

Converting Colors

`RYB(150, 155, 202)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(150, 155, 202) contains.

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Color

R_YB(150, 155, 202)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	969CCA
RGB	150, 156, 202
RGB Percent	59%, 61%, 79%
CMY	0.4118, 0.3901, 0.2078
CMYK	0.26, 0.23, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	234°, 33%, 69%
HSV	234°, 26%, 79%
XYZ	35.0484, 34.3684, 60.6636
YIQ	159.4500, -18.3420, 13.0340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

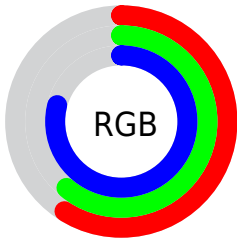
Format	Color
RYB	150, 155, 202
Decimal	9870538
CIELab	65.25, 8.31, -24.48
CIElCh	65, 25.851, 288.762
Yxy	34.3684, 0.2694, 0.2642
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288060618 (0xFF969CCA)
YUV	159.4500, 20.9772, -8.2876
Hunter-Lab	58.6246, 4.1223, -20.3150

Details

The RYB color **150, 155, 202** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **157, 202, 150**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **205, 210, 255**, and **98, 104, 148** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **130, 136, 202**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 174, 202**.

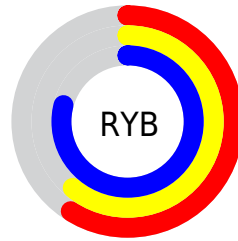
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (61%)

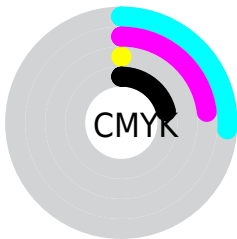
Blue (79%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (79%)

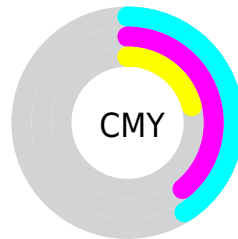


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 150, 155, 202 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, 155, 202 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 150, 155, 202

255, 255, 255

■ 205, 210, 255

■ 233, 237, 255

■ 150, 155, 202

■ 124, 129, 175

■ 98, 103, 148

■ 73, 79, 122

■ 49, 57, 97

■ 24, 34, 73

■ 0, 12, 50

■ 0, 2, 29

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 150, 155, 202

■ 150, 155, 202

■ 130, 136, 202

■ 170, 174, 202

■ 110, 118, 202

■ 190, 192, 202

■ 89, 100, 202

■ 203, 211, 202

■ 69, 82, 202

■ 205, 231, 202

■ 49, 63, 202

■ 208, 251, 202

■ 29, 45, 202

■ 202, 255, 202

■ 9, 27, 202

■ 0, 19, 202

Harmonies

Analogous

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



117, 147, 203



150, 155, 202



179, 148, 189

Triad

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



150, 155, 202



199, 156, 125



108, 146, 171

Complementary

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



150, 155, 202



157, 202, 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.



127, 167, 160



150, 155, 202



163, 183, 113

Square

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



150, 155, 202



205, 142, 145



114, 162, 116



90, 131, 172

Rectangle

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



150, 155, 202



194, 144, 176



114, 162, 116



116, 153, 170

Sweetspot

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



150, 155, 202



235, 237, 255



150, 178, 202



115, 116, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



150, 155, 202



176, 183, 255



170, 150, 202



92, 93, 102



0, 16, 166



0, 4, 38

Inverse Universe

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



202, 150, 156



255, 176, 184



150, 202, 170



102, 92, 93



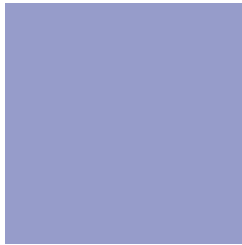
166, 0, 18



38, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 150, 155, 202 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

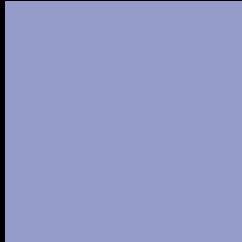
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 150, 155, 202 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

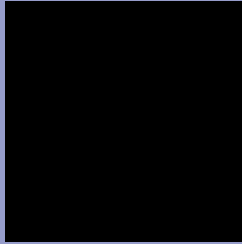
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 150, 155, 202 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 150, 155, 202.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 150, 155, 202.

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](#).

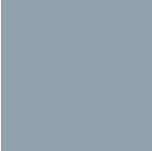
Dichromacy



Original Color
150, 155, 202

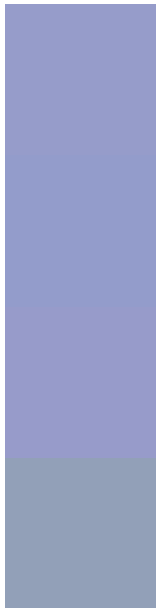
Protanopia
146, 155, 203

Deuteranopia
151, 155, 202



Tritanopia
144, 155, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color
150, 155, 202

Protanomaly
147, 155, 203

Deuteranomaly
151, 155, 202

Tritanomaly
146, 156, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color
150, 155, 202

Achromatopsia
159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly
156, 158, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 150, 155, 202 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, 156, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 156, 202)  
}
```

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, 156, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 156, 202) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 150, 155, 202 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, 156, 202) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 156, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 156, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(150, 156, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 156, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 156,  
202) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 150, 155, 202 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 156, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
156, 202) }
```

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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