

Converting Colors

`RYB(146, 143, 207)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(146, 143, 207) contains.

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Color

R_YB(146, 143, 207)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	928FCF
RGB	146, 143, 207
RGB Percent	57%, 56%, 81%
CMY	0.4275, 0.4392, 0.1882
CMYK	0.29, 0.31, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	243°, 40%, 69%
HSV	243°, 31%, 81%
XYZ	32.9390, 30.2609, 63.1363
YIQ	151.1930, -18.7560, 20.5400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

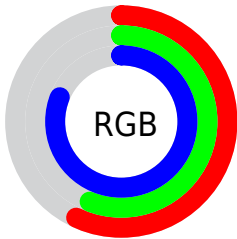
Format	Color
RYB	146, 143, 207
Decimal	9605071
CIELab	61.88, 15.52, -32.50
CIELCh	62, 36.019, 295.525
Yxy	30.2609, 0.2607, 0.2395
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287795151 (0xFF928FCF)
YUV	151.1930, 27.5129, -4.5543
Hunter-Lab	55.0099, 10.6154, -29.5418

Details

The RYB color **146, 143, 207** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **143, 207, 146**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **201, 197, 255**, and **93, 93, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **126, 122, 207**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 164, 207**.

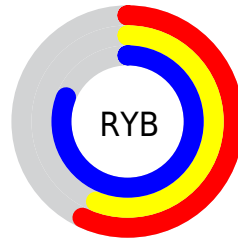
Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (56%)

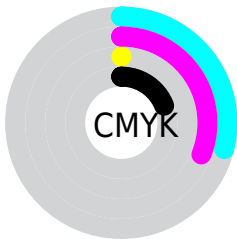
Blue (81%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (81%)

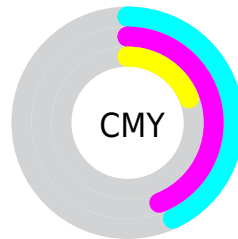


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (19%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 146, 143, 207 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, 143, 207 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 146, 143, 207


255, 255, 255

 201, 197, 255

 230, 225, 255

 255, 253, 255

 146, 143, 207

 119, 117, 179

 93, 93, 152

 68, 69, 126

 43, 47, 101

 15, 24, 77

 0, 0, 54

 0, 2, 32

 0, 0, 3

 0, 0, 0

■ 146, 143, 207

■ 146, 143, 207

■ 126, 122, 207

■ 166, 164, 207

■ 107, 102, 207

■ 185, 184, 207

■ 87, 81, 207

■ 205, 205, 207

■ 67, 60, 207

■ 207, 226, 208

■ 47, 40, 207

■ 207, 247, 209

■ 28, 19, 207

■ 207, 255, 207

■ 10, 0, 207

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93, 133, 213



146, 143, 207



185, 132, 186

Triad

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



146, 143, 207



199, 156, 98



59, 119, 166

Complementary

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



146, 143, 207



143, 207, 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.



105, 157, 163



146, 143, 207



126, 174, 85

Square

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



146, 143, 207



211, 126, 124



91, 156, 105



0, 85, 176

Rectangle

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



146, 143, 207



202, 126, 166



91, 156, 105



76, 131, 165

Sweetspot

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



146, 143, 207



233, 232, 255



143, 174, 207



114, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



146, 143, 207



165, 161, 255



177, 143, 207



95, 94, 105



8, 0, 168



2, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



207, 143, 204



255, 161, 251



143, 207, 177



105, 94, 104



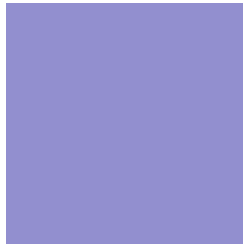
168, 0, 160



41, 0, 39

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 146, 143, 207 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

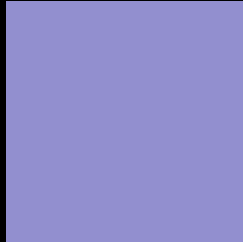
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 146, 143, 207 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

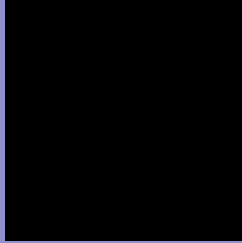
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 146, 143, 207 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 143, 207.

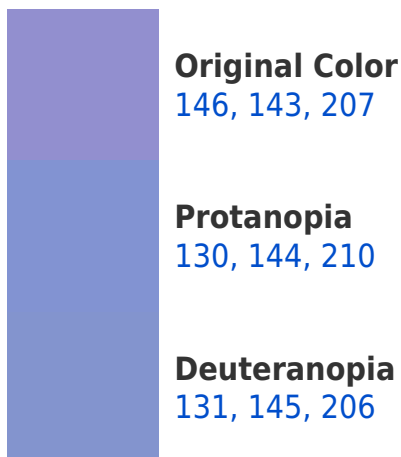


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 146, 143, 207.

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
137, 146, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color
146, 143, 207

Protanomaly
136, 145, 209

Deuteranomaly
136, 145, 206

Tritanomaly
140, 147, 180

Monochromacy



Original Color
146, 143, 207

Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly
149, 148, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 146, 143, 207 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, 143, 207) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 143, 207)  
}
```

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, 143, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 143, 207) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 146, 143, 207 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, 143, 207) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 143, 207) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 143, 207)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 143, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 143, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 143,  
207) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 146, 143, 207 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 143, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
143, 207) }
```

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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