

Converting Colors

`RYB(149, 150, 191)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(149, 150, 191) contains.

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Color

R_YB(149, 150, 191)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9596BF
RGB	149, 150, 191
RGB Percent	58%, 59%, 75%
CMY	0.4157, 0.4117, 0.2510
CMYK	0.22, 0.21, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	239°, 25%, 67%
HSV	239°, 22%, 75%
XYZ	32.7086, 31.9716, 53.7374
YIQ	154.3750, -13.7570, 12.5390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

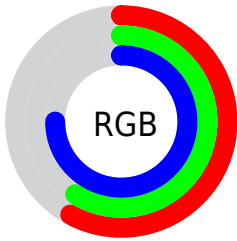
Format	Color
R_{YB}	149, 150, 191
Decimal	9803455
CIE Lab	63.32, 8.49, -21.30
CIE LCh	63, 22.925, 291.737
Yxy	31.9716, 0.2762, 0.2700
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287993535 (0xFF9596BF)
YUV	154.3750, 18.0561, -4.7139
Hunter-Lab	56.5435, 4.3057, -16.7672

Details

The RYB color **149, 150, 191** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **150, 191, 149**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 204, 247**, and **97, 99, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 131, 191**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 169, 191**.

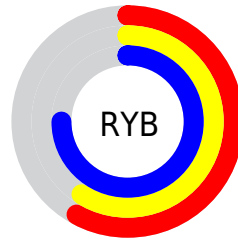
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (59%)

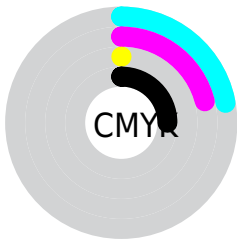
Blue (75%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (75%)

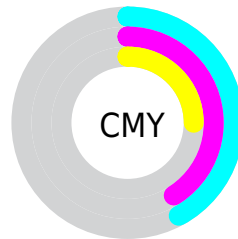


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 149, 150, 191 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, 150, 191 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 149, 150, 191

255, 255, 255

■ 204, 204, 247

■ 232, 232, 255

■ 149, 150, 191

■ 123, 124, 164

■ 97, 99, 137

■ 73, 76, 112

■ 49, 53, 87

■ 26, 31, 64

■ 4, 8, 42

■ 0, 1, 20

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 149, 150, 191

■ 149, 150, 191

■ 130, 131, 191

■ 168, 169, 191

■ 111, 113, 191

■ 187, 187, 191

■ 92, 94, 191

■ 191, 206, 191

■ 73, 75, 191

■ 191, 225, 191

■ 54, 57, 191

■ 193, 245, 191

■ 34, 38, 191

■ 191, 255, 191

■ 15, 20, 191

■ 0, 5, 191

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121, 145, 193



149, 150, 191



174, 143, 179

Triad

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



149, 150, 191



189, 153, 122



108, 141, 164

Complementary

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



149, 150, 191



150, 191, 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.



127, 162, 160



149, 150, 191



153, 174, 113

Square

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



149, 150, 191



195, 139, 139



115, 157, 119



94, 130, 168

Rectangle

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



149, 150, 191



186, 140, 167



115, 157, 119



114, 147, 164

Sweetspot

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



149, 150, 191



230, 230, 247



149, 170, 191



115, 115, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



149, 150, 191



183, 185, 247



169, 149, 191



85, 85, 94



0, 4, 158



0, 1, 31

Inverse Universe

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



191, 149, 150



247, 183, 185



149, 191, 169



94, 85, 85



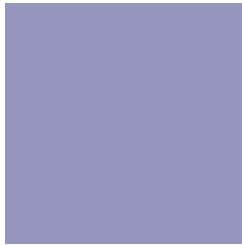
158, 0, 4



31, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 149, 150, 191 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

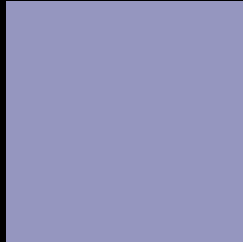
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 149, 150, 191 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

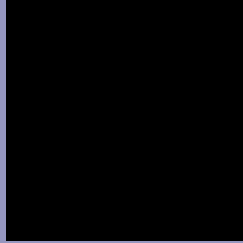
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 149, 150, 191 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 149, 150, 191.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 149, 150, 191.

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](#).

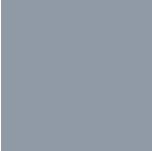
Dichromacy



Original Color
[149, 150, 191](#)

Protanopia
[143, 151, 192](#)

Deuteranopia
[149, 150, 191](#)



Tritanopia
144, 151, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color
149, 150, 191

Protanomaly
145, 150, 192

Deuteranomaly
149, 150, 191

Tritanomaly
146, 152, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color
149, 150, 191

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
152, 153, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 149, 150, 191 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, 150, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 150, 191)  
}
```

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, 150, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 150, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 149, 150, 191 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, 150, 191) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 150, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 150, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 150, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 150, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 150,  
191) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 149, 150, 191 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 150, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
150, 191) }
```

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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