

Converting Colors

`RYB(147, 148, 194)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(147, 148, 194) contains.

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Color

R_YB(147, 148, 194)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9394C2
RGB	147, 148, 194
RGB Percent	58%, 58%, 76%
CMY	0.4235, 0.4195, 0.2392
CMYK	0.24, 0.24, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	239°, 28%, 67%
HSV	239°, 24%, 76%
XYZ	32.3635, 31.2847, 55.3717
YIQ	152.9450, -15.3620, 14.0940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

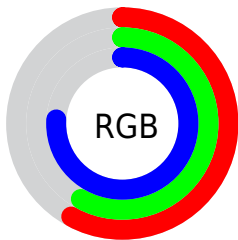
Format	Color
RYB	147, 148, 194
Decimal	9671874
CIELab	62.75, 9.72, -23.87
CIELCh	63, 25.771, 292.158
Yxy	31.2847, 0.2719, 0.2629
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287861954 (0xFF9394C2)
YUV	152.9450, 20.2401, -5.2138
Hunter-Lab	55.9327, 5.4005, -19.5424

Details

The RYB color **147, 148, 194** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **148, 194, 147**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 202, 251**, and **95, 97, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **128, 129, 194**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 167, 194**.

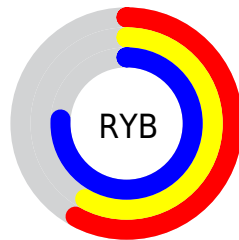
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (58%)

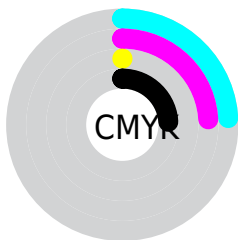
Blue (76%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (76%)

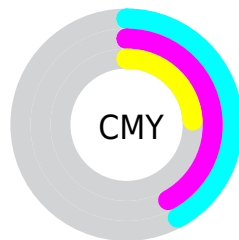


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 147, 148, 194 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 147, 148, 194 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 147, 148, 194

255, 255, 255

■ 202, 202, 251

■ 230, 230, 255

■ 147, 148, 194

■ 121, 122, 167

■ 95, 97, 140

■ 71, 74, 115

■ 47, 51, 90

■ 23, 29, 66

■ 1, 5, 44

■ 0, 1, 23

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 147, 148, 194

■ 147, 148, 194

■ 128, 129, 194

■ 166, 167, 194

■ 108, 110, 194

■ 186, 186, 194

■ 89, 91, 194

■ 194, 205, 194

■ 69, 72, 194

■ 195, 225, 194

■ 50, 53, 194

■ 195, 244, 194

■ 31, 34, 194

■ 194, 255, 194

■ 11, 15, 194

■ 0, 4, 194

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114, 142, 197



147, 148, 194



175, 140, 180

Triad

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



147, 148, 194



191, 153, 117



99, 137, 164

Complementary

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



147, 148, 194



148, 194, 147

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.



123, 161, 160



147, 148, 194



149, 174, 107

Square

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



147, 148, 194



198, 136, 136



109, 156, 115



82, 124, 168

Rectangle

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



147, 148, 194



188, 137, 166



109, 156, 115



107, 143, 163

Sweetspot

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



147, 148, 194



235, 235, 252



147, 171, 194



117, 118, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



147, 148, 194



179, 181, 252



169, 147, 194



87, 87, 97



0, 3, 161



0, 1, 33

Inverse Universe

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



194, 147, 148



252, 179, 181



147, 194, 169



97, 87, 87



161, 0, 3



33, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 147, 148, 194 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

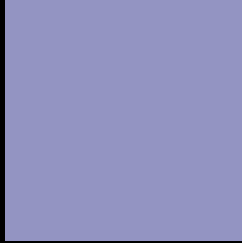
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 147, 148, 194 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

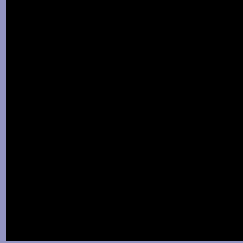
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

R Y B 147, 148, 194 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 147, 148, 194.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 147, 148, 194.

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

147, 148, 194

Protanopia

140, 148, 195

Deuteranopia

144, 149, 194



Tritanopia

141, 149, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

147, 148, 194

Protanomaly

143, 148, 195

Deuteranomaly

145, 149, 194

Tritanomaly

143, 149, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color

147, 148, 194

Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly

151, 151, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 147, 148, 194 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(147, 148, 194) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 148, 194)  
}
```

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(147, 148, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 148, 194) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 147, 148, 194 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(147, 148, 194) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 148, 194) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 148, 194)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 148, 194); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 148, 194);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 148,  
194) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 147, 148, 194 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 148, 194) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
148, 194) }
```

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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