

Converting Colors

`RYB(157, 156, 208)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(157, 156, 208) contains.

RYB(157, 156, 208)	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(157, 156, 208)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D9CD0
RGB	157, 156, 208
RGB Percent	62%, 61%, 82%
CMY	0.3843, 0.3882, 0.1843
CMYK	0.25, 0.25, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	241°, 36%, 71%
HSV	241°, 25%, 82%
XYZ	37.1783, 35.4991, 64.5670
YIQ	162.2270, -16.0960, 16.3840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

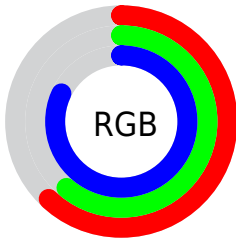
Format	Color
RYB	157, 156, 208
Decimal	10329296
CIELab	66.14, 11.64, -26.41
CIELCh	66, 28.864, 293.774
Yxy	35.4991, 0.2709, 0.2587
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288519376 (0xFF9D9CD0)
YUV	162.2270, 22.5661, -4.5841
Hunter-Lab	59.5811, 7.1160, -22.5447

Details

The RYB color **157, 156, 208** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **156, 208, 157**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 210, 255**, and **105, 105, 153** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 135, 208**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 177, 208**.

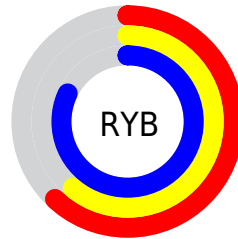
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (61%)

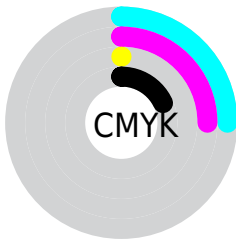
Blue (82%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (82%)

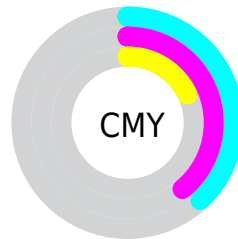


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 157, 156, 208 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, 156, 208 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 157, 156, 208

255, 255, 255

■ 212, 210, 255

■ 241, 239, 255

■ 157, 156, 208

■ 130, 130, 180

■ 105, 105, 153

■ 79, 81, 127

■ 55, 58, 102

■ 31, 36, 78

■ 5, 14, 55

■ 0, 2, 33

■ 0, 0, 6

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 157, 156, 208

■ 157, 156, 208

■ 137, 135, 208

■ 177, 177, 208

■ 116, 114, 208

■ 198, 198, 208

■ 96, 94, 208

■ 208, 218, 208

■ 75, 73, 208

■ 208, 239, 208

■ 55, 52, 208

■ 208, 255, 208

■ 35, 31, 208

■ 14, 10, 208

■ 4, 0, 208

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119, 150, 212



157, 156, 208



189, 147, 192

Triad

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



157, 156, 208



204, 164, 120



98, 143, 175

Complementary

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



157, 156, 208



156, 208, 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.



128, 171, 172



157, 156, 208



151, 184, 109

Square

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



157, 156, 208



213, 143, 141



113, 166, 121



78, 128, 181

Rectangle

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



157, 156, 208



203, 143, 176



113, 166, 121



108, 150, 174

Sweetspot

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



157, 156, 208



235, 235, 255



156, 182, 208



115, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 156, 208



180, 179, 255



183, 156, 208



94, 94, 105



3, 0, 168



1, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



208, 156, 207



255, 179, 254



156, 208, 183



105, 94, 104



168, 0, 165



41, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 157, 156, 208 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

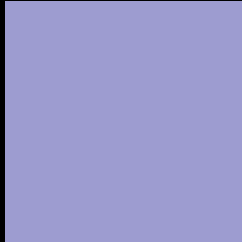
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 157, 156, 208 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

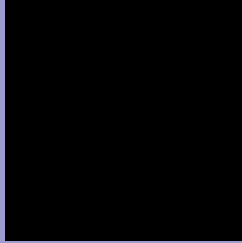
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 157, 156, 208 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 157, 156, 208.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 157, 156, 208.

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

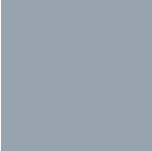
157, 156, 208

Protanopia

147, 157, 210

Deuteranopia

151, 157, 208



Tritanopia
151, 159, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
157, 156, 208

Protanomaly
151, 157, 209

Deuteranomaly
153, 157, 208

Tritanomaly
153, 159, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color
157, 156, 208

Achromatopsia
162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly
160, 160, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 157, 156, 208 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, 156, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 156, 208)  
}
```

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, 156, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 156, 208) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 157, 156, 208 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

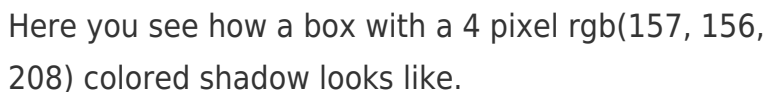
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(157, 156, 208) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 156, 208) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 156, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 156, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 156, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 156,  
208) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 157, 156, 208 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 156, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
156, 208) }
```

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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