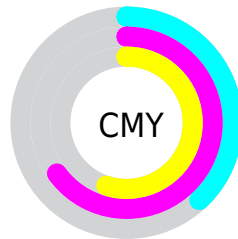


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 88, 116 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, 88, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



159, 88, 116



159, 88, 116

255, 255, 255



132, 63, 91



215, 139, 168



105, 39, 68



244, 166, 195



80, 14, 46



255, 194, 223



55, 0, 25



255, 222, 252



31, 0, 1



255, 251, 255



0, 0, 0



159, 88, 116



159, 88, 116



159, 72, 106



159, 104, 126



159, 56, 97



159, 120, 135

159, 40, 87

159, 136, 145

159, 24, 77

159, 152, 155

159, 8, 68

159, 168, 164

159, 0, 63

159, 183, 174

159, 199, 183

159, 215, 193

159, 231, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 94, 142



159, 88, 116



162, 89, 88

Triad

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



159, 88, 116



104, 115, 59



0, 121, 155

Complementary

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



159, 88, 116



88, 159, 131

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, 124, 132



159, 88, 116



71, 121, 77

Square

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



159, 88, 116



131, 107, 54



22, 124, 104



54, 114, 165

Rectangle

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



159, 88, 116



157, 94, 72



22, 124, 104



0, 122, 148

Sweetspot

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



159, 88, 116



207, 180, 190



131, 88, 159



105, 88, 94



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



159, 88, 116



207, 95, 139



159, 95, 88



79, 71, 74



143, 0, 56



15, 0, 6

Inverse Universe

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



159, 88, 116



207, 95, 139



88, 152, 159



79, 71, 74



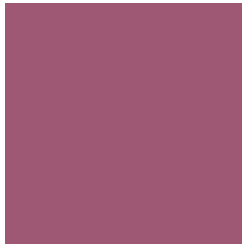
143, 0, 56



15, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 88, 116 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

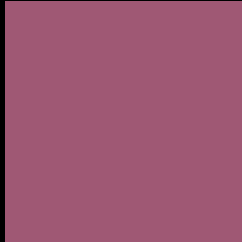
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 88, 116 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, 88, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 88, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 88, 116.

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, 88, 116

Protanopia

107, 110, 130

Deuteranopia

120, 107, 113



Tritanopia
157, 91, 98

Trichromacy



Original Color

159, 88, 116

Protanomaly

126, 102, 125

Deuteranomaly

134, 100, 114

Tritanomaly

158, 90, 105

Monochromacy



Original Color

159, 88, 116

Achromatopsia

112, 112, 112

Achromatomaly

129, 103, 113

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 88, 116 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, 88, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 88, 116)  
}
```

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, 88, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 88, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 88, 116 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, 88, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 88, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 88, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 88, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 88, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 88,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 88, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 88, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159, 88,  
116) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor