

Converting Colors

`RYB(157, 61, 183)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(157, 61, 183) contains.

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Color

R_YB(157, 61, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D3DB7
RGB	157, 61, 183
RGB Percent	62%, 24%, 72%
CMY	0.3843, 0.7608, 0.2824
CMYK	0.14, 0.67, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	287°, 50%, 48%
HSV	287°, 67%, 72%
XYZ	24.1206, 13.9245, 46.2161
YIQ	103.6120, 18.0540, 58.2940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

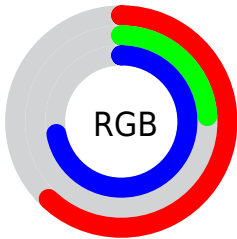
Format	Color
RYB	157, 61, 183
Decimal	10304951
CIELab	44.12, 57.40, -46.64
CIElCh	44, 73.962, 320.904
Yxy	13.9245, 0.2863, 0.1653
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288495031 (0xFF9D3DB7)
YUV	103.6120, 39.1383, 46.8213
Hunter-Lab	37.3155, 50.0796, -47.3112

Details

The RYB color **157, 61, 183** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **61, 183, 157**, and the grayscale version is **103, 103, 103**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 115, 240**, and **102, 0, 129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 43, 183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 79, 183**.

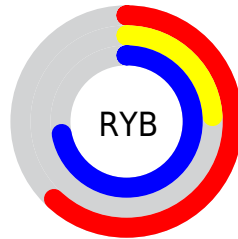
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (24%)

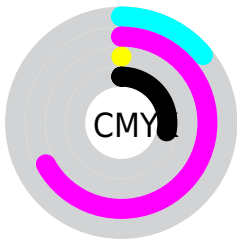
Blue (72%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (72%)

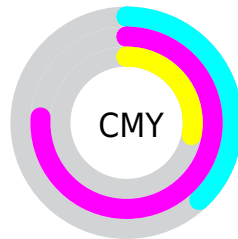


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 157, 61, 183 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, 61, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 61, 183


 157, 61, 183

255, 255, 255

 129, 31, 156

 214, 115, 240

 102, 0, 129


 244, 143, 255

 75, 0, 104

 255, 170, 255

 49, 0, 79

 255, 199, 255

 21, 0, 55

 255, 228, 255

 0, 2, 32

 0, 0, 5

 0, 0, 0

 157, 61, 183

 157, 61, 183

■ 153, 43, 183

■ 161, 79, 183

■ 149, 24, 183

■ 165, 98, 183

■ 145, 6, 183

■ 169, 116, 183

■ 144, 0, 183

■ 173, 134, 183

■ 177, 153, 183

■ 180, 171, 183

■ 183, 189, 188

■ 183, 207, 202

■ 183, 226, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



25, 78, 221



157, 61, 183



201, 0, 126

Triad

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



157, 61, 183



72, 143, 0



0, 69, 147

Complementary

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



157, 61, 183



61, 183, 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.



0, 78, 129



157, 61, 183



0, 114, 27

Square

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



157, 61, 183



185, 98, 0



0, 118, 124



0, 78, 200

Rectangle

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



157, 61, 183



209, 0, 85



0, 118, 124



0, 66, 130

Sweetspot

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



157, 61, 183



227, 190, 237



61, 82, 183



114, 91, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



157, 61, 183



197, 47, 237



183, 61, 148



90, 83, 92



122, 0, 156



22, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



183, 61, 87



237, 47, 88



61, 156, 183



92, 83, 85



156, 0, 33



28, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 157, 61, 183 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

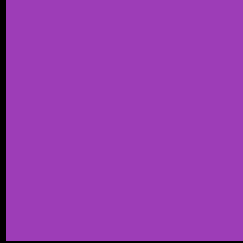
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 157, 61, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

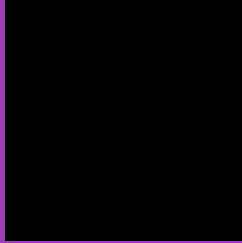
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 157, 61, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 157, 61, 183.

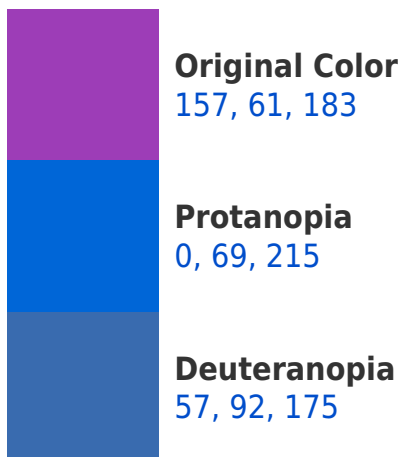



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 157, 61, 183.

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
145, 89, 95

Trichromacy



Original Color

157, 61, 183



Protanomaly

57, 81, 203



Deuteranomaly

93, 90, 178



Tritanomaly

149, 79, 127

Monochromacy



Original Color

157, 61, 183



Achromatopsia

104, 104, 104



Achromatomaly

123, 88, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 157, 61, 183 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, 61, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 61, 183)  
}
```

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, 61, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 61, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 157, 61, 183 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, 61, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 61, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 61, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 61, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 61, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 61,  
183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 157, 61, 183 is called "background".

The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 61, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157, 61,  
183) }
```

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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