

Converting Colors

`RYB(128, 112, 141)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(128, 112, 141) contains.

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Color

R_YB(128, 112, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80708D
RGB	128, 112, 141
RGB Percent	50%, 44%, 55%
CMY	0.4980, 0.5608, 0.4471
CMYK	0.09, 0.21, 0.00, 0.45
HSL	273°, 11%, 50%
HSV	273°, 21%, 55%
XYZ	19.5040, 18.1006, 27.6651
YIQ	120.0900, 0.2270, 12.4110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

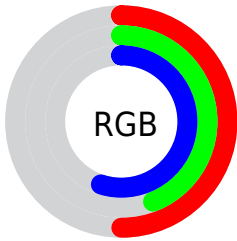
Format	Color
R_{YB}	128, 112, 141
Decimal	8417421
CIE _{Lab}	49.62, 12.08, -13.54
CIE _{LCh}	50, 18.145, 311.739
Yxy	18.1006, 0.2988, 0.2773
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286607501 (0xFF80708D)
YUV	120.0900, 10.3086, 6.9371
Hunter-Lab	42.5448, 7.3769, -8.7724

Details

The RYB color **128, 112, 141** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **112, 141, 128**, and the grayscale version is **120, 120, 120**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **181, 164, 195**, and **79, 64, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **122, 98, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **134, 126, 141**.

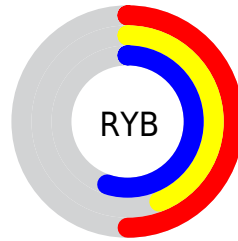
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (44%)

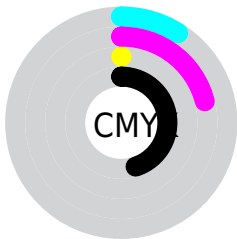
Blue (55%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (55%)

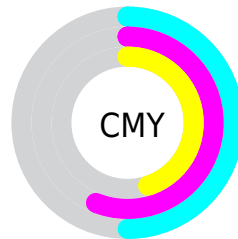


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (45%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 128, 112, 141 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 RYB color 128, 112, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 128, 112, 141

255, 255, 255

■ 181, 164, 195

■ 209, 191, 223

■ 237, 219, 251

■ 255, 247, 255

■ 128, 112, 141

■ 103, 88, 115

■ 79, 64, 91

■ 55, 42, 67

■ 34, 21, 45

■ 12, 0, 25

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 128, 112, 141

■ 122, 98, 141

■ 115, 84, 141

■ 128, 112, 141

■ 134, 126, 141

■ 141, 140, 141

■ 109, 70, 141

■ 141, 154, 148

■ 103, 56, 141

■ 141, 168, 156

■ 96, 41, 141

■ 141, 182, 163

■ 90, 27, 141

■ 141, 197, 172

■ 84, 13, 141

■ 141, 211, 180

■ 78, 0, 141

■ 141, 225, 187

■ 141, 239, 195

Harmonies

Analogous

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



108, 115, 148



128, 112, 141



143, 108, 128

Triad

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



128, 112, 141



136, 138, 89



76, 102, 127

Complementary

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



128, 112, 141



112, 141, 128

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.



89, 113, 126



128, 112, 141



93, 123, 88

Square

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



128, 112, 141



147, 112, 98



95, 123, 112



75, 103, 138

Rectangle

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



128, 112, 141



148, 107, 118



95, 123, 112



79, 105, 127

Sweetspot

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



128, 112, 141



179, 173, 184



112, 121, 141



89, 85, 92



219, 219, 219



92, 92, 92

Same Dimension

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



128, 112, 141



163, 138, 184



141, 112, 140



68, 64, 71



75, 0, 135



4, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



141, 112, 125



184, 138, 158



112, 140, 141



71, 64, 67



135, 0, 61



8, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 128, 112, 141 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

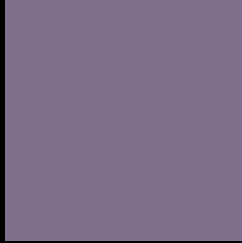
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 128, 112, 141 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

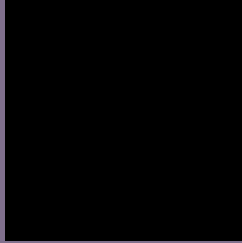
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 128, 112, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 128, 112, 141.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 128, 112, 141.

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](#).

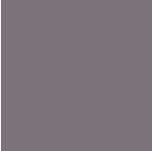
Dichromacy



Original Color
[128, 112, 141](#)

Protanopia
[112, 116, 144](#)

Deuteranopia
[119, 115, 140](#)



Tritanopia
125, 115, 124

Trichromacy



Original Color

128, 112, 141

Protanomaly

118, 115, 143

Deuteranomaly

122, 114, 140

Tritanomaly

126, 114, 130

Monochromacy



Original Color

128, 112, 141

Achromatopsia

120, 120, 120

Achromatomaly

123, 117, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 128, 112, 141 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(128, 112, 141) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 112, 141)  
}
```

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(128, 112, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 112, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 128, 112, 141 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(128, 112, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 112, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 112, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 112, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 112, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 112,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 128, 112, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 112, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
112, 141) }
```

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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