

# Converting Colors

`RYB(142, 91, 164)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(142, 91, 164) contains.

<b>RYB(142, 91, 164)</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

**`RYB(142, 91, 164)`**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8E5BA4
RGB	142, 91, 164
RGB Percent	56%, 36%, 64%
CMY	0.4431, 0.6431, 0.3569
CMYK	0.13, 0.45, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	282°, 29%, 50%
HSV	282°, 45%, 64%
XYZ	21.5973, 15.9133, 37.0552
YIQ	114.5710, 6.9630, 33.5150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

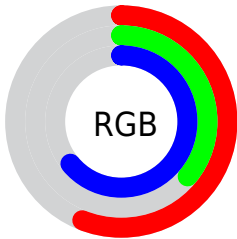
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	142, 91, 164
Decimal	9329572
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	46.86, 34.16, -31.25
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 46.300, 317.543
Yxy	15.9133, 0.2896, 0.2134
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287519652 (0xFF8E5BA4)
YUV	114.5710, 24.3685, 24.0552
Hunter-Lab	39.8915, 26.8299, -27.1505

# Details

The RYB color **142, 91, 164** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **91, 164, 142**, and the grayscale version is **114, 114, 114**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **197, 142, 219**, and **90, 43, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 75, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 107, 164**.

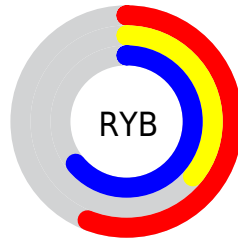
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (36%)

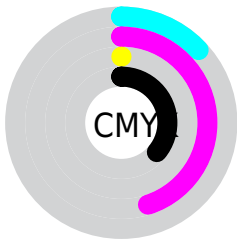
Blue (64%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (64%)

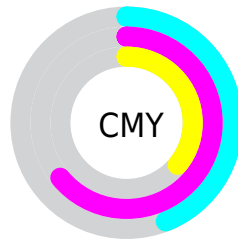


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 142, 91, 164 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 142, 91, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 142, 91, 164

255, 255, 255

 197, 142, 219

 225, 169, 248


 254, 197, 255

 255, 225, 255

255, 254, 255


 142, 91, 164

 137, 75, 164

 142, 91, 164

 116, 67, 137

 90, 43, 112

 65, 19, 87


 41, 0, 63

 18, 0, 41

 0, 1, 19

 0, 0, 0

 142, 91, 164

 147, 107, 164


 132, 58, 164

 152, 124, 164

 127, 42, 164


 157, 140, 164

 122, 25, 164

 162, 157, 164

 117, 9, 164

 164, 173, 170

 115, 0, 164

 164, 189, 181

 164, 206, 193

 164, 222, 204

 164, 239, 217

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82, 102, 185



142, 91, 164



174, 77, 129

# Triad

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



142, 91, 164



96, 145, 30



0, 66, 133

# Complementary

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



142, 91, 164



91, 164, 142

# 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, 75, 129



142, 91, 164



30, 116, 36

# Square

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



142, 91, 164



171, 101, 55



56, 124, 116



0, 72, 168

# Rectangle

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



142, 91, 164



182, 75, 103



56, 124, 116



0, 68, 130



# Sweetspot

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



142, 91, 164



206, 186, 214



91, 108, 164



102, 90, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107



# Same Dimension

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



142, 91, 164



180, 101, 214



164, 91, 151



79, 73, 82



102, 0, 145



12, 0, 18



# Inverse Universe

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



164, 91, 113



214, 101, 135



91, 153, 164



82, 73, 76



145, 0, 44

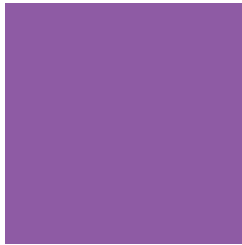


18, 0, 5



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 142, 91, 164 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 142, 91, 164 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

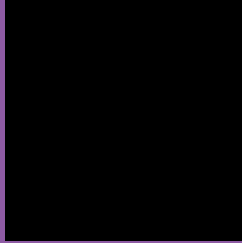
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## R Y B 142, 91, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 142, 91, 164.

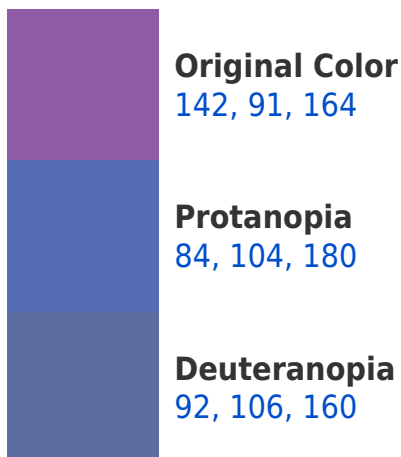



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 142, 91, 164.

# 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**  
134, 103, 111

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

142, 91, 164

**Protanomaly**

105, 102, 174

**Deuteranomaly**

110, 103, 161

**Tritanomaly**

137, 99, 130

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

142, 91, 164

**Achromatopsia**

115, 115, 115

**Achromatomaly**

125, 106, 133

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 142, 91, 164 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(142, 91, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 91, 164)  
}
```

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(142, 91, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 91, 164) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 142, 91, 164 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(142, 91, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 91, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 91, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 91, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 91, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 91,  
164) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 142, 91, 164 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 91, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142, 91,  
164) }
```

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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