

Converting Colors

`RYB(143, 146, 192)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(143, 146, 192) contains.

RYB(143, 146, 192)	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

R_YB(143, 146, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F92C0
RGB	143, 146, 192
RGB Percent	56%, 57%, 75%
CMY	0.4392, 0.4267, 0.2471
CMYK	0.26, 0.24, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	236°, 28%, 66%
HSV	236°, 26%, 75%
XYZ	31.1512, 30.2636, 54.0688
YIQ	150.3470, -16.5540, 13.6700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

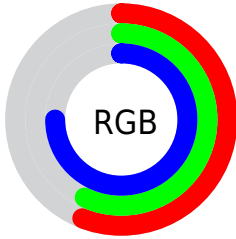
Format	Color
R_{YB}	143, 146, 192
Decimal	9409216
CIE _{Lab}	61.88, 9.04, -24.10
CIE _{LCh}	62, 25.739, 290.559
Yxy	30.2636, 0.2697, 0.2621
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287599296 (0xFF8F92C0)
YUV	150.3470, 20.5349, -6.4433
Hunter-Lab	55.0123, 4.8056, -19.7645

Details

The RYB color **143, 146, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **146, 192, 143**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **198, 200, 249**, and **91, 96, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **124, 128, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 164, 192**.

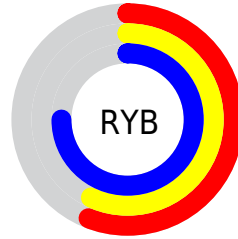
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (57%)

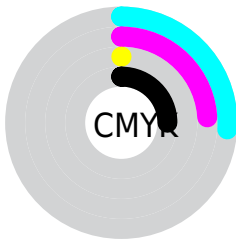
Blue (75%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (75%)

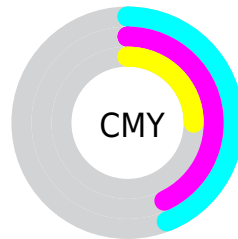


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 143, 146, 192 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, 146, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 143, 146, 192

255, 255, 255

■ 198, 200, 249

■ 226, 228, 255

■ 143, 146, 192

■ 117, 121, 165

■ 91, 96, 138

■ 67, 72, 113

■ 43, 49, 88

■ 19, 27, 65


■ 0, 3, 42


■ 0, 1, 21

■ 0, 0, 0


■ 143, 146, 192

■ 143, 146, 192

 124, 128, 192

 162, 164, 192

 105, 110, 192

 181, 182, 192

 85, 92, 192

 193, 201, 192

 66, 74, 192

 194, 220, 192

 47, 55, 192


 195, 239, 192

 28, 38, 192

 193, 255, 192

 9, 20, 192

 192, 255, 192

 0, 12, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110, 139, 194



143, 146, 192



172, 138, 179

Triad

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



143, 146, 192



189, 148, 115



98, 136, 162

Complementary

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



143, 146, 192



146, 192, 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.



120, 159, 156



143, 146, 192



147, 172, 105

Square

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



143, 146, 192



196, 133, 135



106, 153, 109



80, 122, 165

Rectangle

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



143, 146, 192



185, 135, 165



106, 153, 109



106, 142, 161

Sweetspot

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



143, 146, 192



230, 231, 250



143, 168, 192



112, 113, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



143, 146, 192



172, 177, 250



164, 143, 192



87, 88, 97



0, 9, 161



0, 2, 33

Inverse Universe

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



192, 143, 146



250, 172, 177



143, 192, 164



97, 87, 88



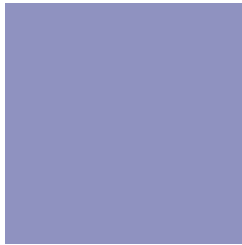
161, 0, 10



33, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 143, 146, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 146, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

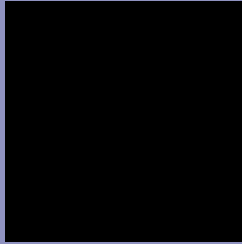
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 143, 146, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 143, 146, 192.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 143, 146, 192.

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



Original Color

143, 146, 192

Protanopia

137, 146, 193

Deuteranopia

141, 146, 192



Tritanopia
137, 146, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color

143, 146, 192

Protanomaly

139, 146, 193

Deuteranomaly

142, 147, 192

Tritanomaly

139, 147, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color

143, 146, 192

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

147, 149, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 143, 146, 192 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, 146, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 146, 192)  
}
```

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, 146, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 146, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 143, 146, 192 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, 146, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 146, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 146, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 146, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 146, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 146,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 143, 146, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 146, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
146, 192) }
```

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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