

Converting Colors

`RYB(158, 158, 211)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(158, 158, 211) contains.

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Color

R_YB(158, 158, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9E9ED3
RGB	158, 158, 211
RGB Percent	62%, 62%, 83%
CMY	0.3804, 0.3804, 0.1725
CMYK	0.25, 0.25, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	240°, 38%, 72%
HSV	240°, 25%, 83%
XYZ	38.0853, 36.4260, 66.6516
YIQ	164.0420, -17.0130, 16.4830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

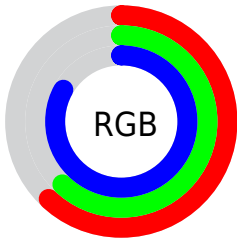
Format	Color
R _Y B	158, 158, 211
Decimal	10395347
CIE Lab	66.84, 11.53, -26.98
CIE LCh	67, 29.343, 293.140
Yxy	36.4260, 0.2698, 0.2580
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288585427 (0xFF9E9ED3)
YUV	164.0420, 23.1503, -5.2988
Hunter-Lab	60.3539, 7.0199, -23.2289

Details

The RYB color **158, 158, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **158, 211, 158**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 213, 255**, and **105, 107, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 137, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 179, 211**.

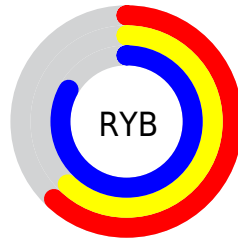
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (62%)

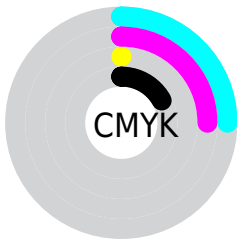
Blue (83%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (83%)

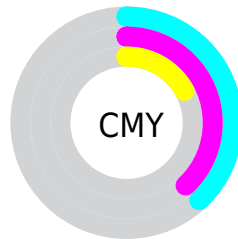


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 158, 158, 211 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, 158, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 158, 158, 211

■ 158, 158, 211

255, 255, 255

■ 131, 132, 183

■ 213, 213, 255

■ 105, 107, 156

■ 242, 241, 255

■ 80, 83, 130

■ 56, 60, 105

■ 31, 37, 80

■ 4, 15, 57

■ 0, 2, 35

■ 0, 0, 10

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 158, 158, 211

■ 158, 158, 211

■ 137, 137, 211

■ 179, 179, 211

■ 116, 116, 211

■ 200, 200, 211

■ 95, 95, 211

■ 211, 221, 211

■ 74, 74, 211

■ 211, 242, 211

■ 53, 53, 211

■ 211, 255, 211

■ 31, 31, 211

■ 10, 10, 211

■ 0, 0, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119, 151, 215



158, 158, 211



190, 149, 195

Triad

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



158, 158, 211



207, 165, 121



99, 144, 177

Complementary

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



158, 158, 211



158, 211, 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.



130, 174, 174



158, 158, 211



154, 187, 110

Square

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



158, 158, 211



215, 144, 143



114, 167, 121



78, 129, 182

Rectangle

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



158, 158, 211



205, 145, 179



114, 167, 121



109, 152, 176

Sweetspot

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



158, 158, 211



235, 235, 255



158, 185, 211



115, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 158, 211



179, 179, 255



185, 158, 211



94, 94, 105



0, 0, 168



0, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 158, 211



255, 179, 255



158, 211, 184



105, 94, 105



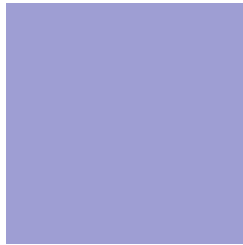
168, 0, 168



41, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 158, 158, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

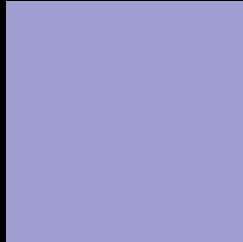
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 158, 211 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

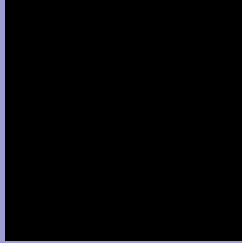
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 158, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 158, 211.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 158, 211.

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

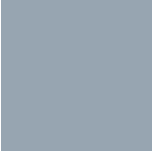
158, 158, 211

Protanopia

148, 159, 213

Deuteranopia

153, 159, 211



Tritanopia
151, 160, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 158, 211

Protanomaly
152, 159, 212

Deuteranomaly
155, 159, 211

Tritanomaly
154, 161, 189

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 158, 211

Achromatopsia
164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly
162, 162, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 158, 158, 211 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, 158, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 158, 211)  
}
```

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, 158, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 158, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 158, 158, 211 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, 158, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 158, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 158, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 158, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 158, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 158,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 158, 158, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 158, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
158, 211) }
```

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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