

Converting Colors

`RYB(158, 165, 212)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(158, 165, 212) contains.

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Color

R_YB(158, 165, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EA6D4
RGB	158, 166, 212
RGB Percent	62%, 65%, 83%
CMY	0.3804, 0.3489, 0.1686
CMYK	0.25, 0.22, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	231°, 39%, 73%
HSV	231°, 25%, 83%
XYZ	39.6282, 39.3105, 67.7864
YIQ	168.8520, -19.5340, 12.6100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

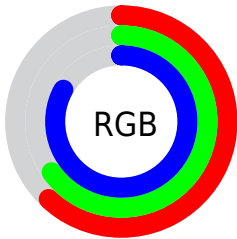
Format	Color
R_{YB}	158, 165, 212
Decimal	10397396
CIE _{Lab}	68.98, 7.26, -24.27
CIE _{LCh}	69, 25.327, 286.648
Yxy	39.3105, 0.2701, 0.2679
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288587476 (0xFF9EA6D4)
YUV	168.8520, 21.2720, -9.5172
Hunter-Lab	62.6981, 3.0989, -20.2131

Details

The RYB color **158, 165, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **167, 212, 158**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **213, 220, 255**, and **105, 113, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 147, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 183, 212**.

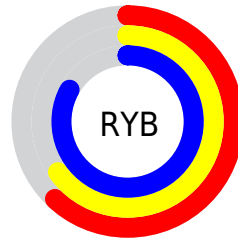
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (65%)

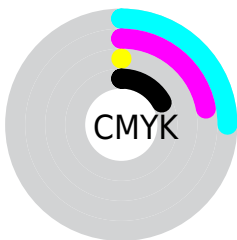
Blue (83%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (83%)

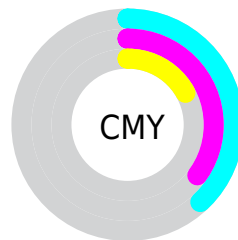


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 158, 165, 212 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, 165, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 158, 165, 212

255, 255, 255


 213, 220, 255

 242, 247, 255


 158, 165, 212

 131, 139, 184

 105, 113, 157

 80, 88, 131

 56, 65, 106

 31, 42, 81

 4, 19, 58

 0, 0, 37

 0, 1, 13

 0, 0, 0

■ 158, 165, 212

■ 158, 165, 212

■ 137, 147, 212

■ 179, 183, 212

■ 116, 128, 212

■ 200, 202, 212

■ 94, 110, 212

■ 215, 222, 212

■ 73, 91, 212

■ 218, 243, 212

■ 52, 73, 212

■ 212, 255, 212

■ 31, 54, 212

■ 10, 36, 212

■ 0, 28, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



126, 157, 212



158, 165, 212



187, 158, 200

Triad

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



158, 165, 212



210, 163, 136



120, 158, 181

Complementary

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



158, 165, 212



167, 212, 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.



136, 177, 167



158, 165, 212



182, 195, 124

Square

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



158, 165, 212



215, 152, 156



125, 172, 124



103, 142, 181

Rectangle

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



158, 165, 212



202, 154, 187



125, 172, 124



129, 166, 180

Sweetspot

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



158, 165, 212



235, 238, 255



158, 187, 212



115, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 165, 212



176, 186, 255



177, 158, 212



96, 98, 107



0, 22, 171



0, 5, 43

Inverse Universe

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



212, 158, 166



255, 176, 188



158, 212, 177



107, 96, 98



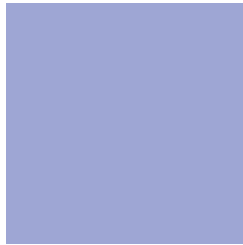
171, 0, 25



43, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 158, 165, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

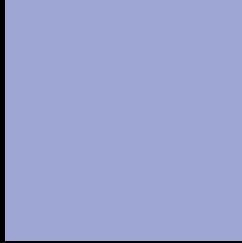
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 165, 212 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

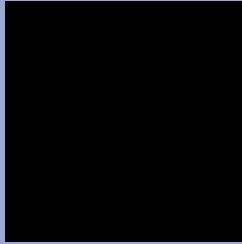
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYP 158, 165, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 165, 212.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 165, 212.

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, 165, 212

Protanopia
157, 165, 212

Deuteranopia
162, 165, 212



Tritanopia
153, 165, 185

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 165, 212

Protanomaly
157, 165, 212

Deuteranomaly
161, 165, 212

Tritanomaly
155, 165, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 165, 212

Achromatopsia
169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly
165, 168, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 158, 165, 212 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, 166, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 166, 212)  
}
```

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, 166, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 166, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 158, 165, 212 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, 166, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 166, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 166, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 166, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 166, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 166,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 158, 165, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 166, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
166, 212) }
```

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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