

Converting Colors

`RYB(148, 121, 168)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(148, 121, 168) contains.

RYB(148, 121, 168)	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(148, 121, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9479A8
RGB	148, 121, 168
RGB Percent	58%, 47%, 66%
CMY	0.4196, 0.5255, 0.3412
CMYK	0.12, 0.28, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	274°, 21%, 57%
HSV	274°, 28%, 66%
XYZ	26.1180, 22.7978, 40.0696
YIQ	134.4310, 1.0050, 20.3410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

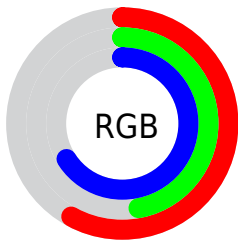
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 121, 168
Decimal	9730472
CIE _{Lab}	54.86, 19.62, -21.14
CIE _{LCh}	55, 28.844, 312.857
Yxy	22.7978, 0.2935, 0.2562
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287920552 (0xFF9479A8)
YUV	134.4310, 16.5495, 11.9000
Hunter-Lab	47.7470, 14.0836, -16.3336

Details

The RYB color **148, 121, 168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **121, 168, 148**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 174, 223**, and **97, 72, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 104, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **155, 138, 168**.

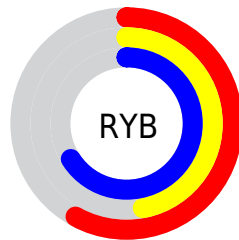
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (47%)

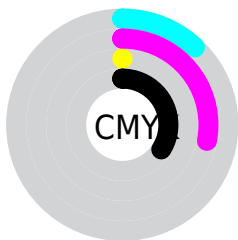
Blue (66%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (66%)

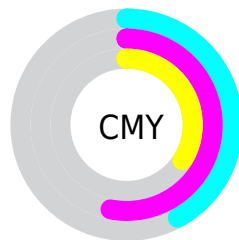


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (34%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 148, 121, 168 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 148, 121, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 121, 168

255, 255, 255

 202, 174, 223

 231, 201, 252

 255, 229, 255

 148, 121, 168


 122, 96, 141

 97, 72, 116

 72, 49, 91

 49, 28, 67

 28, 5, 45

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

 148, 121, 168

 141, 104, 168

 148, 121, 168

 155, 138, 168

■ 134, 87, 168

■ 162, 155, 168

■ 127, 71, 168

■ 168, 171, 170

■ 119, 54, 168

■ 168, 188, 179

■ 112, 37, 168

■ 168, 205, 189

■ 105, 20, 168

■ 168, 222, 199

■ 98, 3, 168

■ 168, 239, 209

■ 97, 0, 168

■ 168, 255, 218

■ 168, 255, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 127, 180



148, 121, 168



171, 114, 147

Triad

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



148, 121, 168



152, 161, 84



49, 98, 145

Complementary

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



148, 121, 168



121, 168, 148

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.



79, 120, 144



148, 121, 168



86, 137, 82

Square

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



148, 121, 168



176, 123, 98



94, 140, 124



41, 97, 164

Rectangle

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



148, 121, 168



179, 112, 130



94, 140, 124



59, 105, 145

Sweetspot

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



148, 121, 168



212, 202, 219



121, 135, 168



105, 99, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



148, 121, 168



188, 145, 219



168, 121, 165



81, 76, 84



85, 0, 148



12, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



168, 121, 141



219, 145, 176



121, 165, 168



84, 76, 79



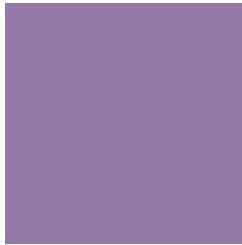
148, 0, 63



20, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 148, 121, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

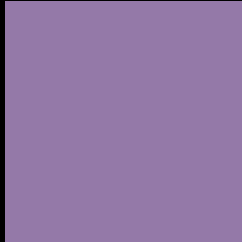
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 148, 121, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

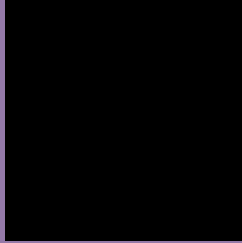
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 148, 121, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 148, 121, 168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 148, 121, 168.

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

148, 121, 168

Protanopia

119, 128, 174

Deuteranopia

126, 129, 166



Tritanopia
143, 127, 137

Trichromacy



Original Color
148, 121, 168

Protanomaly
130, 127, 172

Deuteranomaly
134, 126, 167

Tritanomaly
145, 125, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 121, 168

Achromatopsia
134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly
139, 129, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 148, 121, 168 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(148, 121, 168) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 121, 168)  
}
```

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(148, 121, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 121, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 148, 121, 168 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(148, 121, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 121, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 121, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 121, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 121, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 121,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 148, 121, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 121, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
121, 168) }
```

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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