

Converting Colors

`RYB(151, 151, 192)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(151, 151, 192) contains.

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Color

R_YB(151, 151, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9797C0
RGB	151, 151, 192
RGB Percent	59%, 59%, 75%
CMY	0.4078, 0.4078, 0.2471
CMYK	0.21, 0.21, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	240°, 25%, 67%
HSV	240°, 21%, 75%
XYZ	33.3435, 32.5183, 54.3884
YIQ	155.6740, -13.1610, 12.7510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

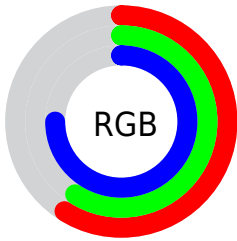
Format	Color
R_{YB}	151, 151, 192
Decimal	9934784
CIE Lab	63.77, 8.81, -21.16
CIE LCh	64, 22.915, 292.597
Yxy	32.5183, 0.2773, 0.2704
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288124864 (0xFF9797C0)
YUV	155.6740, 17.9087, -4.0991
Hunter-Lab	57.0248, 4.5790, -16.6315

Details

The RYB color **151, 151, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **151, 192, 151**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **206, 205, 248**, and **99, 100, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **132, 132, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 170, 192**.

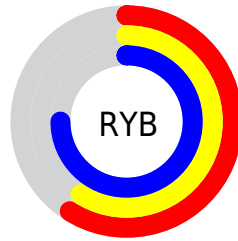
Distribution



Red (59%)

Green (59%)

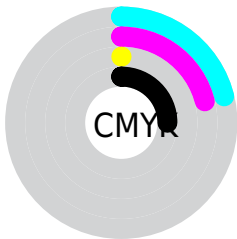
Blue (75%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (75%)

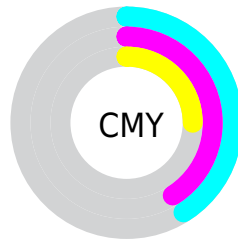


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (41%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 151, 151, 192 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 151, 151, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 151, 151, 192

255, 255, 255

■ 206, 205, 248

■ 234, 233, 255

■ 151, 151, 192

■ 125, 125, 165

■ 99, 100, 138

■ 75, 76, 113

■ 51, 54, 88

■ 28, 32, 65


■ 6, 9, 43


■ 0, 1, 21

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 151, 151, 192

■ 151, 151, 192

 132, 132, 192

 170, 170, 192

 113, 113, 192

 189, 189, 192

 93, 93, 192

 192, 209, 192

 74, 74, 192


 192, 228, 192


 55, 55, 192

 192, 247, 192

 36, 36, 192

 192, 255, 192

 17, 17, 192

 0, 0, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 146, 194



151, 151, 192



176, 144, 179

Triad

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



151, 151, 192



190, 156, 123



108, 142, 166

Complementary

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



151, 151, 192



151, 192, 151

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.



129, 163, 162



151, 151, 192



151, 174, 114

Square

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



151, 151, 192



196, 140, 140



117, 158, 122



95, 131, 169

Rectangle

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



151, 151, 192



188, 141, 167



117, 158, 122



115, 147, 165

Sweetspot

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



151, 151, 192



235, 235, 250



151, 172, 192



116, 116, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



151, 151, 192



185, 185, 250



172, 151, 192



87, 87, 97



0, 0, 161



0, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



192, 151, 192



250, 185, 250



151, 192, 171



97, 87, 97



161, 0, 161



33, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 151, 151, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

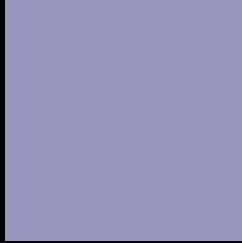
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 151, 151, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

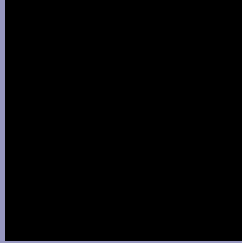
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 151, 151, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 151, 151, 192.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 151, 151, 192.

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](#).

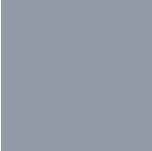
Dichromacy



Original Color
151, 151, 192

Protanopia
145, 152, 193

Deuteranopia
150, 151, 192



Tritanopia
146, 152, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

151, 151, 192

Protanomaly

147, 152, 193

Deuteranomaly

150, 151, 192

Tritanomaly

148, 153, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color

151, 151, 192

Achromatopsia

156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly

154, 154, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 151, 151, 192 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(151, 151, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(151, 151, 192)  
}
```

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(151, 151, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(151, 151, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 151, 151, 192 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(151, 151, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(151, 151, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(151, 151, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(151, 151, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 151, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(151, 151,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 151, 151, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(151, 151, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(151,  
151, 192) }
```

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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