

Converting Colors

`RYB(128, 155, 223)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(128, 155, 223) contains.

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Color

R_YB(128, 155, 223)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80A6DF
RGB	128, 166, 223
RGB Percent	50%, 65%, 87%
CMY	0.4980, 0.3501, 0.1255
CMYK	0.43, 0.26, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	216°, 60%, 69%
HSV	216°, 43%, 87%
XYZ	35.8068, 37.0879, 75.0835
YIQ	161.1360, -40.9450, 9.6710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

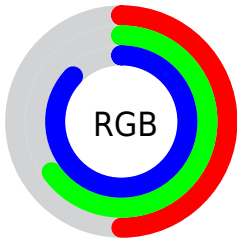
Format	Color
RYB	128, 155, 223
Decimal	8431327
CIELab	67.34, 1.88, -33.00
CIELCh	67, 33.054, 273.258
Yxy	37.0879, 0.2420, 0.2506
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286621407 (0xFF80A6DF)
YUV	161.1360, 30.4990, -29.0603
Hunter-Lab	60.8998, -1.6232, -30.4689

Details

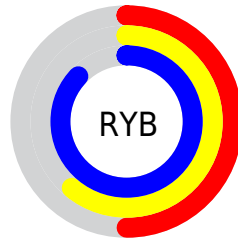
The RYB color **128, 155, 223** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **191, 223, 128**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **184, 208, 255**, and **73, 102, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **106, 139, 223**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **150, 171, 223**.

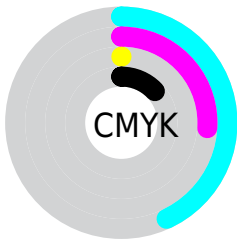
Distribution



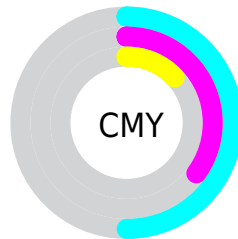
- Red (50%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 128, 155, 223 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, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 128, 155, 223


255, 255, 255


 184, 208, 255

 213, 232, 255

 242, 249, 255

 128, 155, 223


 101, 128, 195

 73, 102, 168

 44, 75, 141

 2, 43, 115

 0, 30, 90

 0, 18, 67

 0, 3, 44

 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0

■ 128, 155, 223

■ 128, 155, 223

■ 106, 139, 223

■ 150, 171, 223

■ 83, 123, 223

■ 173, 187, 223

■ 61, 107, 223

■ 195, 203, 223

■ 39, 91, 223

■ 217, 219, 223

■ 16, 75, 223

■ 235, 240, 223

■ 0, 64, 223

■ 236, 255, 223

■ 223, 255, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82, 137, 216



128, 155, 223



172, 155, 214

Triad

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



128, 155, 223



221, 146, 133



114, 162, 178

Complementary

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



128, 155, 223



191, 223, 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.



113, 172, 136



128, 155, 223



206, 185, 112

Square

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



128, 155, 223



221, 141, 162



127, 181, 104



78, 133, 180

Rectangle

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



128, 155, 223



195, 148, 200



127, 181, 104



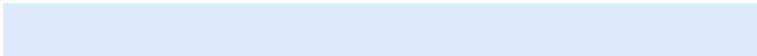
126, 175, 176

Sweetspot

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



128, 155, 223



222, 231, 255



128, 187, 223



107, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



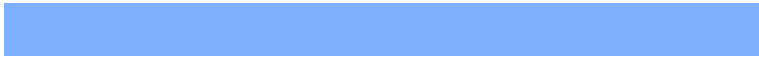
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



128, 155, 223



125, 162, 255



137, 128, 223



101, 104, 112



0, 50, 176



0, 14, 48

Inverse Universe

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



223, 128, 166



255, 125, 177



128, 223, 137



112, 101, 105



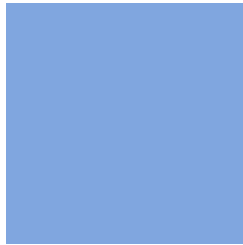
176, 0, 70



48, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 128, 155, 223 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

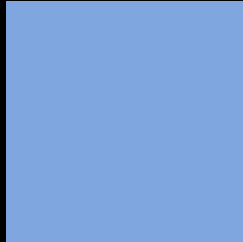
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 223 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

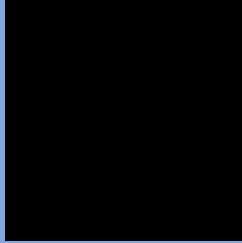
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

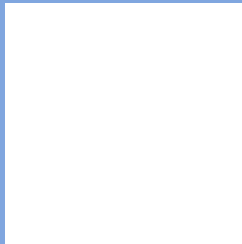
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 128, 155, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 128, 155, 223.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 128, 155, 223.

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, 155, 223

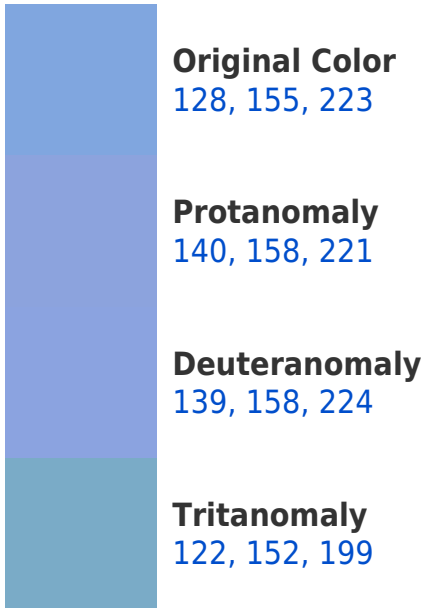
Protanopia
147, 159, 220

Deuteranopia
145, 158, 224

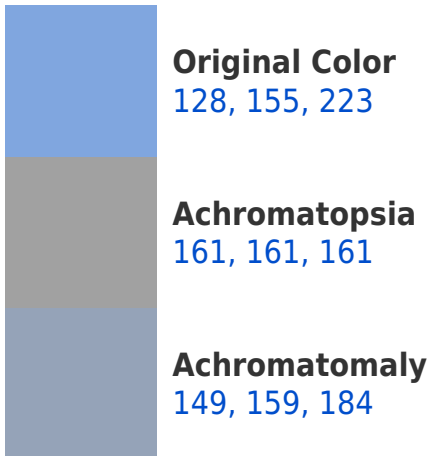


Tritanopia
118, 148, 186

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 128, 155, 223 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, 166, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 166, 223)  
}
```

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, 166, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 166, 223) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 128, 155, 223 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, 166, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 166, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 166, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 166, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 166, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 166,  
223) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 128, 155, 223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 166, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
166, 223) }
```

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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