

Converting Colors

`RYB(158, 150, 221)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(158, 150, 221) contains.

RYB(158, 150, 221)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(158, 150, 221)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E96DD
RGB	158, 150, 221
RGB Percent	62%, 59%, 87%
CMY	0.3804, 0.4118, 0.1333
CMYK	0.29, 0.32, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	247°, 51%, 73%
HSV	247°, 32%, 87%
XYZ	38.0580, 34.3023, 73.0217
YIQ	160.4860, -18.0230, 23.7770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

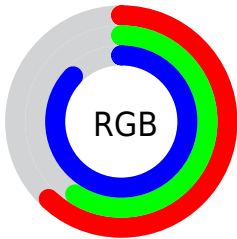
Format	Color
R _{YB}	158, 150, 221
Decimal	10393309
CIE Lab	65.20, 18.52, -35.06
CIE LCh	65, 39.652, 297.848
Yxy	34.3023, 0.2618, 0.2359
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288583389 (0xFF9E96DD)
YUV	160.4860, 29.8334, -2.1802
Hunter-Lab	58.5681, 13.4965, -32.9241

Details

The RYB color **158, 150, 221** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **150, 221, 158**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 204, 255**, and **105, 99, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 128, 221**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 172, 221**.

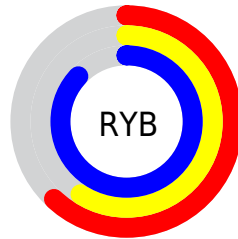
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (59%)

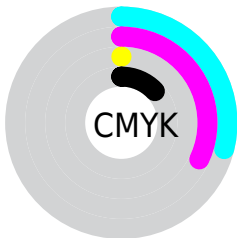
Blue (87%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (87%)

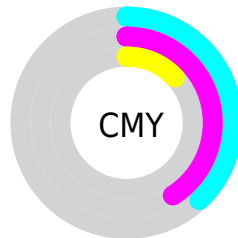


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 158, 150, 221 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, 150, 221 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 158, 150, 221

255, 255, 255

■ 214, 204, 255

■ 243, 232, 255

■ 158, 150, 221

■ 131, 124, 193

■ 105, 99, 166

■ 79, 75, 139

■ 53, 53, 113

■ 27, 32, 88


■ 0, 9, 65

■ 0, 3, 42


■ 0, 1, 20

■ 0, 0, 0

 158, 150, 221

 158, 150, 221

 138, 128, 221

 178, 172, 221


 119, 106, 221

 197, 194, 221


 99, 84, 221


 217, 216, 221

 80, 62, 221

 221, 238, 223

 60, 40, 221

 221, 255, 221

 40, 17, 221

 25, 0, 221

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98, 141, 229



158, 150, 221



200, 137, 197

Triad

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



158, 150, 221



211, 171, 99



48, 119, 177

Complementary

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



158, 150, 221



150, 221, 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.



104, 161, 173



158, 150, 221



125, 183, 86

Square

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



158, 150, 221



226, 133, 127



94, 166, 113



0, 91, 190

Rectangle

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



158, 150, 221



218, 132, 174



94, 166, 113



70, 133, 176

Sweetspot

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



158, 150, 221



232, 230, 255



150, 184, 221



114, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 150, 221



167, 156, 255



193, 150, 221



100, 99, 110



20, 0, 173



5, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



221, 150, 213



255, 156, 244



150, 221, 193



110, 99, 108



173, 0, 154



46, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 158, 150, 221 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

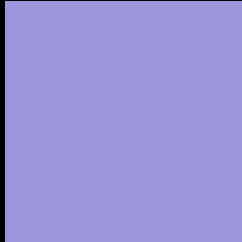
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 150, 221 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

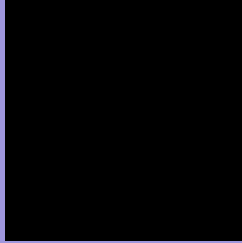
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 150, 221 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 150, 221.

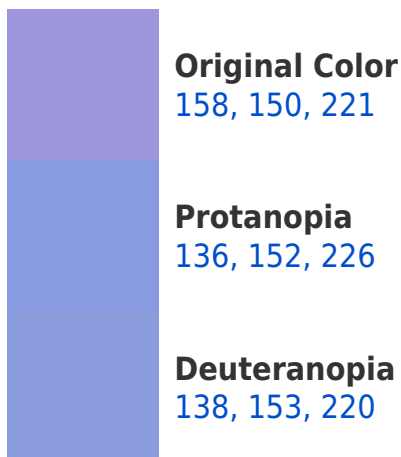


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 150, 221.

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
148, 156, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 150, 221

Protanomaly
144, 153, 224

Deuteranomaly
145, 153, 220

Tritanomaly
152, 156, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 150, 221

Achromatopsia
160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly
159, 156, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 158, 150, 221 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, 150, 221) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 150, 221)  
}
```

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, 150, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 150, 221) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 158, 150, 221 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, 150, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 150, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 150, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 150, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 150, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 150,  
221) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 158, 150, 221 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 150, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
150, 221) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor