

# Converting Colors

`RYB(140, 103, 168)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(140, 103, 168) contains.

<b>RYB(140, 103, 168)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(140, 103, 168)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8C67A8
RGB	140, 103, 168
RGB Percent	55%, 40%, 66%
CMY	0.4510, 0.5961, 0.3412
CMYK	0.17, 0.39, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	274°, 27%, 53%
HSV	274°, 39%, 66%
XYZ	22.7333, 18.1031, 39.3419
YIQ	121.4730, 1.1870, 28.0590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

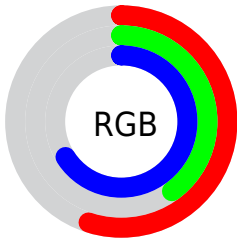
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">140, 103, 168</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9201576</a>
<a href="#">CIELab</a>	<a href="#">49.62, 27.52, -29.31</a>
<a href="#">CIELCh</a>	<a href="#">50, 40.205, 313.196</a>
<a href="#">Yxy</a>	<a href="#">18.1031, 0.2835, 0.2258</a>
<a href="#">Android (android.graphics.Color)</a>	<a href="#">4287391656 (0xFF8C67A8)</a>
<a href="#">YUV</a>	<a href="#">121.4730, 22.9378, 16.2482</a>
<a href="#">Hunter-Lab</a>	<a href="#">42.5477, 20.9144, -25.0392</a>

# Details

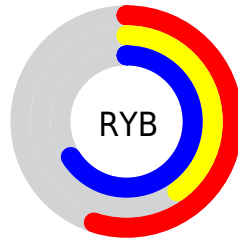
The RYB color **140, 103, 168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **103, 168, 140**, and the grayscale version is **121, 121, 121**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195, 155, 223**, and **88, 55, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 86, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 120, 168**.

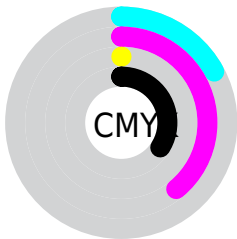
# Distribution



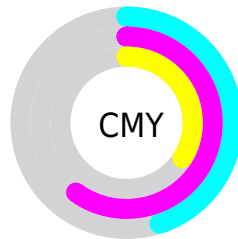
- Red (55%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)




- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 140, 103, 168 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 140, 103, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 140, 103, 168


255, 255, 255

 195, 155, 223

 223, 182, 252

 252, 209, 255

 255, 238, 255

 140, 103, 168

 114, 79, 141

 88, 55, 116

 64, 32, 91

 40, 10, 67


 23, 0, 45

 0, 1, 23

 0, 0, 0

 140, 103, 168


 133, 86, 168

 140, 103, 168


 147, 120, 168


 126, 69, 168

 154, 137, 168

 118, 53, 168


 162, 153, 168

 111, 36, 168


 168, 170, 169

 104, 19, 168

 168, 187, 179

 97, 2, 168

 168, 204, 189

 96, 0, 168

 168, 221, 198

 168, 237, 207

 168, 254, 217

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87, 109, 184



140, 103, 168



171, 92, 139

# Triad

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



140, 103, 168



133, 154, 52



0, 68, 135

# Complementary

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



140, 103, 168



103, 168, 140

# 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.



26, 91, 134



140, 103, 168



50, 123, 48

# Square

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



140, 103, 168



175, 104, 73



66, 129, 110



0, 73, 164

# Rectangle

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



140, 103, 168



181, 89, 116



66, 129, 110



0, 71, 135



# Sweetspot

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



140, 103, 168



208, 193, 219



103, 123, 168



103, 94, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



140, 103, 168



176, 118, 219



168, 103, 164



81, 76, 84



84, 0, 148



12, 0, 20



# Inverse Universe

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



168, 103, 131



219, 118, 162



103, 164, 168



84, 76, 79



148, 0, 64



20, 0, 9



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 140, 103, 168 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 140, 103, 168 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

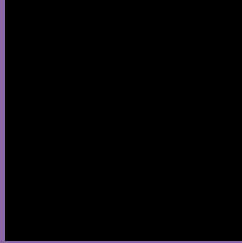
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RYB 140, 103, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 140, 103, 168.

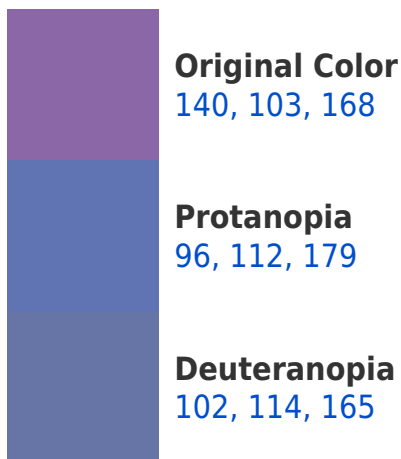



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 140, 103, 168.

# 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**  
132, 113, 122

# Trichromacy



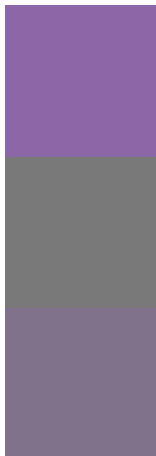
**Original Color**  
140, 103, 168

**Protanomaly**  
112, 111, 175

**Deuteranomaly**  
116, 112, 166

**Tritanomaly**  
135, 109, 139

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
140, 103, 168

**Achromatopsia**  
121, 121, 121

**Achromatomaly**  
128, 114, 138

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 140, 103, 168 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(140, 103, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 103, 168)  
}
```

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(140, 103, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 103, 168) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 140, 103, 168 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(140, 103, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 103, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(140, 103, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 103, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 103, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 103,  
168) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 140, 103, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 103, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
103, 168) }
```

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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