

Converting Colors

`RYB(152, 158, 192)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(152, 158, 192) contains.

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Color

R_YB(152, 158, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	989FC0
RGB	152, 159, 192
RGB Percent	60%, 62%, 75%
CMY	0.4039, 0.3762, 0.2471
CMYK	0.21, 0.17, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	229°, 24%, 67%
HSV	229°, 21%, 75%
XYZ	34.8716, 35.2977, 54.8444
YIQ	160.6690, -14.7650, 8.7790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

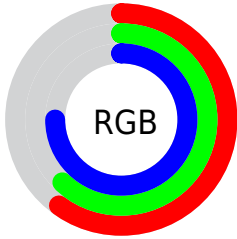
Format	Color
R_YB	152, 158, 192
Decimal	10002368
CIE Lab	65.98, 4.58, -17.79
CIE LCh	66, 18.367, 284.447
Yxy	35.2977, 0.2789, 0.2824
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288192448 (0xFF989FC0)
YUV	160.6690, 15.4462, -7.6027
Hunter-Lab	59.4119, 0.7992, -13.1436

Details

The RYB color **152, 158, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **160, 192, 152**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **207, 213, 248**, and **100, 107, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **133, 142, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 174, 192**.

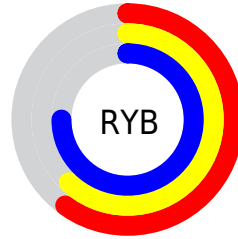
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (62%)

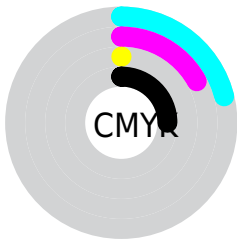
Blue (75%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (75%)

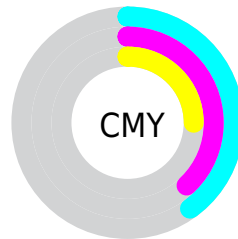


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (40%)


Magenta (38%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 152, 158, 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 152, 158, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 152, 158, 192


255, 255, 255

 207, 213, 248

 235, 240, 255

 152, 158, 192


 126, 132, 165


 100, 107, 138

 76, 83, 113

 52, 59, 88

 30, 37, 65

 7, 15, 43


 0, 1, 22


 0, 0, 0


 152, 158, 192


 152, 158, 192

 133, 142, 192

 171, 174, 192

 114, 125, 192

 190, 191, 192

 94, 109, 192

 197, 210, 192

 75, 93, 192

 201, 229, 192

 56, 76, 192

 204, 248, 192

 37, 60, 192

 193, 255, 192

 18, 44, 192

 192, 255, 192

 0, 29, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131, 152, 192



152, 158, 192



173, 154, 184

Triad

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



152, 158, 192



192, 155, 138



128, 154, 169

Complementary

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



152, 158, 192



160, 192, 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.



136, 166, 156



152, 158, 192



177, 181, 129

Square

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



152, 158, 192



195, 149, 153



131, 165, 128



117, 144, 170

Rectangle

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



152, 158, 192



184, 151, 175



131, 165, 128



134, 159, 168

Sweetspot

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



152, 158, 192



235, 238, 250



152, 174, 192



116, 118, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



152, 158, 192



187, 196, 250



165, 152, 192



87, 89, 97



0, 24, 161



0, 5, 33

Inverse Universe

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



192, 152, 159



250, 187, 198



152, 192, 165



97, 87, 89



161, 0, 28



33, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 152, 158, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

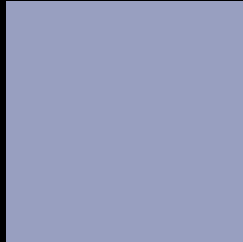
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 152, 158, 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 152, 158, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 152, 158, 192.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 152, 158, 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](#).

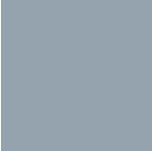
Dichromacy



Original Color
[152, 158, 192](#)

Protanopia
[153, 158, 192](#)

Deuteranopia
[160, 157, 193](#)



Tritanopia
149, 158, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
152, 158, 192

Protanomaly
153, 158, 192

Deuteranomaly
157, 158, 193

Tritanomaly
150, 158, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color
152, 158, 192

Achromatopsia
161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly
158, 160, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 152, 158, 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(152, 159, 192) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 159, 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(152, 159, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 159, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 152, 158, 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(152, 159, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 159, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 159, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 159, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 159, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 159,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 152, 158, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 159, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
159, 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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