

Converting Colors

`RYB(158, 113, 132)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(158, 113, 132) contains.

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Color

R_YB(158, 113, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E7184
RGB	158, 113, 132
RGB Percent	62%, 44%, 52%
CMY	0.3804, 0.5569, 0.4824
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.16, 0.38
HSL	335°, 19%, 53%
HSV	335°, 28%, 62%
XYZ	24.1705, 20.7453, 24.5601
YIQ	128.6210, 20.7210, 15.4490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

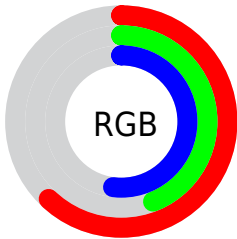
Format	Color
R_{YB}	158, 113, 132
Decimal	10383748
CIE Lab	52.67, 20.79, -3.35
CIE LCh	53, 21.055, 350.845
Yxy	20.7453, 0.3479, 0.2986
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288573828 (0xFF9E7184)
YUV	128.6210, 1.6658, 25.7654
Hunter-Lab	45.5470, 15.0177, -0.0878

Details

The RYB color **158, 113, 132** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **113, 142, 158**, and the grayscale version is **129, 129, 129**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 165, 185**, and **106, 64, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 97, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **158, 129, 141**.

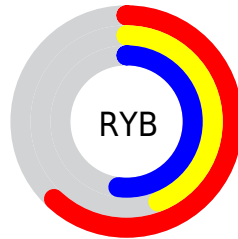
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (44%)

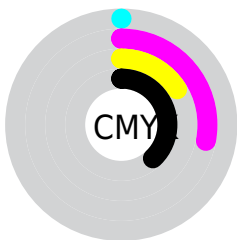
Blue (52%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (52%)

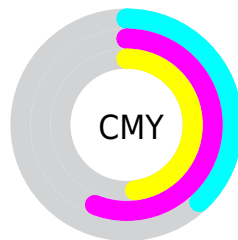


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (38%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 158, 113, 132 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 158, 113, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 158, 113, 132


255, 255, 255


 213, 165, 185

 242, 192, 213


 255, 220, 241

 255, 249, 255

 158, 113, 132

 131, 88, 107

 106, 64, 83

 81, 42, 60

 57, 20, 38

 37, 0, 17

 0, 0, 0


 158, 113, 132

 158, 97, 123

 158, 81, 114

 158, 113, 132

 158, 129, 141

 158, 145, 150

■ 158, 66, 105

■ 158, 159, 160

■ 158, 50, 95

■ 158, 169, 176

■ 158, 34, 86

■ 158, 179, 192

■ 158, 18, 77

■ 158, 190, 208

■ 158, 2, 68

■ 158, 200, 224

■ 158, 0, 67

■ 158, 209, 239

■ 158, 219, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



143, 117, 149



158, 113, 132



162, 113, 114

Triad

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



158, 113, 132



92, 128, 94



76, 109, 153

Complementary

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



158, 113, 132



113, 142, 158

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.



72, 104, 138



158, 113, 132



102, 133, 130

Square

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



158, 113, 132



124, 144, 90



85, 115, 135



95, 117, 161

Rectangle

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



158, 113, 132



160, 118, 103



85, 115, 135



72, 107, 149

Sweetspot

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



158, 113, 132



207, 188, 196



139, 113, 158



105, 93, 98



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



158, 113, 132



207, 136, 166



158, 116, 113



79, 71, 74



143, 0, 60



15, 0, 6

Inverse Universe

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



158, 113, 132



207, 136, 166



113, 135, 158



79, 71, 74



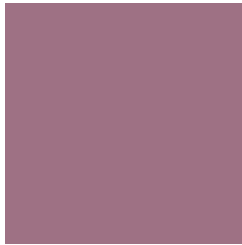
143, 0, 60



15, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 158, 113, 132 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

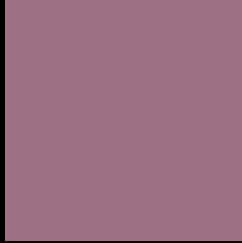
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 158, 113, 132 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 158, 113, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 113, 132.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 113, 132.

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

158, 113, 132

Protanopia

124, 125, 139

Deuteranopia

136, 122, 130



Tritanopia
157, 114, 123

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 113, 132

Protanomaly

136, 121, 136

Deuteranomaly

144, 119, 131

Tritanomaly

157, 114, 126

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 113, 132

Achromatopsia

129, 129, 129

Achromatomaly

140, 123, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 158, 113, 132 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(158, 113, 132) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 113, 132)  
}
```

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(158, 113, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 113, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 158, 113, 132 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(158, 113, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 113, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 113, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 113, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 113, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 113,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 158, 113, 132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 113, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
113, 132) }
```

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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