

Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 122, 144)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(156, 122, 144) contains.

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Color

R_YB(156, 122, 144)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C7A90
RGB	156, 122, 144
RGB Percent	61%, 48%, 56%
CMY	0.3882, 0.5216, 0.4353
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.08, 0.39
HSL	321°, 15%, 55%
HSV	321°, 22%, 61%
XYZ	25.7039, 23.0006, 29.4704
YIQ	134.6740, 13.2020, 14.0500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

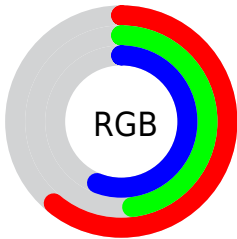
Format	Color
R _Y B	156, 122, 144
Decimal	10254992
CIE Lab	55.07, 16.99, -6.83
CIE LCh	55, 18.311, 338.093
Yxy	23.0006, 0.3288, 0.2942
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288445072 (0xFF9C7A90)
YUV	134.6740, 4.5977, 18.7029
Hunter-Lab	47.9589, 11.7400, -2.8620

Details

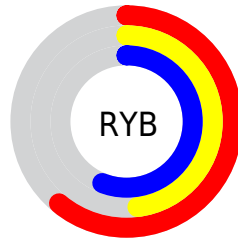
The RYB color `156, 122, 144` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `996666`. A complement of this color would be `122, 147, 156`, and the grayscale version is `135, 135, 135`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `211, 175, 198`, and `104, 73, 94` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `156, 106, 138`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `156, 138, 150`.

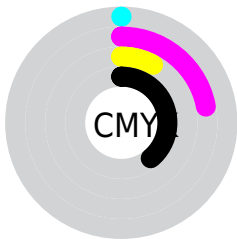
Distribution



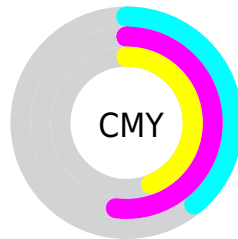
- Red (61%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 122, 144 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 156, 122, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 156, 122, 144

255, 255, 255

■ 211, 175, 198

■ 239, 202, 226

■ 255, 230, 254

■ 156, 122, 144

■ 130, 97, 118

■ 104, 73, 94

■ 80, 50, 70

■ 56, 29, 48

■ 35, 6, 27

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 156, 122, 144

■ 156, 106, 138

■ 156, 91, 133

■ 156, 122, 144

■ 156, 138, 150

■ 156, 153, 155

■ 156, 75, 127

■ 156, 165, 169

■ 156, 60, 122

■ 156, 177, 184

■ 156, 44, 116

■ 156, 188, 200

■ 156, 28, 111

■ 156, 200, 216

■ 156, 13, 105

■ 156, 211, 231

■ 156, 0, 101

■ 156, 223, 247

■ 156, 228, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 126, 157



156, 122, 144



164, 121, 128

Triad

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



156, 122, 144



109, 139, 100



88, 116, 151

Complementary

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



156, 122, 144



122, 147, 156

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.



91, 117, 141



156, 122, 144



107, 137, 122

Square

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



156, 122, 144



154, 148, 103



104, 129, 140



99, 123, 161

Rectangle

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



156, 122, 144



164, 121, 118



104, 129, 140



87, 115, 146

Sweetspot

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



156, 122, 144



204, 190, 199



134, 122, 156



102, 94, 99



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 122, 144



204, 151, 185



156, 122, 127



79, 71, 76



143, 0, 92



15, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



156, 122, 144



204, 151, 185



122, 140, 156



79, 71, 76



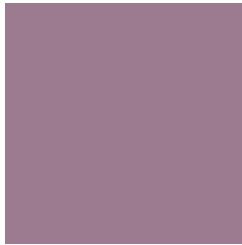
143, 0, 92



15, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 122, 144 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

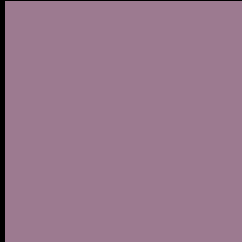
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 156, 122, 144 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

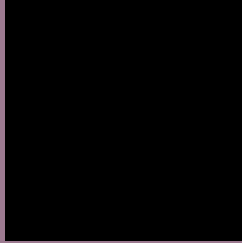
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 156, 122, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 122, 144.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 122, 144.

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

156, 122, 144

Protanopia

129, 131, 150

Deuteranopia

140, 128, 143



Tritanopia
155, 124, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 122, 144

Protanomaly

139, 128, 148

Deuteranomaly

146, 126, 143

Tritanomaly

155, 123, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 122, 144

Achromatopsia

135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly

143, 130, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 156, 122, 144 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(156, 122, 144) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 122, 144)  
}
```

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(156, 122, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 122, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 122, 144 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(156, 122, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 122, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 122, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 122, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 122, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 122,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 156, 122, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 122, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
122, 144) }
```

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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