

Converting Colors

`RYB(156, 70, 130)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(156, 70, 130) contains.

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Color

`RYB(156, 70, 130)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C4682
RGB	156, 70, 130
RGB Percent	61%, 27%, 51%
CMY	0.3882, 0.7255, 0.4902
CMYK	0.00, 0.55, 0.17, 0.39
HSL	318°, 38%, 44%
HSV	318°, 55%, 61%
XYZ	19.9297, 13.0599, 22.5895
YIQ	102.5540, 31.9960, 36.8920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

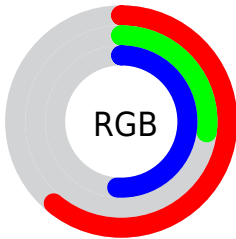
Format	Color
R_{YB}	156, 70, 130
Decimal	10241666
CIE _{Lab}	42.85, 43.37, -16.93
CIE _{LCh}	43, 46.554, 338.679
Yxy	13.0599, 0.3586, 0.2350
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288431746 (0xFF9C4682)
YUV	102.5540, 13.5309, 46.8721
Hunter-Lab	36.1385, 35.1969, -11.7640

Details

The RYB color **156, 70, 130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **70, 136, 156**, and the grayscale version is **102, 102, 102**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 122, 183**, and **102, 15, 81** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 54, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 86, 135**.

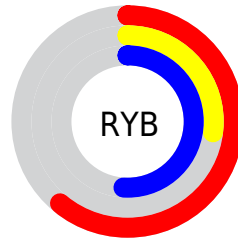
Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (27%)

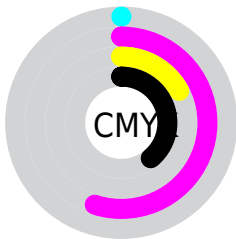
Blue (51%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (27%)

Blue (51%)

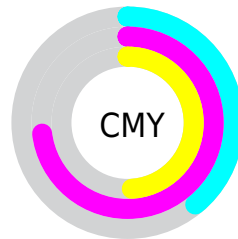


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (39%)


Magenta (73%)

Yellow (49%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 156, 70, 130 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, 130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 156, 70, 130

255, 255, 255

 212, 122, 183

 242, 149, 211

 255, 176, 239

 255, 204, 255

 255, 233, 255

 156, 70, 130

 129, 44, 105

 102, 15, 81

 76, 0, 57

 52, 0, 36

 23, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0


 156, 70, 130

 156, 54, 125

 156, 39, 121

 156, 70, 130


 156, 86, 135

 156, 101, 139

 156, 23, 116

 156, 117, 144

 156, 8, 111

 156, 132, 149


 156, 0, 109

 156, 148, 154

 156, 162, 164

 156, 174, 179

 156, 186, 195

 156, 198, 210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



117, 86, 162



156, 70, 130



171, 64, 92

Triad

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



156, 70, 130



22, 110, 14



0, 66, 148

Complementary

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



156, 70, 130



70, 136, 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, 62, 120



156, 70, 130



36, 112, 79

Square

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



156, 70, 130



125, 143, 25



0, 73, 118



0, 68, 173

Rectangle

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



156, 70, 130



169, 69, 67



0, 73, 118



0, 64, 137

Sweetspot

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



156, 70, 130



204, 169, 194



96, 70, 156



102, 82, 96



230, 230, 230



102, 102, 102

Same Dimension

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



156, 70, 130



204, 69, 163



156, 70, 87



79, 71, 77



143, 0, 100



15, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



156, 70, 130



204, 69, 163



70, 118, 156



79, 71, 77



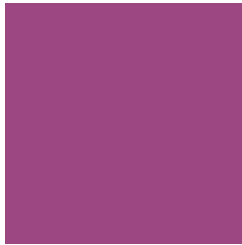
143, 0, 100



15, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 156, 70, 130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

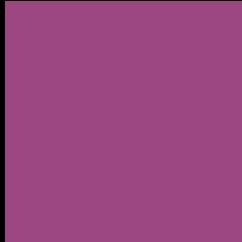
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 130 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

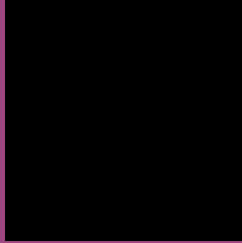
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 70, 130.

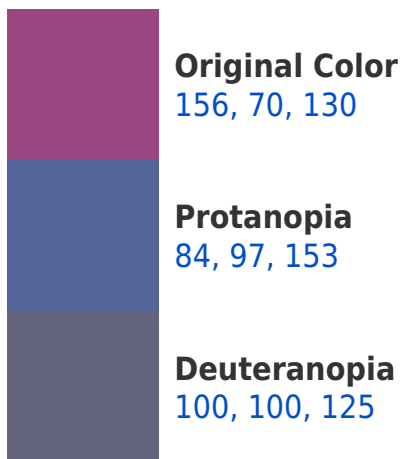


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 156, 70, 130.

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
152, 80, 86

Trichromacy



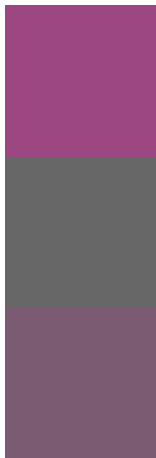
Original Color
156, 70, 130

Protanomaly
110, 89, 145

Deuteranomaly
120, 89, 127

Tritanomaly
153, 76, 102

Monochromacy



Original Color
156, 70, 130

Achromatopsia
103, 103, 103

Achromatomaly
122, 91, 113

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 156, 70, 130 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, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 70, 130)  
}
```

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, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 70, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 156, 70, 130 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, 130) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 70, 130) }
```

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, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 70, 130); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 70, 130); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 70, 130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 156, 70, 130 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, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156, 70,  
130) }
```

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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