

Converting Colors

`RYB(158, 168, 230)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(158, 168, 230) contains.

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Color

R_YB(158, 168, 230)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EAAE6
RGB	158, 170, 230
RGB Percent	62%, 67%, 90%
CMY	0.3804, 0.3349, 0.0980
CMYK	0.31, 0.26, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	230°, 59%, 76%
HSV	230°, 31%, 90%
XYZ	42.6857, 41.5868, 80.6402
YIQ	173.2520, -26.4120, 16.1160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

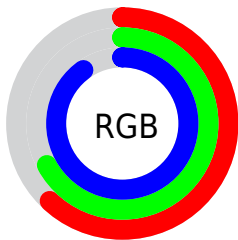
Format	Color
R _Y B	158, 168, 230
Decimal	10398438
CIE Lab	70.59, 9.69, -31.67
CIE LCh	71, 33.115, 287.011
Yxy	41.5868, 0.2588, 0.2522
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288588518 (0xFF9EAAE6)
YUV	173.2520, 27.9768, -13.3760
Hunter-Lab	64.4878, 5.2989, -28.9990

Details

The RYB color **158, 168, 230** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **172, 230, 158**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 223, 255**, and **104, 116, 174** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **135, 148, 230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 188, 230**.

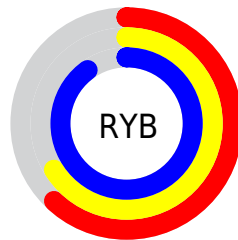
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (67%)

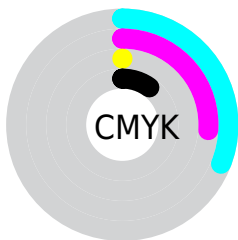
Blue (90%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (90%)

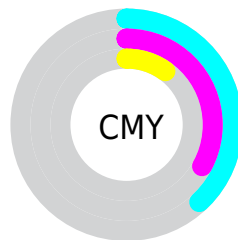


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 158, 168, 230 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, 168, 230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 158, 168, 230

255, 255, 255

 214, 223, 255


 243, 248, 255

 158, 168, 230

 131, 141, 202

 104, 116, 174

 78, 90, 147

 52, 66, 121

 25, 42, 96

 0, 20, 72

 0, 0, 50

 0, 1, 28

 0, 0, 0

■ 158, 168, 230

■ 158, 168, 230

■ 135, 148, 230

■ 181, 188, 230

■ 112, 128, 230

■ 204, 207, 230

■ 89, 109, 230

■ 227, 227, 230

■ 66, 88, 230

■ 234, 250, 230

■ 43, 69, 230

■ 230, 255, 230

■ 20, 49, 230

■ 0, 32, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111, 154, 231



158, 168, 230



198, 159, 214

Triad

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



158, 168, 230



225, 166, 130



106, 156, 188

Complementary

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



158, 168, 230



172, 230, 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.



131, 184, 173



158, 168, 230



182, 205, 114

Square

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



158, 168, 230



233, 150, 156



114, 176, 114



75, 132, 189

Rectangle

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



158, 168, 230



217, 153, 197



114, 176, 114



118, 166, 187

Sweetspot

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



158, 168, 230



232, 235, 255



158, 197, 230



113, 116, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 168, 230



158, 172, 255



182, 158, 230



103, 105, 115



0, 25, 179



0, 7, 51

Inverse Universe

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



230, 158, 170



255, 158, 174



158, 230, 182



115, 103, 105



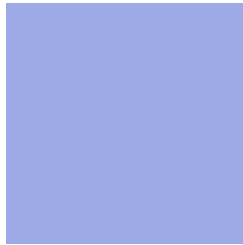
179, 0, 29



51, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 158, 168, 230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

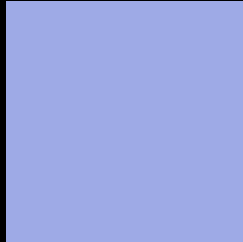
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 230 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

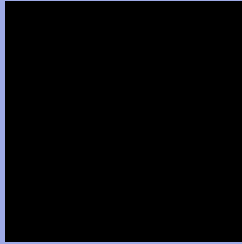
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 230 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 168, 230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 168, 230.

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, 168, 230

Protanopia
155, 168, 230

Deuteranopia
157, 168, 230



Tritanopia
150, 166, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 168, 230

Protanomaly
156, 168, 230

Deuteranomaly
157, 168, 230

Tritanomaly
153, 168, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 168, 230

Achromatopsia
173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly
168, 171, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 158, 168, 230 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, 170, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 170, 230)  
}
```

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, 170, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 170, 230) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 158, 168, 230 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, 170, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 170, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 170, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 170, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 170, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 170,  
230) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 158, 168, 230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 170, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
170, 230) }
```

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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