

Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 156, 220)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(156, 156, 220) contains.

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Color

R_YB(156, 156, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C9CDC
RGB	156, 156, 220
RGB Percent	61%, 61%, 86%
CMY	0.3882, 0.3882, 0.1373
CMYK	0.29, 0.29, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	240°, 48%, 74%
HSV	240°, 29%, 86%
XYZ	38.5170, 36.0122, 72.6311
YIQ	163.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

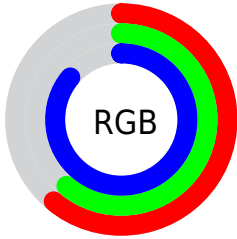
Format	Color
R _{YB}	156, 156, 220
Decimal	10263772
CIE _{Lab}	66.53, 14.28, -32.46
CIE _{LCh}	67, 35.459, 293.741
Y _{xy}	36.0122, 0.2617, 0.2447
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288453852 (0xFF9C9CDC)
YUV	163.2960, 27.9551, -6.3986
Hunter-Lab	60.0101, 9.5511, -29.7524

Details

The RYB color **156, 156, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **156, 220, 156**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 210, 255**, and **103, 105, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 134, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 178, 220**.

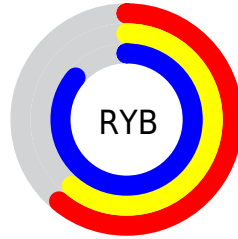
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (61%)

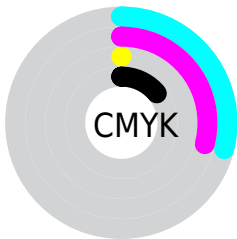
Blue (86%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (86%)

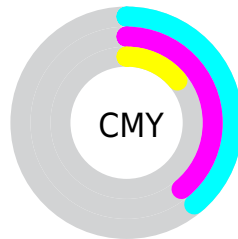


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 156, 220 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, 156, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 156, 156, 220

■ 156, 156, 220

255, 255, 255

■ 129, 130, 192

■ 212, 210, 255

■ 103, 105, 165

■ 241, 239, 255

■ 77, 81, 138

■ 52, 57, 112

■ 25, 35, 88

■ 0, 13, 64


■ 0, 3, 42

■ 0, 1, 20


■ 0, 0, 0

 156, 156, 220

 156, 156, 220

 134, 134, 220

 178, 178, 220

 112, 112, 220

 200, 200, 220

 90, 90, 220

 220, 222, 220

 68, 68, 220


 220, 244, 220

 46, 46, 220

 220, 255, 220

 24, 24, 220

 2, 2, 220

 0, 0, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105, 146, 225



156, 156, 220



196, 145, 200

Triad

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



156, 156, 220



213, 166, 112



79, 136, 179

Complementary

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



156, 156, 220



156, 220, 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.



120, 172, 175



156, 156, 220



145, 189, 98

Square

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



156, 156, 220



224, 139, 138



102, 168, 113



37, 110, 186

Rectangle

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



156, 156, 220



213, 139, 180



102, 168, 113



93, 147, 178

Sweetspot

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



156, 156, 220



232, 232, 255



156, 188, 220



113, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 156, 220



166, 166, 255



188, 156, 220



99, 99, 110



0, 0, 173



0, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 156, 220



255, 166, 255



156, 220, 188



110, 99, 110



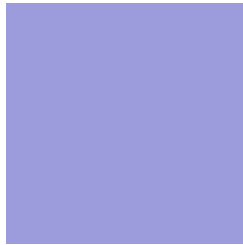
173, 0, 173



46, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 156, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

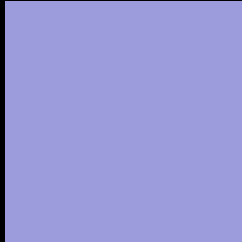
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

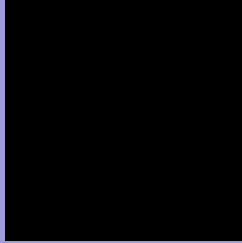
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 156, 220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 156, 220.

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, 156, 220

Protanopia
143, 156, 223

Deuteranopia
145, 157, 219



Tritanopia
147, 158, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 156, 220

Protanomaly

148, 157, 222

Deuteranomaly

149, 157, 219

Tritanomaly

150, 159, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 156, 220

Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly

160, 160, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 156, 156, 220 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, 156, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 156, 220)  
}
```

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, 156, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 156, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 156, 220 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, 156, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 156, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 156, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 156, 220); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 156, 220); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 156, 220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 156, 156, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 156, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
156, 220) }
```

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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