

Converting Colors

`RYB(150, 140, 189)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(150, 140, 189) contains.

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Color

R_YB(150, 140, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	968CBD
RGB	150, 140, 189
RGB Percent	59%, 55%, 74%
CMY	0.4118, 0.4510, 0.2588
CMYK	0.21, 0.26, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	252°, 27%, 65%
HSV	252°, 26%, 74%
XYZ	31.1411, 28.9143, 52.0838
YIQ	148.5760, -9.7690, 17.3590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

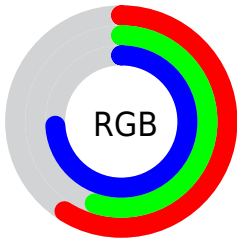
Format	Color
R _Y B	150, 140, 189
Decimal	9866429
CIE Lab	60.71, 14.07, -24.16
CIE LCh	61, 27.959, 300.205
Yxy	28.9143, 0.2777, 0.2578
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288056509 (0xFF968CBD)
YUV	148.5760, 19.9290, 1.2488
Hunter-Lab	53.7720, 9.2739, -19.7881

Details

The RYB color **150, 140, 189** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **140, 189, 150**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 194, 245**, and **98, 90, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 121, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 159, 189**.

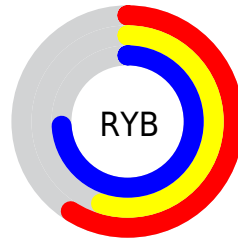
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (55%)

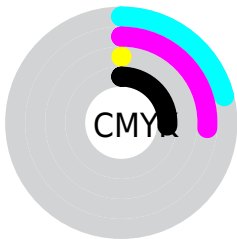
Blue (74%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (74%)

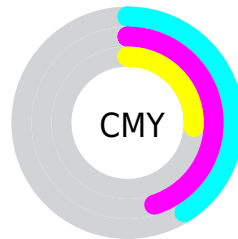


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 150, 140, 189 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 150, 140, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 150, 140, 189


255, 255, 255

 205, 194, 245

 233, 221, 255

 255, 250, 255

 150, 140, 189

 124, 114, 162

 98, 90, 136

 74, 67, 110

 50, 44, 85

 27, 24, 62

 7, 0, 40

 0, 1, 18

 0, 0, 0

 150, 140, 189

 150, 140, 189

■ 135, 121, 189

■ 165, 159, 189

■ 120, 102, 189

■ 180, 178, 189

■ 105, 83, 189

■ 189, 197, 191

■ 90, 64, 189

■ 189, 216, 195

■ 75, 46, 189

■ 189, 235, 199

■ 60, 27, 189

■ 189, 253, 202

■ 45, 8, 189

■ 189, 255, 189

■ 39, 0, 189

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114, 138, 195



150, 140, 189



178, 132, 171

Triad

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



150, 140, 189



184, 160, 104



81, 124, 160

Complementary

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



150, 140, 189



140, 189, 150

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.



109, 148, 158



150, 140, 189



122, 163, 97

Square

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



150, 140, 189



195, 131, 123



103, 152, 118



65, 115, 170

Rectangle

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



150, 140, 189



190, 129, 156



103, 152, 118



89, 131, 159

Sweetspot

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



150, 140, 189



229, 225, 245



140, 162, 189



113, 110, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



150, 140, 189



184, 169, 245



174, 140, 189



87, 85, 94



32, 0, 158



6, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



189, 140, 179



245, 169, 229



140, 189, 174



94, 85, 92



158, 0, 126



31, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 150, 140, 189 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 150, 140, 189 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 150, 140, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 150, 140, 189.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 150, 140, 189.

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
150, 140, 189

Protanopia
133, 143, 192

Deuteranopia
138, 143, 188



Tritanopia

144, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

150, 140, 189

Protanomaly

139, 143, 191

Deuteranomaly

142, 143, 188

Tritanomaly

146, 144, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color

150, 140, 189

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

149, 146, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 150, 140, 189 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(150, 140, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 140, 189)  
}
```

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(150, 140, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 140, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 150, 140, 189 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(150, 140, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 140, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 140, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 140, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 140, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 140,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 150, 140, 189 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 140, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
140, 189) }
```

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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