

Converting Colors

`RYB(157, 163, 201)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(157, 163, 201) contains.

RYB(157, 163, 201)	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, 163, 201)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DA4C9
RGB	157, 164, 201
RGB Percent	62%, 64%, 79%
CMY	0.3843, 0.3571, 0.2118
CMYK	0.22, 0.18, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	231°, 29%, 70%
HSV	231°, 22%, 79%
XYZ	37.7133, 37.9172, 60.5894
YIQ	166.1250, -16.0490, 10.0230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

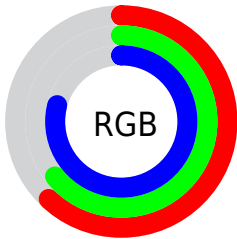
Format	Color
RYB	157, 163, 201
Decimal	10331337
CIELab	67.96, 5.52, -19.75
CIELCh	68, 20.503, 285.616
Yxy	37.9172, 0.2769, 0.2784
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288521417 (0xFF9DA4C9)
YUV	166.1250, 17.1934, -8.0026
Hunter-Lab	61.5770, 1.5640, -15.2352

Details

The RYB color **157, 163, 201** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **165, 201, 157**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **212, 218, 255**, and **105, 111, 147** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 146, 201**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 180, 201**.

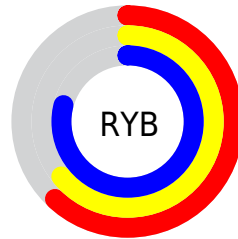
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (64%)

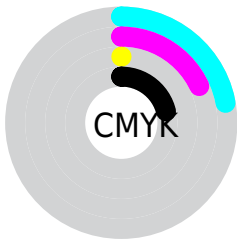
Blue (79%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (79%)

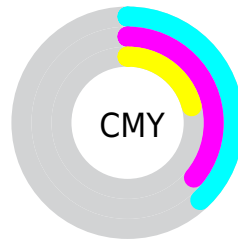


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 157, 163, 201 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, 163, 201 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 157, 163, 201

255, 255, 255

■ 212, 218, 255

■ 241, 245, 255

■ 157, 163, 201

■ 131, 137, 174

■ 105, 111, 147

■ 80, 87, 121

■ 56, 63, 96

■ 33, 41, 72

■ 9, 19, 50

■ 0, 2, 29

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 157, 163, 201

■ 157, 163, 201

■ 137, 146, 201

■ 177, 180, 201

■ 117, 128, 201

■ 197, 198, 201

■ 97, 111, 201

■ 203, 217, 201

■ 77, 93, 201

■ 207, 237, 201

■ 57, 76, 201

■ 208, 255, 201

■ 36, 58, 201

■ 201, 255, 201

■ 16, 41, 201

■ 0, 28, 201

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133, 157, 201



157, 163, 201



181, 158, 192

Triad

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



157, 163, 201



200, 162, 140



129, 159, 176

Complementary

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



157, 163, 201



165, 201, 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.



139, 173, 164



157, 163, 201



181, 188, 130

Square

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



157, 163, 201



204, 153, 156



133, 170, 130



116, 146, 176

Rectangle

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



157, 163, 201



193, 155, 181



133, 170, 130



135, 164, 175

Sweetspot

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



157, 163, 201



237, 240, 255



157, 181, 201



117, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



157, 163, 201



189, 198, 255



172, 157, 201



90, 91, 99



0, 22, 163



0, 5, 36

Inverse Universe

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



201, 157, 164



255, 189, 199



157, 201, 172



99, 90, 91



163, 0, 26



36, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 157, 163, 201 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

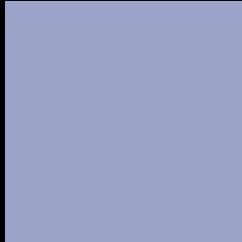
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 201 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, 163, 201 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 157, 163, 201.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 157, 163, 201.

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](#).

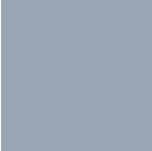
Dichromacy



Original Color
157, 163, 201

Protanopia
157, 163, 201

Deuteranopia
164, 162, 201



Tritanopia
153, 162, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color

157, 163, 201

Protanomaly

157, 163, 201

Deuteranomaly

161, 163, 201

Tritanomaly

154, 163, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color

157, 163, 201

Achromatopsia

166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly

163, 165, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 157, 163, 201 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, 164, 201)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 164, 201)  
}
```

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, 164, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 164, 201) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 157, 163, 201 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, 164, 201) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 164, 201) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 164, 201)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 164, 201); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 164, 201); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 164, 201) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 157, 163, 201 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 164, 201) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
164, 201) }
```

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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