

Converting Colors

`RYB(153, 63, 139)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(153, 63, 139) contains.

RYB(153, 63, 139)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

`RYB(153, 63, 139)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	993F8B
RGB	153, 63, 139
RGB Percent	60%, 25%, 55%
CMY	0.4000, 0.7529, 0.4549
CMYK	0.00, 0.59, 0.09, 0.40
HSL	309°, 42%, 42%
HSV	309°, 59%, 60%
XYZ	19.5746, 12.1914, 25.7476
YIQ	98.5740, 29.2440, 42.7160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

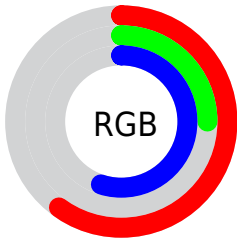
Format	Color
R_{YB}	153, 63, 139
Decimal	10043275
CIE _{Lab}	41.52, 47.35, -24.51
CIE _{LCh}	42, 53.312, 332.633
Yxy	12.1914, 0.3403, 0.2120
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288233355 (0xFF993F8B)
YUV	98.5740, 19.9300, 47.7316
Hunter-Lab	34.9162, 38.9667, -19.2798

Details

The RYB color **153, 63, 139** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **63, 141, 153**, and the grayscale version is **98, 98, 98**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 116, 193**, and **99, 1, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 48, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **153, 78, 141**.

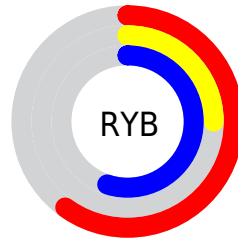
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (25%)

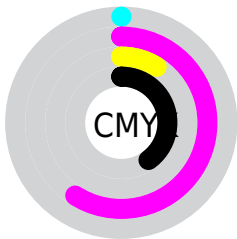
Blue (55%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (55%)

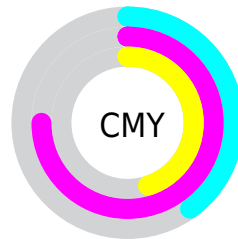


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 153, 63, 139 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, 63, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



153, 63, 139



153, 63, 139

255, 255, 255



126, 36, 113



209, 116, 193



99, 1, 89



239, 142, 221



73, 0, 65



255, 170, 249



50, 0, 43



255, 198, 255



16, 0, 21



255, 227, 255



0, 0, 0



153, 63, 139



153, 63, 139



153, 48, 137



153, 78, 141



153, 32, 134



153, 94, 144

■ 153, 17, 132

■ 153, 109, 146

■ 153, 2, 129

■ 153, 124, 149

■ 153, 0, 129

■ 153, 139, 151

■ 153, 155, 155

■ 153, 167, 170

■ 153, 181, 185

■ 153, 195, 201

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102, 84, 172



153, 63, 139



174, 51, 96

Triad

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



153, 63, 139



21, 115, 0



0, 65, 144

Complementary

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



153, 63, 139



63, 141, 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.



0, 64, 118



153, 63, 139



9, 109, 48

Square

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



153, 63, 139



149, 147, 12



0, 78, 115



0, 69, 176

Rectangle

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



153, 63, 139



175, 55, 67



0, 78, 115



0, 62, 131

Sweetspot

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



153, 63, 139



199, 163, 193



77, 63, 153



99, 78, 96



227, 227, 227



99, 99, 99

Same Dimension

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



153, 63, 139



199, 58, 177



153, 63, 94



77, 69, 75



140, 0, 118



13, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



153, 63, 139



199, 58, 177



63, 117, 153



77, 69, 75



140, 0, 118



13, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 153, 63, 139 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 153, 63, 139 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

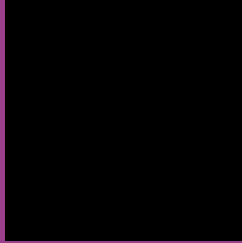
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 153, 63, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 153, 63, 139.

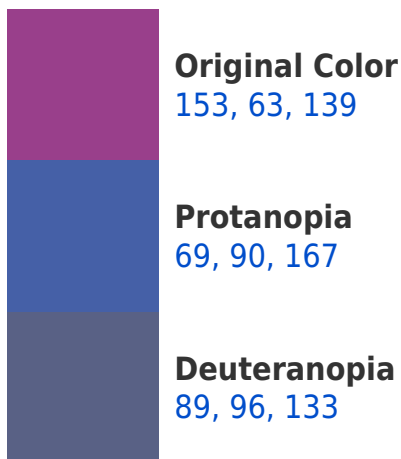


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 153, 63, 139.

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





Tritanopia
147, 78, 83

Trichromacy



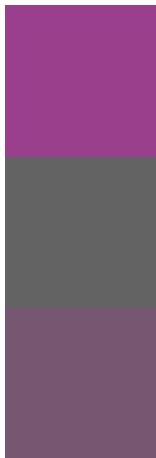
Original Color
153, 63, 139

Protanomaly
100, 84, 157

Deuteranomaly
112, 85, 135

Tritanomaly
149, 73, 103

Monochromacy



Original Color
153, 63, 139

Achromatopsia
99, 99, 99

Achromatomaly
119, 86, 114

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 153, 63, 139 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, 63, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 63, 139)  
}
```

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, 63, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 63, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 153, 63, 139 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, 63, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 63, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 63, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 63, 139); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 63, 139); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 63, 139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 153, 63, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 63, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153, 63,  
139) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor