

Converting Colors

`RYB(157, 124, 192)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(157, 124, 192) contains.

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Color

R_YB(157, 124, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D7CC0
RGB	157, 124, 192
RGB Percent	62%, 49%, 75%
CMY	0.3843, 0.5137, 0.2471
CMYK	0.18, 0.35, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	269°, 35%, 62%
HSV	269°, 35%, 75%
XYZ	30.6267, 25.3892, 53.1556
YIQ	141.6190, -2.1600, 28.1440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

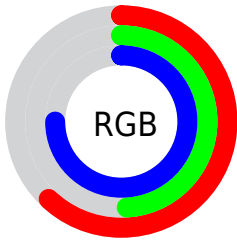
Format	Color
R _Y B	157, 124, 192
Decimal	10321088
CIE Lab	57.45, 26.18, -30.84
CIE LCh	57, 40.452, 310.330
Yxy	25.3892, 0.2805, 0.2326
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288511168 (0xFF9D7CC0)
YUV	141.6190, 24.8378, 13.4891
Hunter-Lab	50.3877, 20.3177, -27.2756

Details

The RYB color **157, 124, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **124, 192, 157**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 177, 249**, and **104, 75, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 105, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 143, 192**.

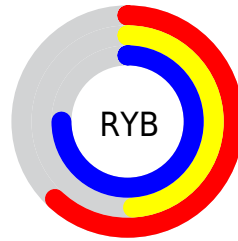
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (49%)

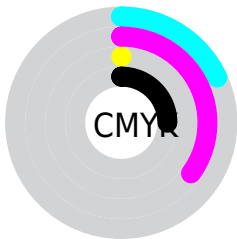
Blue (75%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (75%)

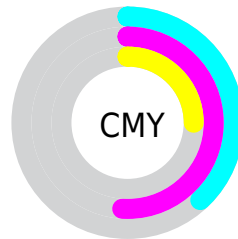


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 157, 124, 192 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 157, 124, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 124, 192

255, 255, 255

 212, 177, 249

 241, 204, 255


 255, 233, 255


 157, 124, 192

 130, 99, 165

 104, 75, 138

 79, 51, 112


 55, 29, 88


 31, 8, 64


 4, 0, 42

 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0

 157, 124, 192

 157, 124, 192

 147, 105, 192

 167, 143, 192

 137, 86, 192

 177, 162, 192

 127, 66, 192


 187, 182, 192

 117, 47, 192

 192, 201, 196

 108, 28, 192

 192, 220, 206

 98, 9, 192

 192, 239, 215

 93, 0, 192

 192, 255, 221

 192, 255, 211

 192, 255, 201

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102, 128, 207



157, 124, 192



191, 112, 163

Triad

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



157, 124, 192



168, 179, 71



0, 80, 156

Complementary

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



157, 124, 192



124, 192, 157

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.



59, 120, 154



157, 124, 192



75, 148, 66

Square

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



157, 124, 192



200, 120, 94



82, 149, 122



0, 84, 183

Rectangle

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



157, 124, 192



203, 109, 139



82, 149, 122



0, 83, 156

Sweetspot

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



157, 124, 192



236, 222, 250



124, 147, 192



117, 109, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



157, 124, 192



195, 142, 250



191, 124, 192



92, 87, 97



78, 0, 161



16, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



192, 124, 159



250, 142, 198



124, 192, 191



97, 87, 92



161, 0, 83



33, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 157, 124, 192 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 157, 124, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

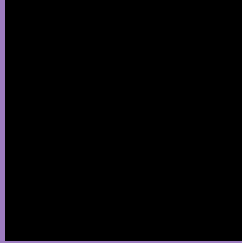
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 157, 124, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 157, 124, 192.

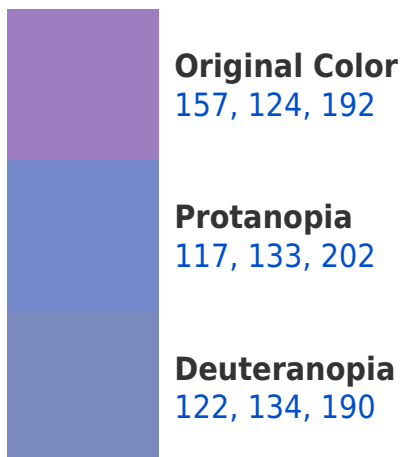



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 157, 124, 192.

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
149, 134, 144

Trichromacy



Original Color
157, 124, 192

Protanomaly
132, 132, 198

Deuteranomaly
135, 132, 191

Tritanomaly
152, 130, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 124, 192

Achromatopsia
142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly
147, 135, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 157, 124, 192 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(157, 124, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 124, 192)  
}
```

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(157, 124, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 124, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 157, 124, 192 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(157, 124, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 124, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 124, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 124, 192); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 124, 192); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 124, 192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 157, 124, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 124, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
124, 192) }
```

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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