

Converting Colors

`RYB(146, 104, 150)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(146, 104, 150) contains.

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Color

R_YB(146, 104, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	926896
RGB	146, 104, 150
RGB Percent	57%, 41%, 59%
CMY	0.4275, 0.5922, 0.4118
CMYK	0.03, 0.31, 0.00, 0.41
HSL	295°, 18%, 50%
HSV	295°, 31%, 59%
XYZ	22.3094, 18.2136, 31.1939
YIQ	121.8020, 10.2660, 23.2100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

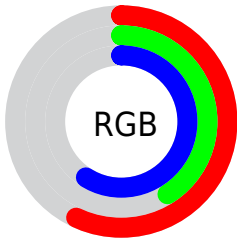
Format	Color
R_{YB}	146, 104, 150
Decimal	9595030
CIE _{Lab}	49.75, 25.00, -18.48
CIE _{LCh}	50, 31.090, 323.538
Yxy	18.2136, 0.3111, 0.2540
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287785110 (0xFF926896)
YUV	121.8020, 13.9016, 21.2216
Hunter-Lab	42.6774, 18.6244, -13.4622

Details

The RYB color **146, 104, 150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **104, 150, 146**, and the grayscale version is **122, 122, 122**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 156, 204**, and **95, 56, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 89, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **147, 119, 150**.

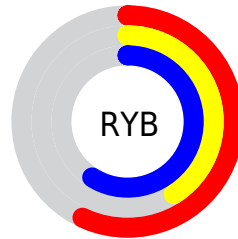
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (41%)

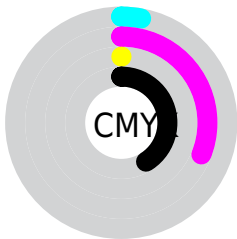
Blue (59%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (59%)

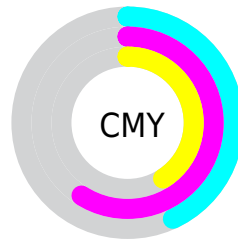


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (41%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 146, 104, 150 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 146, 104, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 146, 104, 150

255, 255, 255


 201, 156, 204


 229, 183, 232


 255, 211, 255

 255, 239, 255

 146, 104, 150

 120, 79, 124

 95, 56, 99

 70, 33, 75

 47, 11, 52

 29, 0, 31


 0, 0, 2

 0, 0, 0

 146, 104, 150

 145, 89, 150

 146, 104, 150

 147, 119, 150

■ 143, 74, 150

■ 149, 134, 150

■ 142, 59, 150

■ 150, 149, 150

■ 141, 44, 150

■ 150, 164, 163

■ 139, 29, 150

■ 150, 179, 176

■ 138, 14, 150

■ 150, 194, 190

■ 137, 0, 150

■ 150, 209, 204

■ 150, 224, 218

■ 150, 239, 231

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 114, 167



146, 104, 150



165, 98, 125

Triad

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



146, 104, 150



103, 140, 65



0, 68, 139

Complementary

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



146, 104, 150



104, 150, 146

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.



46, 95, 132



146, 104, 150



69, 123, 78

Square

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



146, 104, 150



160, 122, 77



83, 126, 129



0, 71, 160

Rectangle

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



146, 104, 150



169, 98, 107



83, 126, 129



3, 68, 132

Sweetspot

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



146, 104, 150



192, 176, 194



104, 109, 150



96, 86, 97



224, 224, 224



97, 97, 97

Same Dimension

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



146, 104, 150



188, 122, 194



150, 104, 132



73, 67, 74



126, 0, 138



9, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



150, 104, 108



194, 122, 128



104, 137, 150



74, 67, 67



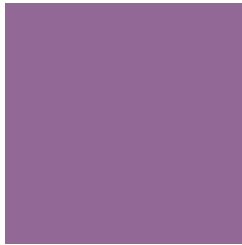
138, 0, 12



10, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 146, 104, 150 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 146, 104, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

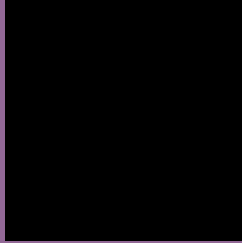
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYP 146, 104, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 104, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 104, 150.

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
146, 104, 150

Protanopia
107, 115, 160

Deuteranopia
115, 116, 148



Tritanopia
142, 110, 119

Trichromacy



Original Color

146, 104, 150

Protanomaly

121, 112, 156

Deuteranomaly

126, 112, 149

Tritanomaly

143, 108, 130

Monochromacy



Original Color

146, 104, 150

Achromatopsia

122, 122, 122

Achromatomaly

131, 115, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 146, 104, 150 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(146, 104, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 104, 150)  
}
```

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(146, 104, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 104, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 146, 104, 150 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(146, 104, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 104, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 104, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 104, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 104, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 104,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 146, 104, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 104, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
104, 150) }
```

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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