

Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 48, 221)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(156, 48, 221) contains.

RYB(156, 48, 221)	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

`RYB(156, 48, 221)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C30DD
RGB	156, 48, 221
RGB Percent	61%, 19%, 87%
CMY	0.3882, 0.8118, 0.1333
CMYK	0.29, 0.78, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	277°, 72%, 53%
HSV	277°, 78%, 87%
XYZ	27.8184, 14.4023, 69.7203
YIQ	100.0140, 8.8350, 76.6990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

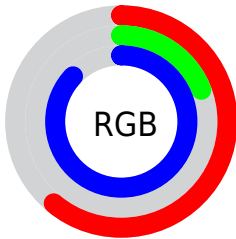
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 48, 221
Decimal	10236125
CIE _{Lab}	44.80, 69.88, -67.55
CIE _{LCh}	45, 97.193, 315.973
Yxy	14.4023, 0.2485, 0.1287
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288426205 (0xFF9C30DD)
YUV	100.0140, 59.6461, 49.0997
Hunter-Lab	37.9503, 64.4312, -82.3592

Details

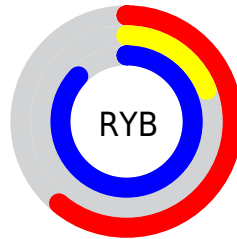
The RYB color **156, 48, 221** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9900CC**. The color can be described as middle muted purple. A complement of this color would be **48, 221, 156**, and the grayscale version is **99, 99, 99**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 106, 255**, and **98, 0, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 26, 221**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 70, 221**.

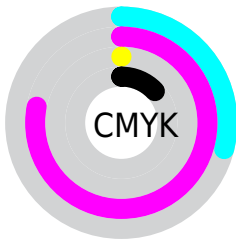
Distribution



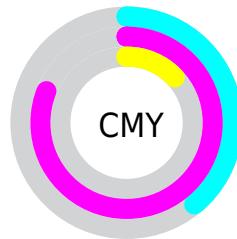
- Red (61%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (78%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 48, 221 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, 48, 221 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



156, 48, 221



156, 48, 221

255, 255, 255



127, 4, 193



215, 106, 255



98, 0, 165



246, 134, 255



68, 0, 138



255, 163, 255



35, 0, 111



255, 191, 255



0, 0, 86



255, 221, 255



0, 3, 61



255, 250, 255



0, 3, 39



0, 1, 16



0, 0, 0

■ 156, 48, 221

■ 156, 48, 221

■ 148, 26, 221

■ 164, 70, 221

■ 139, 4, 221

■ 173, 92, 221

■ 138, 0, 221

■ 181, 114, 221

■ 189, 136, 221

■ 198, 158, 221

■ 206, 181, 221

■ 214, 203, 221

■ 221, 225, 224

■ 221, 247, 237

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 73, 255



156, 48, 221



225, 0, 148

Triad

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



156, 48, 221



131, 160, 0



0, 71, 149

Complementary

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



156, 48, 221



48, 221, 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.



0, 91, 134



156, 48, 221



0, 116, 27

Square

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



156, 48, 221



212, 21, 0



0, 129, 129



0, 84, 223

Rectangle

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



156, 48, 221



238, 0, 94



0, 129, 129



0, 72, 136

Sweetspot

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



156, 48, 221



233, 196, 255



48, 96, 221



114, 92, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



156, 48, 221



165, 15, 255



221, 48, 201



106, 99, 110



108, 0, 173



29, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



221, 48, 113



255, 15, 105



48, 203, 221



110, 99, 103



173, 0, 65



46, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 48, 221 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

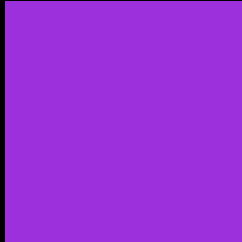
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 48, 221 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

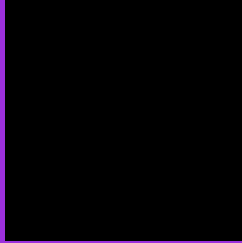
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 156, 48, 221 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 48, 221.

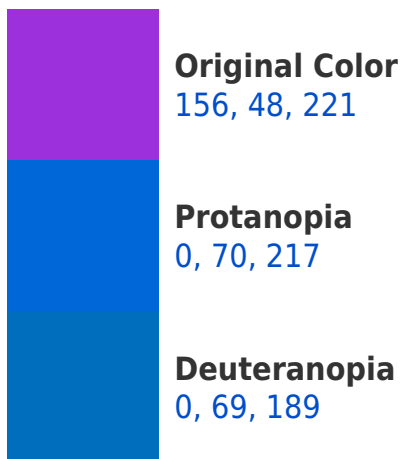


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 48, 221.

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





Tritanopia
135, 95, 102

Trichromacy



Original Color

156, 48, 221



Protanomaly

57, 79, 218



Deuteranomaly

57, 82, 201



Tritanomaly

143, 78, 145

Monochromacy



Original Color

156, 48, 221



Achromatopsia

100, 100, 100



Achromatomaly

120, 81, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 156, 48, 221 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, 48, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 48, 221)  
}
```

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, 48, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 48, 221) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 48, 221 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, 48, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 48, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 48, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 48, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 48, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 48,  
221) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 48, 221 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 48, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156, 48,  
221) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor