

Converting Colors

`RYB(143, 116, 200)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(143, 116, 200) contains.

RYB(143, 116, 200)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

$\text{RYB}(143, 116, 200)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F74C8
RGB	143, 116, 200
RGB Percent	56%, 45%, 78%
CMY	0.4392, 0.5451, 0.2157
CMYK	0.28, 0.42, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	259°, 43%, 62%
HSV	259°, 42%, 78%
XYZ	27.9984, 22.5006, 57.5109
YIQ	133.6490, -10.8720, 31.8480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

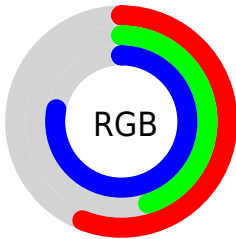
Format	Color
RYB	143, 116, 200
Decimal	9401544
CIELab	54.55, 28.57, -40.02
CIELCh	55, 49.177, 305.524
Yxy	22.5006, 0.2592, 0.2083
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287591624 (0xFF8F74C8)
YUV	133.6490, 32.7110, 8.2008
Hunter-Lab	47.4347, 22.3490, -38.6802

Details

The RYB color **143, 116, 200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **116, 200, 143**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 168, 255**, and **90, 67, 146** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **129, 96, 200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 136, 200**.

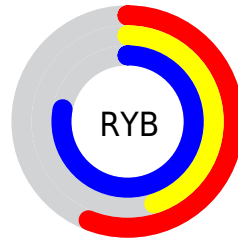
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (45%)

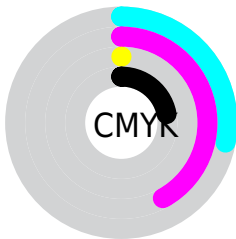
Blue (78%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (78%)

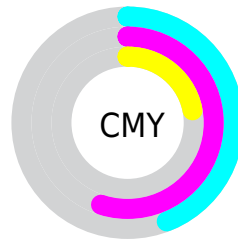


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 143, 116, 200 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 143, 116, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 143, 116, 200

255, 255, 255

 198, 168, 255


 227, 196, 255

 255, 224, 255


 255, 252, 255

 143, 116, 200

 116, 91, 172

 90, 67, 146

 64, 44, 119

 38, 23, 94

 9, 0, 70

 0, 0, 47

 0, 1, 25

 0, 0, 0


 143, 116, 200

 143, 116, 200

 129, 96, 200

 157, 136, 200

 116, 76, 200

 170, 156, 200

 102, 56, 200

 184, 176, 200

 89, 36, 200


 197, 196, 200

 75, 16, 200

 200, 216, 205

 64, 0, 200

 200, 236, 212

 200, 255, 217

 200, 255, 203

 200, 255, 200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59, 109, 215



143, 116, 200



189, 99, 167

Triad

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



143, 116, 200



182, 174, 52



0, 79, 151

Complementary

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



143, 116, 200



116, 200, 143

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.



31, 108, 149



143, 116, 200



56, 146, 39

Square

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



143, 116, 200



204, 103, 83



57, 142, 97



0, 82, 179

Rectangle

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



143, 116, 200



204, 93, 139



57, 142, 97



0, 83, 151

Sweetspot

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



143, 116, 200



233, 222, 255



116, 150, 200



114, 107, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



143, 116, 200



168, 128, 255



185, 116, 200



93, 90, 99



52, 0, 163



11, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



200, 116, 173



255, 128, 214



116, 200, 185



99, 90, 96



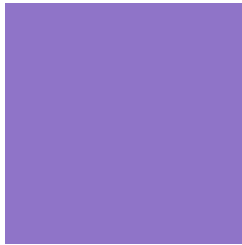
163, 0, 111



36, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 143, 116, 200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

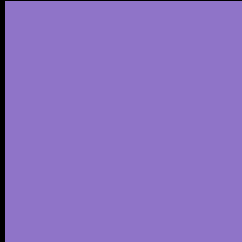
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 143, 116, 200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

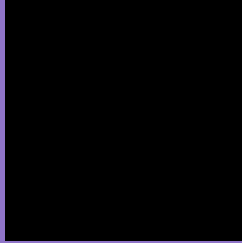
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 143, 116, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 143, 116, 200.

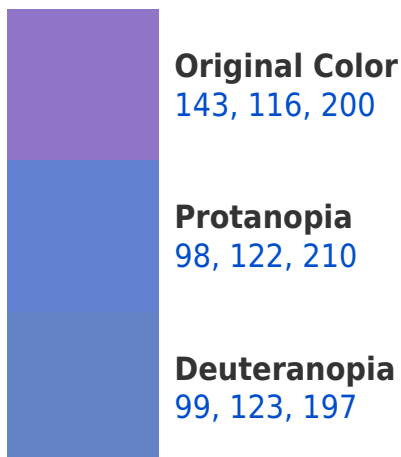


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 143, 116, 200.

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, 129, 139

Trichromacy



Original Color
143, 116, 200

Protanomaly
114, 123, 206

Deuteranomaly
115, 124, 198

Tritanomaly
135, 124, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color
143, 116, 200

Achromatopsia
134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly
137, 127, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 143, 116, 200 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(143, 116, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 116, 200)  
}
```

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(143, 116, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 116, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 143, 116, 200 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(143, 116, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 116, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 116, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 116, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 116, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 116,  
200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 143, 116, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 116, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
116, 200) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor