

# Converting Colors

`RYB(140, 103, 179)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(140, 103, 179) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(140, 103, 179)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8C67B3
RGB	140, 103, 179
RGB Percent	55%, 40%, 70%
CMY	0.4510, 0.5961, 0.2980
CMYK	0.22, 0.42, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	269°, 33%, 55%
HSV	269°, 42%, 70%
XYZ	23.8021, 18.5306, 44.9701
YIQ	122.7270, -2.3440, 31.4800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

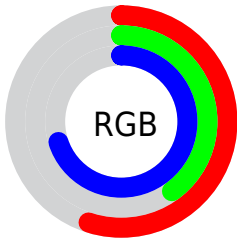
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">140, 103, 179</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">9201587</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">50.13, 30.10, -34.92</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">50, 46.102, 310.762</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">18.5306, 0.2726, 0.2123</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4287391667 (0xFF8C67B3)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">122.7270, 27.7426, 15.1484</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">43.0472, 23.3656, -31.8054</a>

# Details

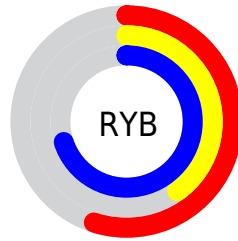
The RYB color **140, 103, 179** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **103, 179, 140**, and the grayscale version is **122, 122, 122**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195, 155, 235**, and **88, 55, 126** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **131, 85, 179**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **149, 121, 179**.

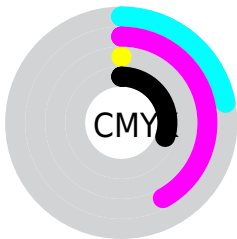
# Distribution



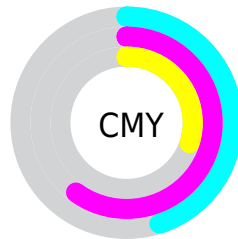
- Red (55%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)




- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (30%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 140, 103, 179 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, 179 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 140, 103, 179

 140, 103, 179

255, 255, 255

 114, 78, 152

 195, 155, 235

 88, 55, 126


 223, 182, 255

 63, 32, 100

 252, 210, 255

 38, 10, 76

 255, 238, 255

 21, 0, 53

 0, 2, 31

 0, 0, 2

 0, 0, 0

 140, 103, 179

 140, 103, 179

131, 85, 179

149, 121, 179

122, 67, 179

158, 139, 179

112, 49, 179

168, 157, 179

103, 31, 179

177, 175, 179

94, 14, 179

179, 193, 186

87, 0, 179

179, 210, 194

179, 228, 203

179, 246, 212

179, 255, 211

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72, 106, 196



140, 103, 179



178, 88, 146

# Triad

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



140, 103, 179



139, 161, 43



0, 71, 139

# Complementary

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



140, 103, 179



103, 179, 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.



0, 82, 137



140, 103, 179



41, 127, 36

# Square

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



140, 103, 179



185, 99, 70



57, 131, 103



0, 76, 170

# Rectangle

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



140, 103, 179



189, 84, 120



57, 131, 103



0, 74, 138



# Sweetspot

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



140, 103, 179



217, 202, 232



103, 129, 179



108, 99, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117



# Same Dimension

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



140, 103, 179



171, 114, 232



178, 103, 179



85, 80, 89



74, 0, 153



12, 0, 26



# Inverse Universe

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



179, 103, 142



232, 114, 174



103, 179, 178



89, 80, 85



153, 0, 79



26, 0, 13



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 140, 103, 179 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

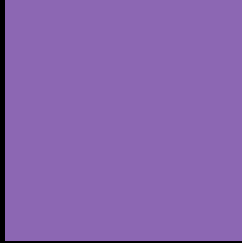
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 140, 103, 179 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

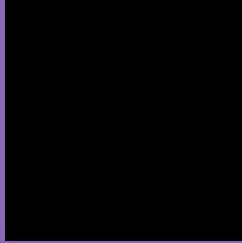
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RYB 140, 103, 179 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 140, 103, 179.

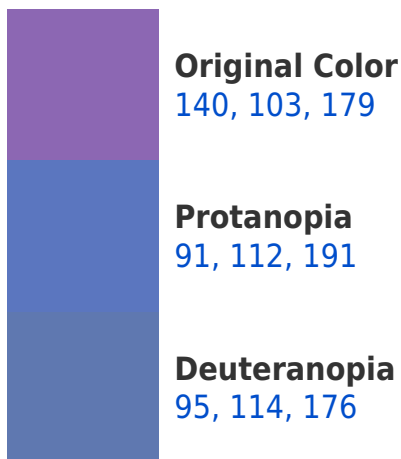



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 140, 103, 179.

# 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](#).

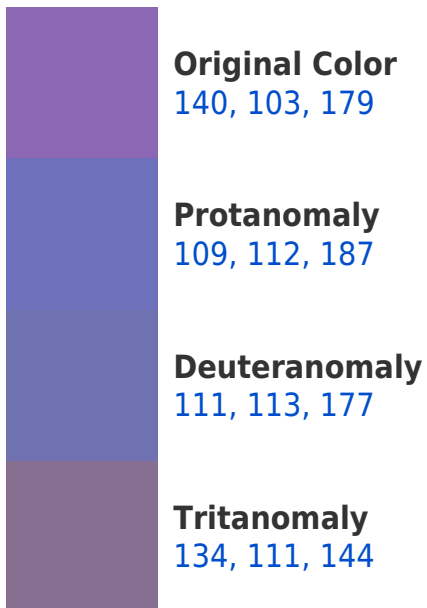
## Dichromacy



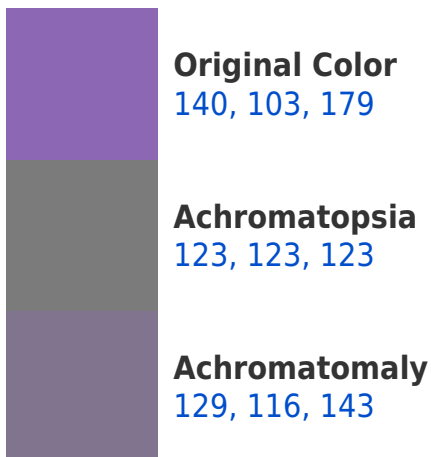


**Tritanopia**  
131, 115, 124

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 140, 103, 179 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, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 103, 179)  
}
```

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, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 103, 179) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 140, 103, 179 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, 179) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 103, 179) }
```

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, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 103, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 103, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 103,  
179) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 140, 103, 179 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, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
103, 179) }
```

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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