

# Converting Colors

`RYB(158, 127, 168)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(158, 127, 168) contains.

<b>RYB(158, 127, 168)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**`RYB(158, 127, 168)`**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	9E7FA8
RGB	158, 127, 168
RGB Percent	62%, 50%, 66%
CMY	0.3804, 0.5020, 0.3412
CMYK	0.06, 0.24, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	285°, 19%, 58%
HSV	285°, 24%, 66%
XYZ	28.7578, 25.2750, 40.4086
YIQ	140.9430, 5.3150, 19.3230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

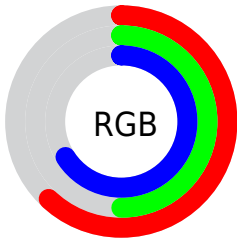
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	158, 127, 168
Decimal	10387368
CIE Lab	57.34, 19.54, -17.27
CIE LCh	57, 26.078, 318.518
Yxy	25.2750, 0.3045, 0.2676
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288577448 (0xFF9E7FA8)
YUV	140.9430, 13.3391, 14.9590
Hunter-Lab	50.2742, 14.1254, -12.4632

# Details

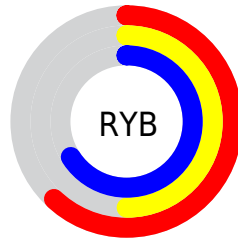
The RYB color **158, 127, 168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **127, 168, 158**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 180, 223**, and **106, 78, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 110, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 144, 168**.

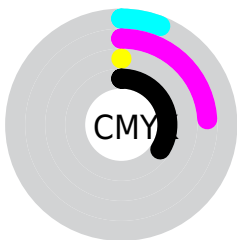
# Distribution



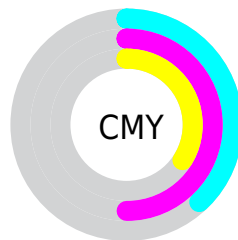
- Red (62%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 158, 127, 168 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, 127, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 158, 127, 168

255, 255, 255

 213, 180, 223

 241, 208, 252

 255, 236, 255


 158, 127, 168

 132, 102, 142

 106, 78, 116

 82, 54, 91


 58, 33, 68


 36, 12, 45

 6, 0, 25

 0, 0, 0

 158, 127, 168

 154, 110, 168

 158, 127, 168

 162, 144, 168

150, 93, 168

166, 161, 168

146, 77, 168

168, 177, 175

142, 60, 168

168, 194, 188

138, 43, 168

168, 211, 201

133, 26, 168

168, 228, 213

129, 9, 168

168, 245, 226

127, 0, 168

168, 255, 232

168, 255, 228

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



129, 134, 181



158, 127, 168



177, 122, 147

# Triad

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



158, 127, 168



143, 162, 93



66, 108, 151

# Complementary

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



158, 127, 168



127, 168, 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.



87, 125, 150



158, 127, 168



94, 141, 96

# Square

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



158, 127, 168



177, 135, 105



107, 146, 140



68, 113, 171

# Rectangle

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



158, 127, 168



183, 121, 132



107, 146, 140



72, 113, 150



# Sweetspot

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



158, 127, 168



216, 204, 219



127, 135, 168



108, 101, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



158, 127, 168



204, 156, 219



168, 127, 158



82, 76, 84



112, 0, 148



15, 0, 20



# Inverse Universe

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



168, 127, 137



219, 156, 171



127, 160, 168



84, 76, 78



148, 0, 36

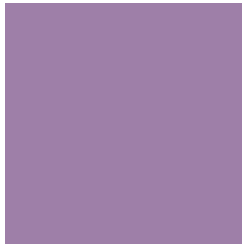


20, 0, 5



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 158, 127, 168 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

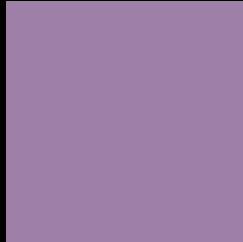
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 127, 168 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

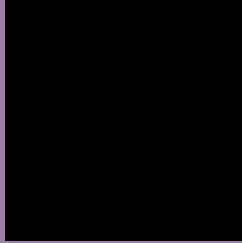
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RYB 158, 127, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 127, 168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 127, 168.

# 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, 127, 168

### Protanopia

128, 135, 175

### Deuteranopia

137, 135, 166



**Tritanopia**  
154, 132, 142

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

158, 127, 168

**Protanomaly**

139, 133, 172

**Deuteranomaly**

145, 132, 167

**Tritanomaly**

155, 130, 151

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

158, 127, 168

**Achromatopsia**

141, 141, 141

**Achromatomaly**

147, 136, 151

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 158, 127, 168 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, 127, 168) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 127, 168)  
}
```

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, 127, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 127, 168) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 158, 127, 168 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

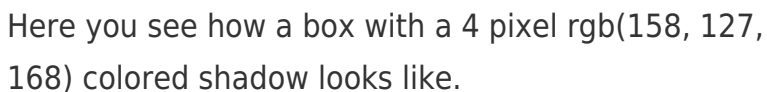
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(158, 127, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 127, 168) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 127, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 127, 168); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 127, 168); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 127, 168) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 158, 127, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 127, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
127, 168) }
```

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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