

Converting Colors

`RYB(148, 137, 173)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(148, 137, 173) contains.

RYB(148, 137, 173)	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, 137, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9489AD
RGB	148, 137, 173
RGB Percent	58%, 54%, 68%
CMY	0.4196, 0.4627, 0.3216
CMYK	0.14, 0.21, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	258°, 18%, 61%
HSV	258°, 21%, 68%
XYZ	28.7012, 27.2044, 43.2734
YIQ	144.3930, -5.0000, 13.5280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

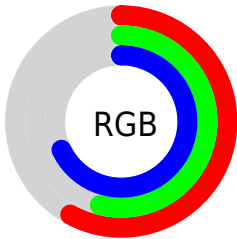
Format	Color
R_{YB}	148, 137, 173
Decimal	9734573
CIE _{Lab}	59.16, 11.47, -17.45
CIE _{LCh}	59, 20.884, 303.309
Yxy	27.2044, 0.2894, 0.2743
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287924653 (0xFF9489AD)
YUV	144.3930, 14.1033, 3.1633
Hunter-Lab	52.1578, 6.9483, -12.6803

Details

The RYB color **148, 137, 173** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **137, 173, 148**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **202, 190, 228**, and **97, 87, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 120, 173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 154, 173**.

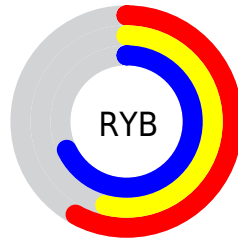
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (54%)

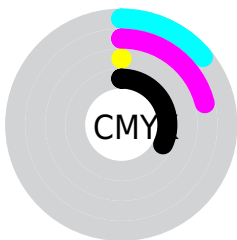
Blue (68%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (68%)

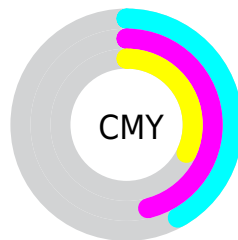


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (32%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 148, 137, 173 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, 137, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 148, 137, 173

255, 255, 255

 202, 190, 228

 231, 218, 255

 255, 247, 255

 148, 137, 173

 122, 112, 146

 97, 87, 121

 73, 64, 96

 50, 42, 72

 28, 21, 49

 2, 0, 29

 0, 0, 0

 148, 137, 173

 136, 120, 173

 148, 137, 173

 160, 154, 173

124, 102, 173

172, 172, 173

112, 85, 173

173, 189, 178

100, 68, 173

173, 206, 183

88, 51, 173

173, 224, 189

76, 33, 173

173, 241, 194

64, 16, 173

173, 255, 196

53, 0, 173

173, 255, 184

173, 255, 173

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 138, 179



148, 137, 173



168, 132, 159

Triad

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



148, 137, 173



170, 156, 110



96, 127, 153

Complementary

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



148, 137, 173



137, 173, 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.



113, 142, 151



148, 137, 173



122, 154, 106

Square

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



148, 137, 173



179, 132, 123



111, 147, 124



89, 123, 162

Rectangle

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



148, 137, 173



176, 130, 147



111, 147, 124



101, 132, 153

Sweetspot

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



148, 137, 173



215, 211, 224



137, 152, 173



107, 104, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



148, 137, 173



185, 168, 224



166, 137, 173



81, 78, 87



46, 0, 150



7, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



173, 137, 162



224, 168, 207



137, 173, 166



87, 78, 84



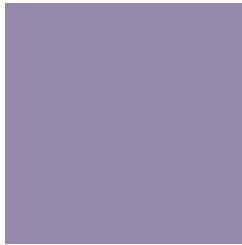
150, 0, 104



23, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 148, 137, 173 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, 137, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

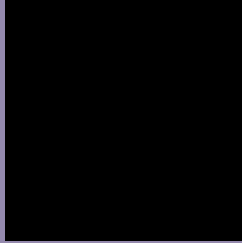
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 137, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 148, 137, 173.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 148, 137, 173.

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, 137, 173

Protanopia
134, 140, 176

Deuteranopia
141, 139, 173



Tritanopia

144, 141, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color
148, 137, 173

Protanomaly
139, 140, 175

Deuteranomaly
144, 138, 173

Tritanomaly
145, 140, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
148, 137, 173

Achromatopsia
144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly
145, 141, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 148, 137, 173 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, 137, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(148, 137, 173)  
}
```

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, 137, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(148, 137, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 148, 137, 173 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, 137, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(148, 137, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(148, 137, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(148, 137, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 137, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(148, 137,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 148, 137, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(148, 137, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(148,  
137, 173) }
```

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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