

Converting Colors

`RYB(158, 148, 196)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(158, 148, 196) contains.

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Color

`RYB(158, 148, 196)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E94C4
RGB	158, 148, 196
RGB Percent	62%, 58%, 77%
CMY	0.3804, 0.4196, 0.2314
CMYK	0.19, 0.24, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	252°, 29%, 67%
HSV	252°, 24%, 77%
XYZ	34.6543, 32.4344, 56.6585
YIQ	156.4620, -9.4480, 17.0480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

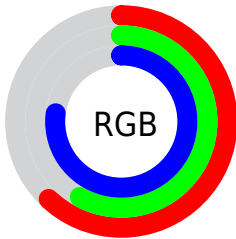
Format	Color
RYB	158, 148, 196
Decimal	10392772
CIELab	63.70, 13.66, -23.45
CIELCh	64, 27.141, 300.224
Yxy	32.4344, 0.2800, 0.2621
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288582852 (0xFF9E94C4)
YUV	156.4620, 19.4922, 1.3488
Hunter-Lab	56.9512, 8.9508, -19.1194

Details

The RYB color **158, 148, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **148, 196, 158**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 202, 253**, and **106, 97, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 128, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 168, 196**.

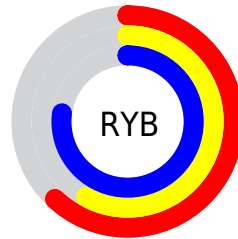
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (58%)

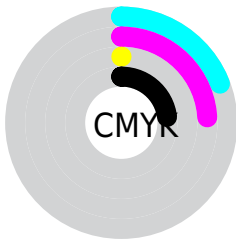
Blue (77%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (77%)

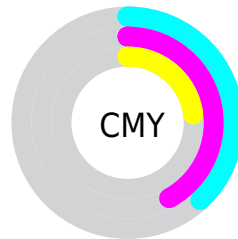


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 158, 148, 196 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, 148, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 158, 148, 196

255, 255, 255

 213, 202, 253

 242, 230, 255

 158, 148, 196


 132, 122, 169

 106, 97, 142

 81, 74, 116

 57, 51, 92


 34, 30, 68

 14, 6, 46

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

 158, 148, 196

 158, 148, 196

■ 142, 128, 196

■ 174, 168, 196

■ 127, 109, 196

■ 189, 187, 196

■ 111, 89, 196

■ 196, 207, 198

■ 96, 70, 196

■ 196, 226, 202

■ 80, 50, 196

■ 196, 246, 206

■ 65, 30, 196

■ 196, 255, 200

■ 49, 11, 196

■ 196, 255, 196

■ 41, 0, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 146, 202



158, 148, 196



185, 140, 179

Triad

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



158, 148, 196



191, 167, 113



91, 133, 168

Complementary

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



158, 148, 196



148, 196, 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.



117, 155, 165



158, 148, 196



131, 171, 106

Square

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



158, 148, 196



202, 139, 131



112, 160, 126



78, 125, 178

Rectangle

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



158, 148, 196



197, 137, 163



112, 160, 126



99, 140, 167

Sweetspot

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



158, 148, 196



241, 237, 255



148, 169, 196



119, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 148, 196



196, 181, 255



182, 148, 196



89, 87, 97



33, 0, 161



7, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 148, 186



255, 181, 240



148, 196, 182



97, 87, 95



161, 0, 127



33, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 158, 148, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

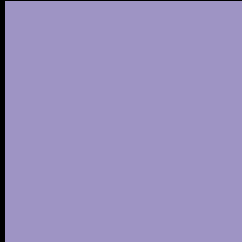
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 158, 148, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

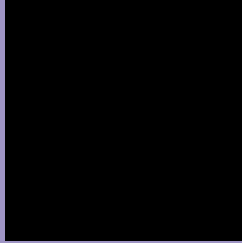
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 158, 148, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 148, 196.

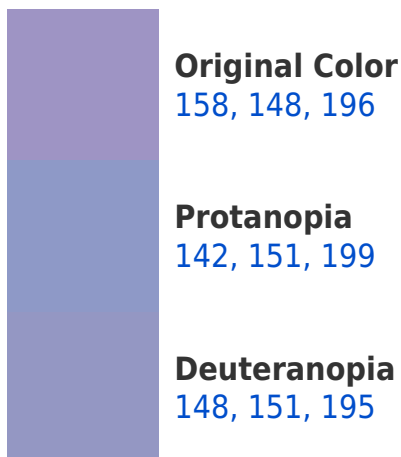


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 148, 196.

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

153, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 148, 196

Protanomaly
148, 151, 198

Deuteranomaly
152, 150, 195

Tritanomaly
155, 152, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 148, 196

Achromatopsia
156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly
157, 153, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 158, 148, 196 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, 148, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 148, 196)  
}
```

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, 148, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 148, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 158, 148, 196 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, 148, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 148, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(158, 148, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 148, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 148, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 148,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 158, 148, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 148, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
148, 196) }
```

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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