

Converting Colors

`RYB(149, 116, 221)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(149, 116, 221) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(149, 116, 221)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9574DD
RGB	149, 116, 221
RGB Percent	58%, 45%, 87%
CMY	0.4157, 0.5451, 0.1333
CMYK	0.33, 0.48, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	259°, 61%, 66%
HSV	259°, 48%, 87%
XYZ	31.6910, 24.1008, 71.3882
YIQ	137.8370, -14.0370, 39.6510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

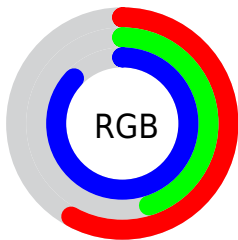
Format	Color
RYB	149, 116, 221
Decimal	9794781
CIELab	56.19, 35.55, -49.28
CIELCh	56, 60.771, 305.807
Yxy	24.1008, 0.2492, 0.1895
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287984861 (0xFF9574DD)
YUV	137.8370, 40.9994, 9.7900
Hunter-Lab	49.0926, 29.3160, -51.8521

Details

The RYB color **149, 116, 221** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **116, 221, 149**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 169, 255**, and **94, 67, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 94, 221**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 138, 221**.

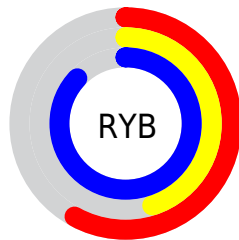
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (45%)

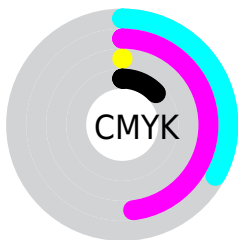
Blue (87%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (87%)

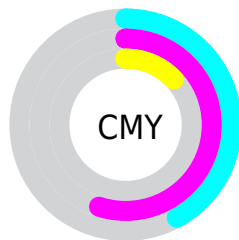


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (55%)


Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 149, 116, 221 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 149, 116, 221 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 149, 116, 221

 149, 116, 221

255, 255, 255

 121, 91, 193

 206, 169, 255

 94, 67, 165

 235, 196, 255

 67, 44, 138

 255, 224, 255

 38, 21, 112

 255, 253, 255

 0, 0, 87

 0, 0, 63

 0, 3, 40


 0, 1, 18

 0, 0, 0

 149, 116, 221

 149, 116, 221


 134, 94, 221

 164, 138, 221

 119, 72, 221


 179, 160, 221

 104, 50, 221

 194, 182, 221


 88, 28, 221


 210, 204, 221

 73, 6, 221

 221, 227, 223

 69, 0, 221

 221, 249, 230

 221, 255, 221

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 88, 240



149, 116, 221



206, 92, 179

Triad

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



149, 116, 221



182, 194, 32



0, 83, 159

Complementary

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



149, 116, 221



116, 221, 149

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.



0, 99, 156



149, 116, 221



19, 151, 2

Square

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



149, 116, 221



223, 97, 76



40, 149, 93



0, 87, 195

Rectangle

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



149, 116, 221



225, 83, 144



40, 149, 93



0, 89, 159

Sweetspot

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



149, 116, 221



231, 219, 255



116, 159, 221



113, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



149, 116, 221



155, 110, 255



200, 116, 221



102, 99, 110



54, 0, 173



14, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



221, 116, 188



255, 110, 209



116, 221, 200



110, 99, 106



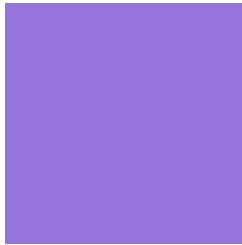
173, 0, 119



46, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 149, 116, 221 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

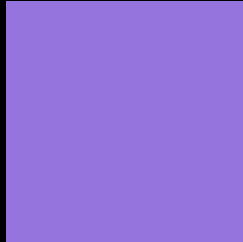
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 149, 116, 221 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

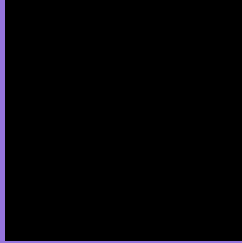
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 149, 116, 221 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 149, 116, 221.

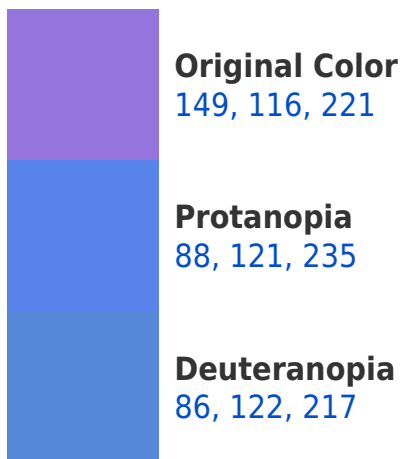



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 149, 116, 221.

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
133, 134, 144

Trichromacy



Original Color
149, 116, 221

Protanomaly
110, 124, 230

Deuteranomaly
109, 125, 218

Tritanomaly
139, 127, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color
149, 116, 221

Achromatopsia
138, 138, 138

Achromatomaly
142, 130, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 149, 116, 221 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(149, 116, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 116, 221)  
}
```

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(149, 116, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 116, 221) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 149, 116, 221 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(149, 116, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 116, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 116, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 116, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 116, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 116,  
221) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 149, 116, 221 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 116, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
116, 221) }
```

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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