

Converting Colors

`RYB(128, 155, 193)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(128, 155, 193) contains.

RYB(128, 155, 193)	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

R_YB(128, 155, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80AEC1
RGB	128, 174, 193
RGB Percent	50%, 68%, 76%
CMY	0.4980, 0.3169, 0.2431
CMYK	0.34, 0.10, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	197°, 34%, 63%
HSV	197°, 34%, 76%
XYZ	33.6994, 38.7828, 56.1618
YIQ	162.4120, -33.5150, -3.8430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

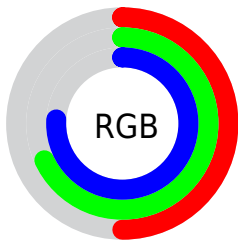
Format	Color
R_{YB}	128, 155, 193
Decimal	8433345
CIE _{Lab}	68.59, -10.74, -14.54
CIE _{LCh}	69, 18.080, 233.554
Yxy	38.7828, 0.2620, 0.3015
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286623425 (0xFF80AEC1)
YUV	162.4120, 15.0799, -30.1793
Hunter-Lab	62.2758, -12.3908, -9.8760

Details

The RYB color **128, 155, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **193, 155, 128**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **183, 210, 249**, and **76, 103, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **109, 144, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 166, 193**.

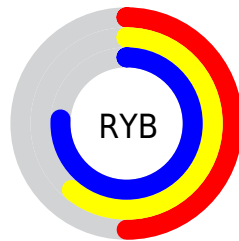
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (68%)

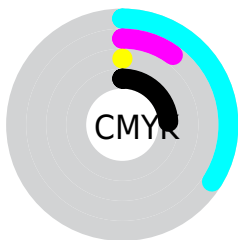
Blue (76%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (76%)

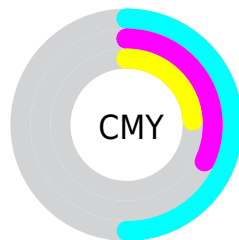


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 128, 155, 193 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, 155, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 128, 155, 193


255, 255, 255


 183, 210, 249

 211, 233, 255

 240, 248, 255

 128, 155, 193


 102, 129, 166

 76, 103, 139

 50, 77, 114

 22, 51, 89

 0, 29, 66

 0, 18, 44

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

 128, 155, 193

 128, 155, 193

■ 109, 144, 193

■ 147, 166, 193

■ 89, 132, 193

■ 167, 178, 193

■ 70, 121, 193

■ 186, 189, 193

■ 51, 110, 193

■ 205, 199, 193

■ 32, 99, 193

■ 225, 206, 193

■ 12, 87, 193

■ 244, 214, 193

■ 0, 80, 193

■ 255, 223, 193

■ 255, 238, 193

■ 255, 255, 193

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 151, 180



128, 155, 193



144, 162, 199

Triad

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



128, 155, 193



198, 156, 171



137, 170, 141

Complementary

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



128, 155, 193



193, 155, 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.



166, 184, 135



128, 155, 193



202, 156, 155

Square

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



128, 155, 193



185, 159, 187



196, 169, 142



147, 174, 174

Rectangle

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



128, 155, 193



158, 165, 199



196, 169, 142



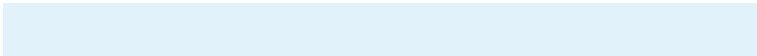
139, 172, 136

Sweetspot

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



128, 155, 193



225, 235, 250



128, 179, 193



110, 116, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



128, 155, 193



150, 192, 250



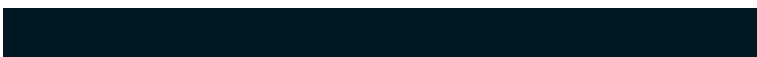
128, 140, 193



87, 91, 97



0, 67, 161



0, 14, 33

Inverse Universe

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



193, 128, 174



250, 150, 221



146, 193, 128



97, 87, 94



161, 0, 114



33, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 128, 155, 193 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

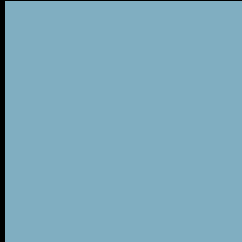
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 128, 155, 193 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

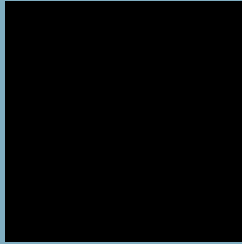
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 128, 155, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 128, 155, 193.

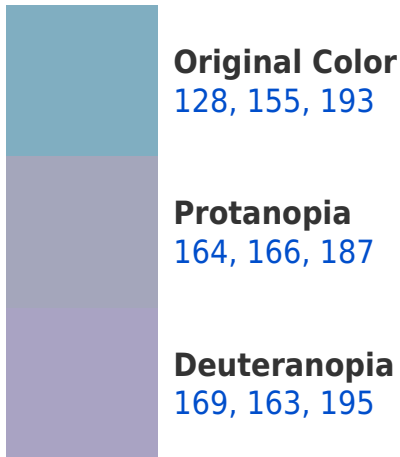


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 128, 155, 193.

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](#).

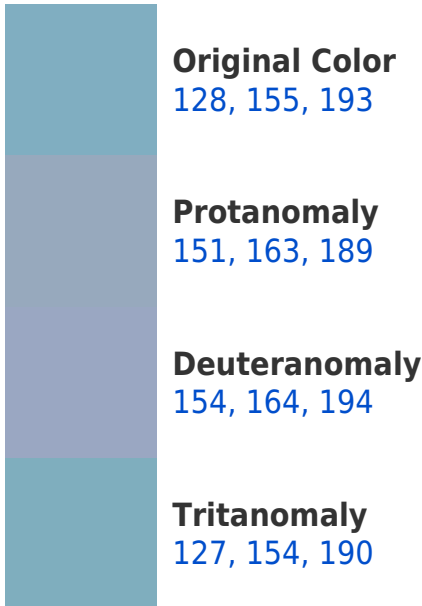
Dichromacy



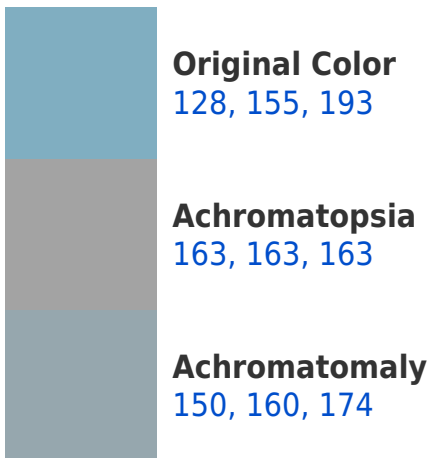


Tritanopia
127, 154, 189

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 128, 155, 193 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, 174, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 174, 193)  
}
```

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, 174, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 174, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 128, 155, 193 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, 174, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 174, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 174, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 174, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 174, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 174,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 128, 155, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 174, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
174, 193) }
```

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