

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 92, 214)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 92, 214) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 92, 214)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F5CD6
RGB	159, 92, 214
RGB Percent	62%, 36%, 84%
CMY	0.3765, 0.6392, 0.1608
CMYK	0.26, 0.57, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	273°, 60%, 60%
HSV	273°, 57%, 84%
XYZ	30.2628, 19.8803, 65.8606
YIQ	125.9410, 0.7700, 52.1460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

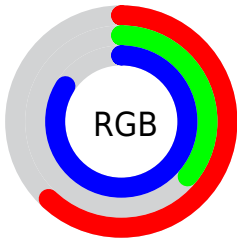
Format	Color
RYB	159, 92, 214
Decimal	10443990
CIELab	51.70, 49.61, -52.42
CIELCh	52, 72.168, 313.423
Yxy	19.8803, 0.2609, 0.1714
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288634070 (0xFF9F5CD6)
YUV	125.9410, 43.4131, 28.9927
Hunter-Lab	44.5873, 43.1259, -56.3671

Details

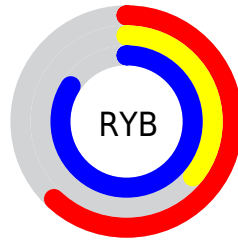
The RGB color **159, 92, 214** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. The color can be described as light muted purple. A complement of this color would be **147, 214, 92**, and the grayscale version is **126, 126, 126**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 145, 255**, and **103, 41, 158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 71, 214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 113, 214**.

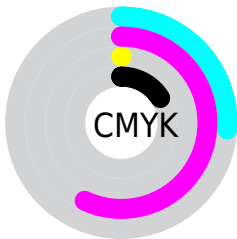
Distribution



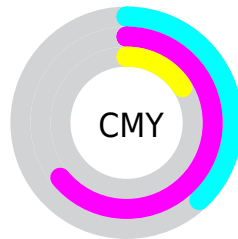
- Red (62%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 92, 214 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, 92, 214 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



159, 92, 214



159, 92, 214

255, 255, 255



131, 66, 186



216, 145, 255



103, 41, 158



246, 172, 255



76, 11, 132



255, 200, 255



48, 0, 106



255, 229, 255



21, 0, 81



0, 0, 57



0, 2, 34



0, 0, 9



0, 0, 0

■ 159, 92, 214

■ 159, 92, 214

■ 149, 71, 214

■ 169, 113, 214

■ 140, 49, 214

■ 178, 135, 214

■ 130, 28, 214

■ 188, 156, 214

■ 120, 6, 214

■ 198, 178, 214

■ 118, 0, 214

■ 207, 199, 214

■ 217, 220, 214

■ 227, 242, 214

■ 236, 255, 214

■ 246, 255, 214

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 122, 245



159, 92, 214



215, 57, 160

Triad

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



159, 92, 214



177, 108, 0



0, 150, 150

Complementary

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



159, 92, 214



147, 214, 92

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, 148, 85



159, 92, 214



124, 129, 0

Square

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



159, 92, 214



215, 77, 39



45, 142, 12



0, 148, 207

Rectangle

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



159, 92, 214



229, 45, 119



45, 142, 12



0, 150, 129

Sweetspot

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



159, 92, 214



235, 212, 255



92, 149, 214



116, 102, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



159, 92, 214



177, 82, 255



214, 92, 210



102, 96, 107



94, 0, 171



24, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



214, 92, 147



255, 82, 160



92, 214, 96



107, 96, 101



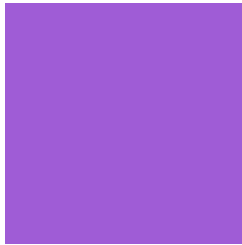
171, 0, 77



43, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 92, 214 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

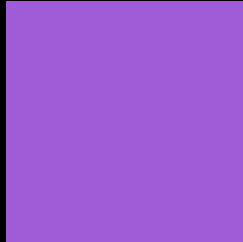
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 92, 214 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

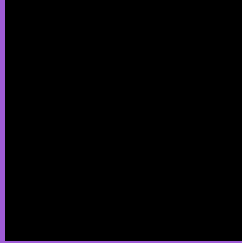
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 159, 92, 214 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 92, 214.

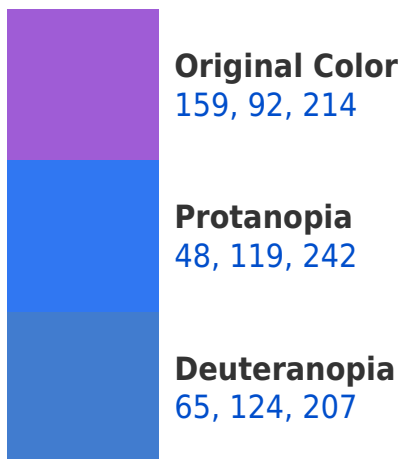



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 92, 214.

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
144, 116, 125

Trichromacy



Original Color

159, 92, 214



Protanomaly

88, 109, 232



Deuteranomaly

99, 112, 210



Tritanomaly

149, 107, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

159, 92, 214



Achromatopsia

126, 126, 126



Achromatomaly

138, 114, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 92, 214 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, 92, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 92, 214)  
}
```

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, 92, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 92, 214) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 92, 214 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, 92, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 92, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(159, 92, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 92, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 92, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 92,  
214) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 92, 214 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 92, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159, 92,  
214) }
```

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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