

# Converting Colors

`RYB(139, 155, 192)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(139, 155, 192) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(139, 155, 192)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8BA2C0
RGB	139, 162, 192
RGB Percent	55%, 64%, 75%
CMY	0.4549, 0.3650, 0.2471
CMYK	0.28, 0.16, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	214°, 30%, 65%
HSV	214°, 28%, 75%
XYZ	33.0679, 35.1068, 54.9026
YIQ	158.5430, -23.3380, 4.4540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

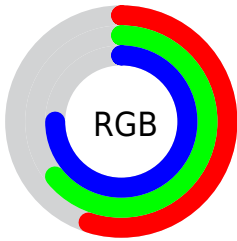
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	139, 155, 192
Decimal	9151168
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	65.83, -1.06, -18.10
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	66, 18.129, 266.647
Yxy	35.1068, 0.2687, 0.2852
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287341248 (0xFF8BA2C0)
YUV	158.5430, 16.4943, -17.1392
Hunter-Lab	59.2510, -4.0686, -13.4630

# Details

The RYB color **139, 155, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. A complement of this color would be **180, 192, 139**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **193, 210, 248**, and **88, 104, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **120, 142, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 168, 192**.

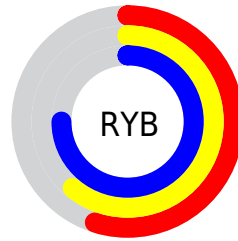
# Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (64%)

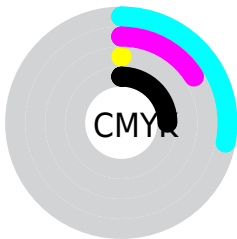
Blue (75%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (75%)

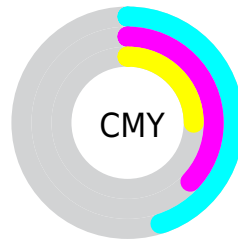


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 139, 155, 192 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 139, 155, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 139, 155, 192

255, 255, 255

■ 193, 210, 248

■ 222, 236, 255

■ 250, 253, 255

■ 139, 155, 192

■ 113, 129, 165

■ 88, 103, 138

■ 63, 79, 113

■ 39, 55, 88

■ 13, 31, 65

■ 0, 14, 43

■ 0, 1, 22


■ 0, 0, 0

■ 139, 155, 192


■ 139, 155, 192

 120, 142, 192


 158, 168, 192

 101, 128, 192

 177, 182, 192

 81, 115, 192

 195, 197, 192

 62, 101, 192


 209, 216, 192

 43, 88, 192

 226, 235, 192

 24, 75, 192

 240, 254, 192

 5, 62, 192

 215, 255, 192

 0, 58, 192

 199, 255, 192

 192, 255, 192

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



122, 148, 187



139, 155, 192



161, 156, 189

# Triad

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



139, 155, 192



194, 149, 146



138, 163, 167

# Complementary

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



139, 155, 192



180, 192, 139

# 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.



131, 163, 137



139, 155, 192



188, 164, 133

# Square

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



139, 155, 192



191, 149, 162



153, 174, 128



123, 149, 169

# Rectangle

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



139, 155, 192



174, 153, 182



153, 174, 128



137, 166, 159

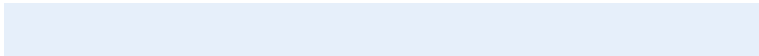


# Sweetspot

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



139, 155, 192



230, 236, 250



139, 173, 192



112, 116, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

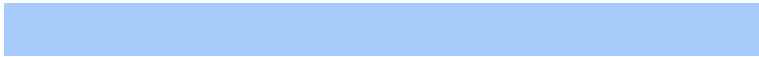


# Same Dimension

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



139, 155, 192



167, 192, 250



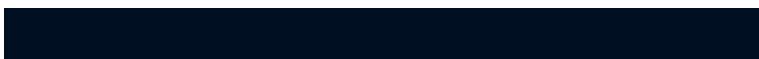
143, 139, 192



87, 90, 97



0, 48, 161



0, 10, 33



# Inverse Universe

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



192, 139, 162



250, 167, 203



139, 192, 143



97, 87, 91



161, 0, 69

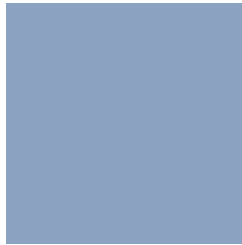


33, 0, 14



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 139, 155, 192 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

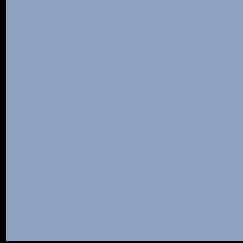
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 139, 155, 192 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

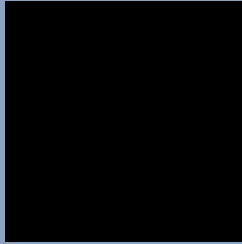
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## **RYB 139, 155, 192 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 139, 155, 192.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 139, 155, 192.

# 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

139, 155, 192

### Protanopia

153, 157, 189

### Deuteranopia

158, 156, 193



**Tritanopia**  
136, 153, 178

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

139, 155, 192

**Protanomaly**

148, 157, 190

**Deuteranomaly**

151, 157, 193

**Tritanomaly**

137, 154, 183

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

139, 155, 192

**Achromatopsia**

158, 158, 158

**Achromatomaly**

151, 157, 170

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 139, 155, 192 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(139, 162, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 162, 192)  
}
```

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(139, 162, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 162, 192) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 139, 155, 192 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(139, 162, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 162, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(139, 162, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(139, 162, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 162, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 162,  
192) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 139, 155, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 162, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139,  
162, 192) }
```

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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