

Converting Colors

`RYB(157, 96, 192)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(157, 96, 192) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(157, 96, 192)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9D60C0
RGB	157, 96, 192
RGB Percent	62%, 38%, 75%
CMY	0.3843, 0.6235, 0.2471
CMYK	0.18, 0.50, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	278°, 43%, 56%
HSV	278°, 50%, 75%
XYZ	27.6019, 19.3396, 52.1473
YIQ	125.1830, 5.5400, 42.7880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

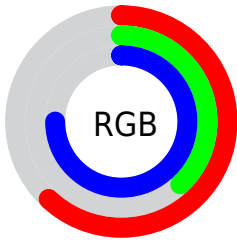
Format	Color
RYB	157, 96, 192
Decimal	10313920
CIELab	51.08, 41.96, -40.82
CIELCh	51, 58.540, 315.790
Yxy	19.3396, 0.2786, 0.1952
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288504000 (0xFF9D60C0)
YUV	125.1830, 32.9408, 27.9035
Hunter-Lab	43.9768, 35.0756, -39.5218

Details

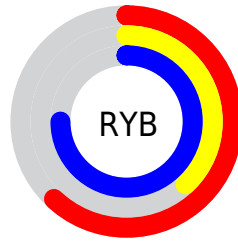
The RYB color **157, 96, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **96, 192, 157**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 148, 249**, and **103, 46, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 77, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 115, 192**.

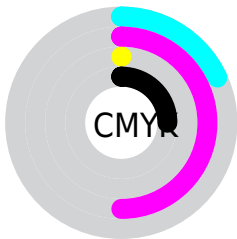
Distribution



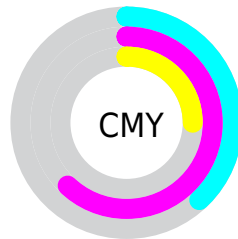
- Red (62%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 157, 96, 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, 96, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 157, 96, 192

 157, 96, 192

255, 255, 255

 130, 71, 165

 213, 148, 249

 103, 46, 138

 242, 176, 255

 77, 20, 112

 255, 203, 255

 51, 0, 87

 255, 232, 255

 30, 0, 63


 0, 0, 40

 0, 1, 18


 0, 0, 0


 157, 96, 192

 157, 96, 192

 150, 77, 192

 164, 115, 192

 143, 58, 192

 171, 134, 192

 136, 38, 192

 178, 154, 192

 129, 19, 192

 185, 173, 192

 122, 0, 192

 192, 192, 192

 192, 211, 204

 192, 230, 216

 192, 250, 229

 192, 255, 227

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68, 106, 218



157, 96, 192



199, 75, 148

Triad

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



157, 96, 192



88, 165, 6



0, 73, 147

Complementary

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



157, 96, 192



96, 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.



0, 86, 143



157, 96, 192



0, 127, 6

Square

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



157, 96, 192



197, 102, 51



46, 138, 123



0, 82, 193

Rectangle

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



157, 96, 192



210, 70, 114



46, 138, 123



0, 76, 145

Sweetspot

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



157, 96, 192



236, 212, 250



96, 122, 192



117, 102, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



157, 96, 192



195, 100, 250



192, 96, 179



93, 87, 97



102, 0, 161



21, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



192, 96, 131



250, 100, 155



96, 181, 192



97, 87, 91



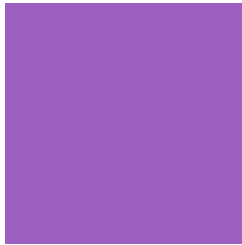
161, 0, 59



33, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 157, 96, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

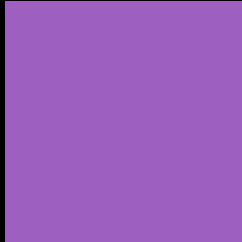
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 96, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

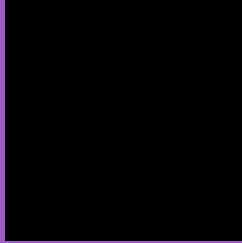
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 96, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 157, 96, 192.

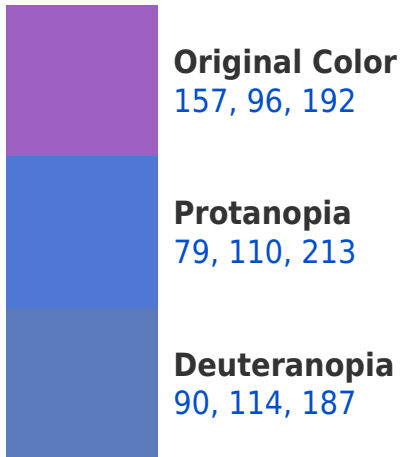


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 157, 96, 192.

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
146, 113, 122

Trichromacy



Original Color

157, 96, 192



Protanomaly

107, 111, 205



Deuteranomaly

114, 113, 189



Tritanomaly

150, 107, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color

157, 96, 192



Achromatopsia

125, 125, 125



Achromatomaly

137, 114, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 157, 96, 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, 96, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 96, 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, 96, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 96, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 157, 96, 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, 96, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 96, 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, 96, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 96, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 96, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 96,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 157, 96, 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, 96, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157, 96,  
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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