

Converting Colors

`RYB(145, 133, 192)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(145, 133, 192) contains.

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Color

R_YB(145, 133, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9185C0
RGB	145, 133, 192
RGB Percent	57%, 52%, 75%
CMY	0.4314, 0.4784, 0.2471
CMYK	0.24, 0.31, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	252°, 32%, 64%
HSV	252°, 31%, 75%
XYZ	29.5790, 26.6006, 53.4446
YIQ	143.3140, -11.7870, 20.8930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

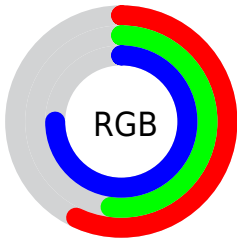
Format	Color
R_{YB}	145, 133, 192
Decimal	9536960
CIE _{Lab}	58.60, 17.27, -29.14
CIE _{LCh}	59, 33.872, 300.652
Yxy	26.6006, 0.2698, 0.2427
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287727040 (0xFF9185C0)
YUV	143.3140, 24.0022, 1.4786
Hunter-Lab	51.5757, 12.1133, -25.3354

Details

The RYB color **145, 133, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **133, 192, 145**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **200, 186, 249**, and **93, 83, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 114, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 152, 192**.

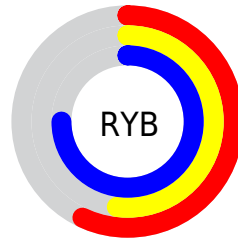
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (52%)

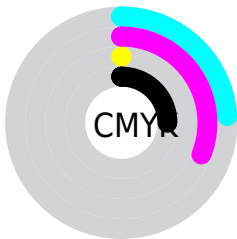
Blue (75%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (75%)

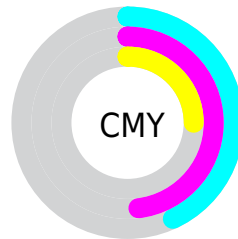


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (25%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 145, 133, 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 145, 133, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 145, 133, 192

255, 255, 255

 200, 186, 249

 228, 214, 255

 255, 242, 255

 145, 133, 192

 119, 108, 165

 93, 83, 138

 68, 60, 113

 44, 38, 88

 19, 18, 64


 0, 0, 42


 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0

 145, 133, 192

 145, 133, 192


 130, 114, 192

 160, 152, 192

 114, 95, 192

 176, 171, 192

 99, 75, 192


 191, 191, 192

 84, 56, 192

 192, 210, 196

 69, 37, 192

 192, 229, 200

 53, 18, 192

 192, 248, 203

 39, 0, 192

 192, 255, 195

 192, 255, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98, 130, 200



145, 133, 192



179, 123, 171

Triad

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



145, 133, 192



184, 157, 90



50, 108, 157

Complementary

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



145, 133, 192



133, 192, 145

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.



93, 140, 154



145, 133, 192



110, 160, 81

Square

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



145, 133, 192



197, 121, 112



89, 148, 108



0, 81, 170

Rectangle

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



145, 133, 192



192, 119, 152



89, 148, 108



66, 119, 156

Sweetspot

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



145, 133, 192



232, 227, 250



133, 159, 192



114, 111, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



145, 133, 192



176, 157, 250



174, 133, 192



89, 87, 97



33, 0, 161



7, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



192, 133, 180



250, 157, 231



133, 192, 174



97, 87, 95



161, 0, 128



33, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 145, 133, 192 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 145, 133, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

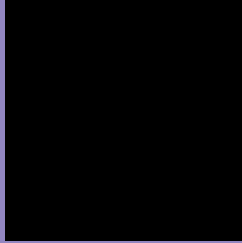
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 145, 133, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 145, 133, 192.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 145, 133, 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

145, 133, 192

Protanopia

123, 136, 197

Deuteranopia

127, 137, 191



Tritanopia

137, 140, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color
145, 133, 192

Protanomaly
131, 136, 195

Deuteranomaly
134, 137, 191

Tritanomaly
140, 138, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color
145, 133, 192

Achromatopsia
143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly
144, 139, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 145, 133, 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(145, 133, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 133, 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(145, 133, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 133, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 145, 133, 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(145, 133, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 133, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 133, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 133, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 133, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 133,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 145, 133, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 133, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
133, 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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