

Converting Colors

`RYB(140, 96, 159)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(140, 96, 159) contains.

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Color

R_YB(140, 96, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8C609F
RGB	140, 96, 159
RGB Percent	55%, 38%, 62%
CMY	0.4510, 0.6235, 0.3765
CMYK	0.12, 0.40, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	282°, 25%, 50%
HSV	282°, 40%, 62%
XYZ	21.2561, 16.4444, 34.8547
YIQ	116.3380, 6.0010, 28.9210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

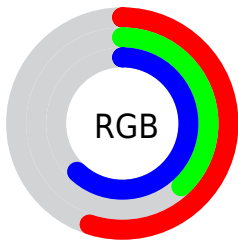
Format	Color
R _Y B	140, 96, 159
Decimal	9199775
CIE Lab	47.55, 29.56, -27.24
CIE LCh	48, 40.200, 317.341
Yxy	16.4444, 0.2930, 0.2266
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287389855 (0xFF8C609F)
YUV	116.3380, 21.0324, 20.7516
Hunter-Lab	40.5517, 22.5994, -22.5743

Details

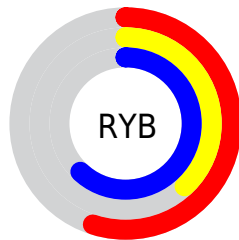
The RYB color **140, 96, 159** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **96, 159, 140**, and the grayscale version is **116, 116, 116**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **195, 147, 214**, and **88, 48, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 80, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **145, 112, 159**.

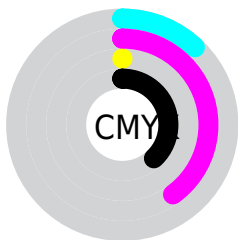
Distribution



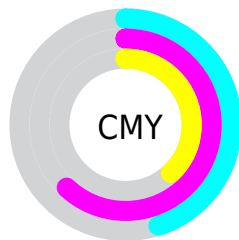
- Red (55%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)




- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 140, 96, 159 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, 96, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 140, 96, 159


255, 255, 255


 195, 147, 214

 223, 174, 242

 252, 202, 255

 255, 230, 255


 140, 96, 159

 114, 72, 133

 88, 48, 107


 64, 25, 83

 40, 3, 59

 18, 0, 37


 0, 1, 14


 0, 0, 0

 140, 96, 159

 135, 80, 159

 140, 96, 159


 145, 112, 159

 130, 64, 159

 150, 128, 159

 126, 48, 159


 154, 144, 159

 121, 32, 159


 159, 160, 160

 116, 16, 159

 159, 176, 171

 111, 1, 159

 159, 191, 181

 111, 0, 159

 159, 207, 192

 159, 223, 204

 159, 239, 215

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90, 106, 177



140, 96, 159



168, 85, 129

Triad

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



140, 96, 159



107, 144, 45



0, 65, 132

Complementary

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



140, 96, 159



96, 159, 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, 74, 129



140, 96, 159



45, 117, 49

Square

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



140, 96, 159



167, 104, 64



65, 125, 116



0, 71, 162

Rectangle

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



140, 96, 159



175, 83, 106



65, 125, 116



0, 68, 130

Sweetspot

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



140, 96, 159



199, 182, 207



96, 111, 159



100, 90, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



140, 96, 159



177, 107, 207



159, 96, 147



77, 71, 79



100, 0, 143



11, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



159, 96, 115



207, 107, 137



96, 149, 159



79, 71, 74



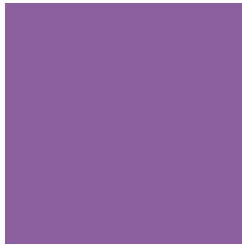
143, 0, 43



15, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 140, 96, 159 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, 96, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

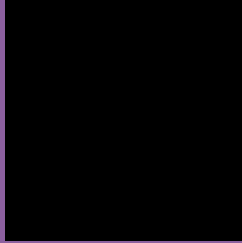
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 140, 96, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 140, 96, 159.

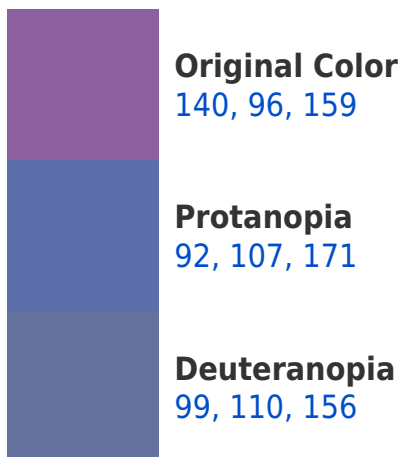



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 140, 96, 159.

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
133, 106, 114

Trichromacy



Original Color

140, 96, 159

Protanomaly

109, 106, 167

Deuteranomaly

114, 106, 157

Tritanomaly

136, 102, 130

Monochromacy



Original Color

140, 96, 159

Achromatopsia

116, 116, 116

Achromatomaly

125, 109, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 140, 96, 159 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, 96, 159) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 96, 159)  
}
```

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, 96, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 96, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 140, 96, 159 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, 96, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 96, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 96, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 96, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 96, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 96,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 140, 96, 159 is called "background".

The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 96, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140, 96,  
159) }
```

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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