

Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 167, 217)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(156, 167, 217) contains.

RYB(156, 167, 217)	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, 167, 217)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CA9D9
RGB	156, 169, 217
RGB Percent	61%, 66%, 85%
CMY	0.3882, 0.3356, 0.1490
CMYK	0.28, 0.22, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	227°, 45%, 73%
HSV	227°, 28%, 85%
XYZ	40.5009, 40.6101, 71.3496
YIQ	170.5850, -23.1560, 12.1720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

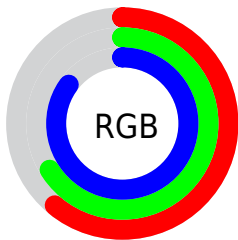
Format	Color
RYB	156, 167, 217
Decimal	10267097
CIELab	69.90, 5.99, -25.61
CIElCh	70, 26.300, 283.154
Yxy	40.6101, 0.2656, 0.2664
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288457177 (0xFF9CA9D9)
YUV	170.5850, 22.8826, -12.7910
Hunter-Lab	63.7261, 1.9245, -21.7745

Details

The RYB color **156, 167, 217** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **173, 217, 156**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 221, 255**, and **103, 114, 162** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **134, 149, 217**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 185, 217**.

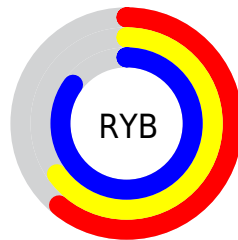
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (66%)

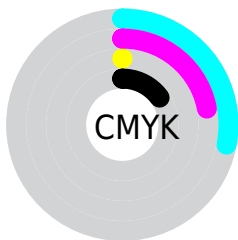
Blue (85%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (85%)

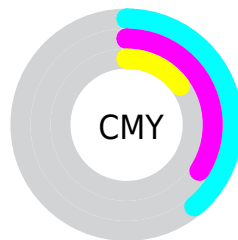


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 167, 217 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, 167, 217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 167, 217

255, 255, 255

 212, 222, 255

 240, 247, 255

 156, 167, 217


 129, 140, 189

 103, 114, 162

 78, 90, 136

 53, 65, 110

 27, 42, 86

 0, 19, 62

 0, 0, 40

 0, 1, 18

 0, 0, 0

■ 156, 167, 217

■ 156, 167, 217

■ 134, 149, 217

■ 178, 185, 217

■ 113, 132, 217

■ 199, 202, 217

■ 91, 114, 217

■ 218, 221, 217

■ 69, 96, 217

■ 225, 243, 217

■ 48, 78, 217

■ 218, 255, 217

■ 26, 60, 217

■ 217, 255, 217

■ 4, 43, 217

■ 0, 39, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 157, 216



156, 167, 217



188, 161, 206

Triad

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



156, 167, 217



215, 163, 139



124, 162, 183

Complementary

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



156, 167, 217



173, 217, 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.



135, 179, 163



156, 167, 217



192, 200, 126

Square

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



156, 167, 217



219, 154, 161



128, 177, 124



103, 144, 184

Rectangle

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



156, 167, 217



204, 157, 193



128, 177, 124



132, 169, 182

Sweetspot

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



156, 167, 217



235, 238, 255



156, 190, 217



115, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 167, 217



168, 184, 255



172, 156, 217



99, 101, 110



0, 31, 173



0, 8, 46

Inverse Universe

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



217, 156, 169



255, 168, 187



156, 217, 172



110, 99, 101



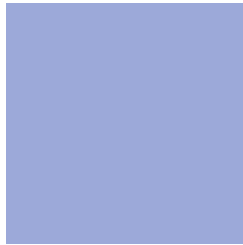
173, 0, 38



46, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 167, 217 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

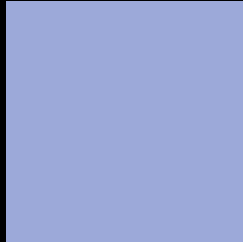
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 217 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

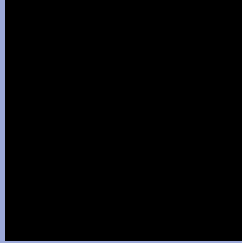
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 167, 217 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 167, 217.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 167, 217.

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, 167, 217](#)

Protanopia
[159, 168, 217](#)

Deuteranopia
[163, 167, 217](#)



Tritanopia
150, 165, 188

Trichromacy



Original Color
156, 167, 217

Protanomaly
158, 167, 217

Deuteranomaly
160, 167, 217

Tritanomaly
152, 167, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 167, 217

Achromatopsia
171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly
166, 169, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 156, 167, 217 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, 169, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 169, 217)  
}
```

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, 169, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 169, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 167, 217 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, 169, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 169, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 169, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 169, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 169, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 169,  
217) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 156, 167, 217 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 169, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
169, 217) }
```

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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