

Converting Colors

`RYB(152, 136, 198)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(152, 136, 198) contains.

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Color

R_YB(152, 136, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9888C6
RGB	152, 136, 198
RGB Percent	60%, 53%, 78%
CMY	0.4039, 0.4667, 0.2235
CMYK	0.23, 0.31, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	255°, 35%, 65%
HSV	255°, 31%, 78%
XYZ	31.9461, 28.3609, 57.2165
YIQ	147.8520, -10.3660, 22.6740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

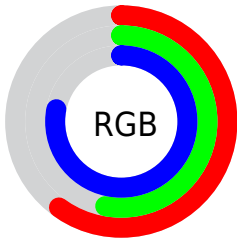
Format	Color
RYB	152, 136, 198
Decimal	9996486
CIELab	60.21, 19.13, -29.99
CIELCh	60, 35.574, 302.538
Yxy	28.3609, 0.2718, 0.2413
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288186566 (0xFF9888C6)
YUV	147.8520, 24.7230, 3.6378
Hunter-Lab	53.2550, 13.8807, -26.4220

Details

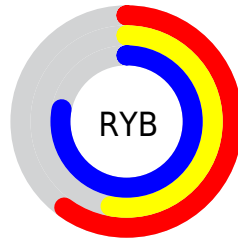
The RYB color **152, 136, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **136, 198, 152**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 189, 255**, and **100, 86, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 116, 198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 156, 198**.

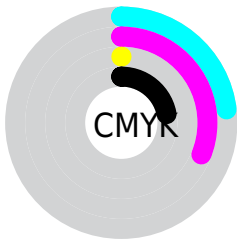
Distribution



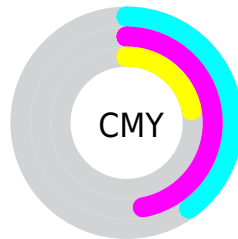
- Red (60%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (22%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 152, 136, 198 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 152, 136, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 152, 136, 198

255, 255, 255

 207, 189, 255

 236, 217, 255


 255, 246, 255

 152, 136, 198

 125, 111, 171


 100, 86, 144

 75, 63, 118

 50, 41, 93

 26, 20, 69

 8, 0, 47

 0, 1, 25

 0, 0, 0

 152, 136, 198

 152, 136, 198

■ 137, 116, 198

■ 167, 156, 198

■ 123, 96, 198

■ 181, 176, 198

■ 108, 77, 198

■ 196, 195, 198

■ 93, 57, 198

■ 198, 215, 202

■ 79, 37, 198

■ 198, 235, 208

■ 64, 17, 198

■ 198, 255, 213

■ 51, 0, 198

■ 198, 255, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103, 134, 207



152, 136, 198



187, 125, 175

Triad

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



152, 136, 198



189, 166, 90



43, 107, 162

Complementary

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



152, 136, 198



136, 198, 152

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.



92, 142, 159



152, 136, 198



107, 163, 82

Square

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



152, 136, 198



204, 126, 113



91, 153, 114



0, 85, 178

Rectangle

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



152, 136, 198



200, 121, 154



91, 153, 114



61, 118, 161

Sweetspot

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



152, 136, 198



238, 232, 255



136, 163, 198



117, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



152, 136, 198



183, 158, 255



183, 136, 198



92, 90, 99



42, 0, 163



9, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



198, 136, 182



255, 158, 230



136, 198, 182



99, 90, 97



163, 0, 121



36, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 152, 136, 198 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 152, 136, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

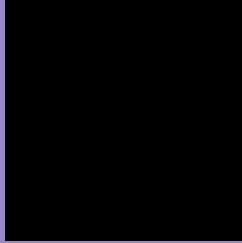
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 152, 136, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 152, 136, 198.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 152, 136, 198.

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
152, 136, 198

Protanopia
127, 140, 204

Deuteranopia
130, 141, 197



Tritanopia

144, 144, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color
152, 136, 198

Protanomaly
136, 140, 202

Deuteranomaly
138, 140, 197

Tritanomaly
147, 141, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
152, 136, 198

Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly
149, 144, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 152, 136, 198 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(152, 136, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 136, 198)  
}
```

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(152, 136, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 136, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 152, 136, 198 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(152, 136, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 136, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 136, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 136, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 136, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 136,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 152, 136, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 136, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
136, 198) }
```

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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