

Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 70, 119)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(156, 70, 119) contains.

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Color

`RYB(156, 70, 119)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C4677
RGB	156, 70, 119
RGB Percent	61%, 27%, 47%
CMY	0.3882, 0.7255, 0.5333
CMYK	0.00, 0.55, 0.24, 0.39
HSL	326°, 38%, 44%
HSV	326°, 55%, 61%
XYZ	19.2302, 12.7801, 18.9060
YIQ	101.3000, 35.5270, 33.4710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

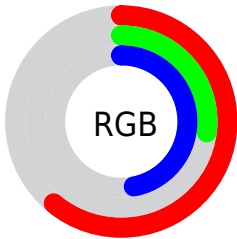
Format	Color
R _Y B	156, 70, 119
Decimal	10241655
CIE Lab	42.43, 41.68, -10.84
CIE LCh	42, 43.062, 345.425
Yxy	12.7801, 0.3777, 0.2510
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288431735 (0xFF9C4677)
YUV	101.3000, 8.7261, 47.9719
Hunter-Lab	35.7493, 33.4572, -6.3310

Details

The RYB color **156, 70, 119** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **70, 130, 156**, and the grayscale version is **101, 101, 101**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 122, 171**, and **102, 16, 71** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 54, 112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 86, 126**.

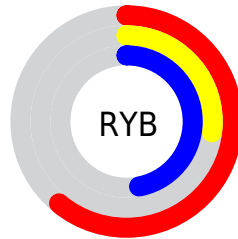
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (27%)

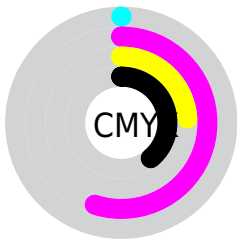
Blue (47%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (47%)

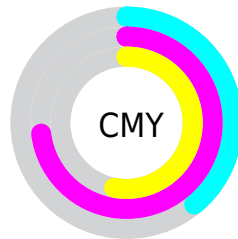


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (73%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 70, 119 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, 70, 119 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 70, 119  156, 70, 119

255, 255, 255  129, 44, 94

 213, 122, 171  102, 16, 71

 242, 149, 199  76, 0, 48

 255, 176, 227  52, 0, 28

 255, 204, 255  20, 0, 0

 255, 233, 255  0, 0, 0

 156, 70, 119  156, 70, 119


 156, 54, 112  156, 86, 126

 156, 39, 106  156, 101, 132


 156, 23, 99

 156, 117, 139


 156, 8, 92


 156, 132, 146


 156, 0, 89

 156, 148, 153

 156, 162, 164

 156, 172, 179

 156, 183, 195

 156, 194, 210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125, 83, 150



156, 70, 119



165, 68, 83

Triad

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



156, 70, 119



25, 104, 27



0, 65, 150

Complementary

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



156, 70, 119



70, 130, 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, 59, 118



156, 70, 119



47, 112, 98

Square

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



156, 70, 119



94, 133, 27



0, 68, 116



0, 66, 169

Rectangle

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



156, 70, 119



161, 76, 61



0, 68, 116



0, 63, 140

Sweetspot

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



156, 70, 119



204, 169, 189



106, 70, 156



102, 82, 93



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 70, 119



204, 69, 146



156, 70, 77



79, 71, 76



143, 0, 81



15, 0, 9

Inverse Universe

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



156, 70, 119



204, 69, 146



70, 115, 156



79, 71, 76



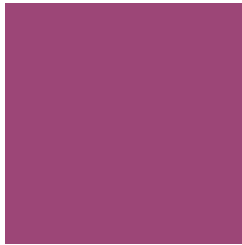
143, 0, 81



15, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 70, 119 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

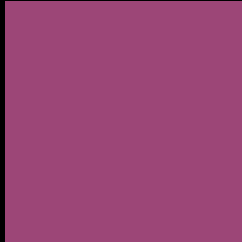
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 70, 119 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

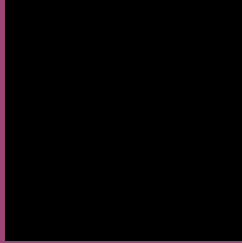
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 70, 119 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 70, 119.

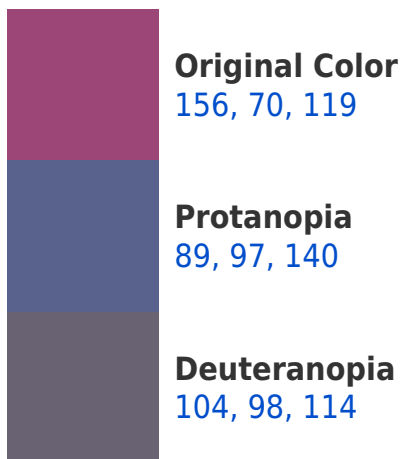


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 70, 119.

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
153, 78, 83

Trichromacy



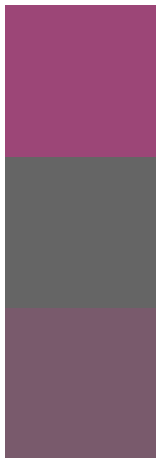
Original Color
156, 70, 119

Protanomaly
113, 88, 132

Deuteranomaly
123, 88, 116

Tritanomaly
154, 75, 96

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 70, 119

Achromatopsia
101, 101, 101

Achromatomaly
121, 90, 108

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 156, 70, 119 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, 70, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 70, 119)  
}
```

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, 70, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 70, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 70, 119 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, 70, 119) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 70, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 70, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 70, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 70, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 70,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 70, 119 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 70, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156, 70,  
119) }
```

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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