

Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 136, 175)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(156, 136, 175) contains.

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Color

R_YB(156, 136, 175)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C88AF
RGB	156, 136, 175
RGB Percent	61%, 53%, 69%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4667, 0.3137
CMYK	0.11, 0.22, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	271°, 20%, 61%
HSV	271°, 22%, 69%
XYZ	30.2523, 27.7714, 44.3234
YIQ	146.4260, -0.5990, 16.3690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

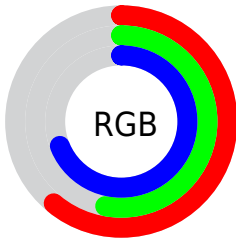
Format	Color
RYB	156, 136, 175
Decimal	10258607
CIELab	59.68, 15.17, -17.74
CIELCh	60, 23.341, 310.536
Yxy	27.7714, 0.2956, 0.2713
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288448687 (0xFF9C88AF)
YUV	146.4260, 14.0870, 8.3964
Hunter-Lab	52.6986, 10.2479, -12.9783

Details

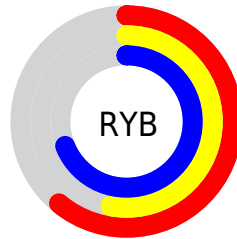
The RYB color **156, 136, 175** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **136, 175, 156**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 189, 231**, and **104, 86, 122** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 119, 175**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 154, 175**.

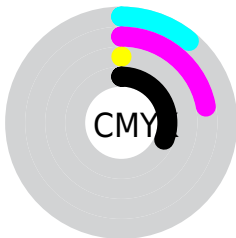
Distribution



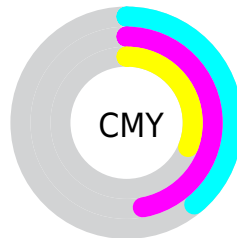
- Red (61%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (31%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 136, 175 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, 136, 175 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 136, 175

255, 255, 255

 211, 189, 231

 239, 217, 255

 255, 246, 255

 156, 136, 175

 130, 111, 148

 104, 86, 122


 80, 63, 98


 57, 41, 74


 34, 20, 51

 15, 0, 30

 0, 0, 0

 156, 136, 175

 147, 119, 175

 156, 136, 175

 165, 154, 175

139, 101, 175

173, 171, 175

130, 84, 175

175, 189, 182

122, 66, 175

175, 206, 191

113, 49, 175

175, 224, 200

105, 31, 175

175, 241, 209

96, 14, 175

175, 255, 214

90, 0, 175

175, 255, 206

175, 255, 197

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128, 140, 184



156, 136, 175



176, 130, 158

Triad

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



156, 136, 175



170, 170, 106



87, 122, 155

Complementary

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



156, 136, 175



136, 175, 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.



105, 138, 154



156, 136, 175



110, 151, 103

Square

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



156, 136, 175



183, 136, 118



112, 151, 135



83, 122, 170

Rectangle

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



156, 136, 175



183, 129, 144



112, 151, 135



92, 127, 155

Sweetspot

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



156, 136, 175



219, 211, 227



136, 149, 175



110, 106, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



156, 136, 175



197, 166, 227



175, 136, 175



82, 78, 87



77, 0, 150



12, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



175, 136, 155



227, 166, 196



136, 175, 175



87, 78, 82



150, 0, 73



23, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 136, 175 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

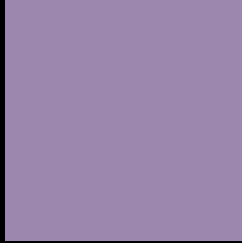
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 175 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

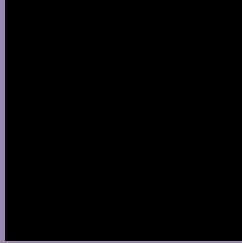
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 175 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 136, 175.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 136, 175.

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, 136, 175

Protanopia
135, 141, 179

Deuteranopia
143, 141, 174



Tritanopia
152, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 136, 175

Protanomaly
143, 140, 178

Deuteranomaly
148, 139, 174

Tritanomaly
153, 139, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 136, 175

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
150, 142, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 156, 136, 175 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, 136, 175)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 136, 175)  
}
```

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, 136, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 136, 175) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 136, 175 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, 136, 175) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 136, 175) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 136, 175)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 136, 175); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 136, 175);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 136,  
175) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 156, 136, 175 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 136, 175) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
136, 175) }
```

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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