

# Converting Colors

`RYB(153, 115, 148)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(153, 115, 148) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(153, 115, 148)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	997394
RGB	153, 115, 148
RGB Percent	60%, 45%, 58%
CMY	0.4000, 0.5490, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.03, 0.40
HSL	308°, 16%, 53%
HSV	308°, 25%, 60%
XYZ	24.6129, 21.1719, 30.8063
YIQ	130.1240, 12.0550, 18.3190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

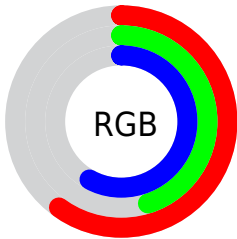
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	153, 115, 148
Decimal	10056596
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	53.14, 20.69, -12.10
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	53, 23.968, 329.692
Yxy	21.1719, 0.3214, 0.2764
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288246676 (0xFF997394)
YUV	130.1240, 8.8129, 20.0623
Hunter-Lab	46.0129, 14.9593, -7.4865

# Details

The RYB color **153, 115, 148** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **115, 149, 153**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **208, 167, 202**, and **101, 66, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 100, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 130, 150**.

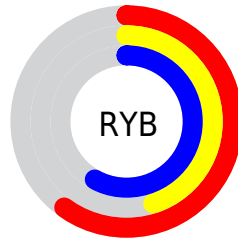
# Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (45%)

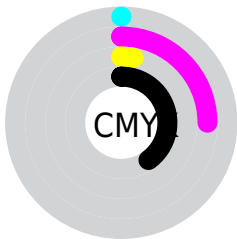
Blue (58%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (58%)

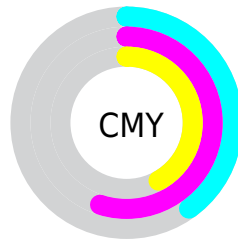


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 153, 115, 148 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 153, 115, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 153, 115, 148

255, 255, 255

 208, 167, 202


 236, 195, 230

 255, 223, 255


 255, 251, 255

 153, 115, 148

 127, 90, 122

 101, 66, 97

 77, 44, 73

 54, 22, 51

 33, 0, 30

 0, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 153, 115, 148


 153, 100, 146

 153, 115, 148


 153, 130, 150


 153, 84, 144


 153, 146, 152

 153, 69, 142


 153, 160, 161

 153, 54, 140

 153, 173, 176

 153, 39, 138

 153, 188, 192

 153, 23, 136

 153, 201, 207

 153, 8, 134

 153, 214, 222

 153, 0, 133

 153, 227, 237

 153, 241, 253

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



130, 122, 163



153, 115, 148



166, 112, 128

# Triad

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



153, 115, 148



110, 142, 86



61, 102, 147

# Complementary

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



153, 115, 148



115, 149, 153

# 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.



73, 109, 138



153, 115, 148



91, 132, 103

# Square

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



153, 115, 148



159, 137, 92



96, 129, 136



72, 109, 162

# Rectangle

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



153, 115, 148



168, 112, 114



96, 129, 136



63, 101, 140



# Sweetspot

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



153, 115, 148



199, 185, 197



119, 115, 153



99, 91, 98



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99



# Same Dimension

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



153, 115, 148



199, 139, 191



153, 115, 130



77, 69, 75



140, 0, 122



13, 0, 11



# Inverse Universe

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



153, 115, 148



199, 139, 191



115, 139, 153



77, 69, 75



140, 0, 122



13, 0, 11



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 153, 115, 148 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

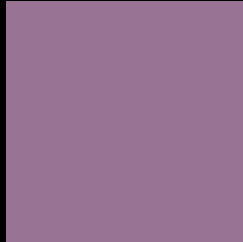
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 153, 115, 148 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

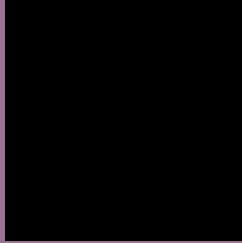
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RYP 153, 115, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYP color 153, 115, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYP color 153, 115, 148.

# 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**  
[153, 115, 148](#)

**Protanopia**  
[120, 125, 155](#)

**Deuteranopia**  
[130, 124, 146](#)



**Tritanopia**  
150, 119, 128

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
153, 115, 148

**Protanomaly**  
132, 122, 152

**Deuteranomaly**  
138, 121, 147

**Tritanomaly**  
151, 118, 135

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
153, 115, 148

**Achromatopsia**  
130, 130, 130

**Achromatomaly**  
138, 125, 137

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 153, 115, 148 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(153, 115, 148) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 115, 148)  
}
```

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(153, 115, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 115, 148) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 153, 115, 148 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(153, 115, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 115, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 115, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 115, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 115, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 115,  
148) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 153, 115, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 115, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
115, 148) }
```

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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