

Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 150, 170)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(156, 150, 170) contains.

RYB(156, 150, 170)	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

R_YB(156, 150, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C96AA
RGB	156, 150, 170
RGB Percent	61%, 59%, 67%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4118, 0.3333
CMYK	0.08, 0.12, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	258°, 11%, 63%
HSV	258°, 12%, 67%
XYZ	31.8723, 31.7829, 42.4851
YIQ	154.0740, -2.8440, 7.4920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

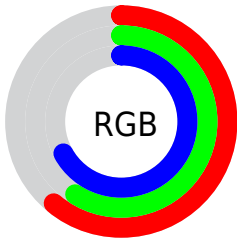
Format	Color
RYB	156, 150, 170
Decimal	10262186
CIELab	63.16, 6.15, -9.66
CIElCh	63, 11.452, 302.496
Yxy	31.7829, 0.3003, 0.2994
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288452266 (0xFF9C96AA)
YUV	154.0740, 7.8515, 1.6891
Hunter-Lab	56.3763, 2.2564, -5.2174

Details

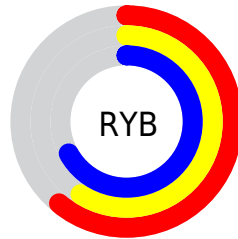
The RYB color **156, 150, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **150, 170, 156**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 204, 225**, and **105, 99, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 133, 170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 167, 170**.

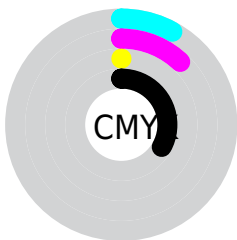
Distribution



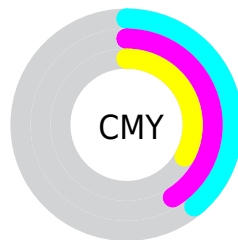
- Red (61%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 150, 170 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, 150, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 156, 150, 170

255, 255, 255

■ 211, 204, 225

■ 239, 232, 254

■ 156, 150, 170

■ 130, 124, 144

■ 105, 99, 118

■ 81, 75, 93

■ 58, 53, 70

■ 36, 32, 47

■ 16, 8, 27

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 156, 150, 170

■ 144, 133, 170

■ 156, 150, 170

■ 168, 167, 170

132, 116, 170

170, 184, 174

120, 99, 170

170, 201, 179

108, 82, 170

170, 218, 184

97, 65, 170

170, 235, 190

85, 48, 170

170, 252, 195

73, 31, 170

170, 255, 186

61, 14, 170

170, 255, 174

51, 0, 170

170, 255, 170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



143, 151, 173



156, 150, 170



167, 147, 162

Triad

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



156, 150, 170



170, 158, 135



129, 146, 159

Complementary

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



156, 150, 170



150, 170, 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.



138, 154, 158



156, 150, 170



144, 160, 133

Square

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



156, 150, 170



174, 148, 142



136, 156, 143



127, 144, 163

Rectangle

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



156, 150, 170



172, 146, 156



136, 156, 143



132, 148, 159

Sweetspot

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



156, 150, 170



216, 213, 222



150, 158, 170



108, 107, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



156, 150, 170



200, 191, 222



166, 150, 170



78, 76, 84



44, 0, 148



6, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



170, 150, 164



222, 191, 213



150, 170, 166



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 104



20, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 150, 170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

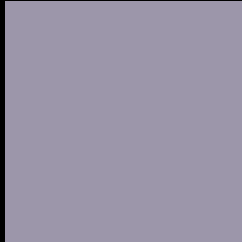
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 156, 150, 170 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

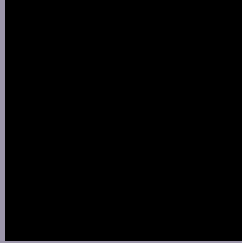
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

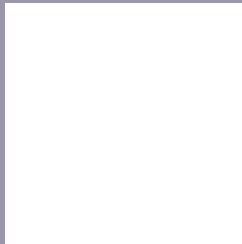
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 156, 150, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 150, 170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 150, 170.

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, 150, 170

Protanopia
150, 152, 171

Deuteranopia
160, 149, 170



Tritanopia
155, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 150, 170

Protanomaly

152, 151, 171

Deuteranomaly

159, 149, 170

Tritanomaly

155, 151, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 150, 170

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

155, 153, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 156, 150, 170 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, 150, 170) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 150, 170)  
}
```

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, 150, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 150, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 150, 170 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, 150, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 150, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 150, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 150, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 150, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 150,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 156, 150, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 150, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
150, 170) }
```

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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