

Converting Colors

`RYB(158, 173, 220)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(158, 173, 220) contains.

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Color

R_YB(158, 173, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EB2DC
RGB	158, 178, 220
RGB Percent	62%, 70%, 86%
CMY	0.3804, 0.3028, 0.1373
CMYK	0.28, 0.19, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	221°, 47%, 74%
HSV	221°, 28%, 86%
XYZ	42.8969, 44.1926, 73.9793
YIQ	176.8080, -25.4020, 8.8220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

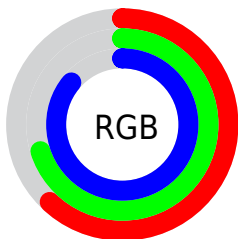
Format	Color
R _{YB}	158, 173, 220
Decimal	10400476
CIE Lab	72.36, 2.68, -23.49
CIE LCh	72, 23.637, 276.512
Yxy	44.1926, 0.2663, 0.2744
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288590556 (0xFF9EB2DC)
YUV	176.8080, 21.2937, -16.4946
Hunter-Lab	66.4775, -1.1523, -19.4464

Details

The RYB color **158, 173, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **188, 220, 158**, and the grayscale version is **176, 176, 176**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 227, 255**, and **105, 121, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 156, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 190, 220**.

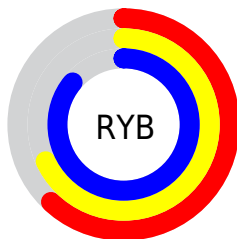
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (70%)

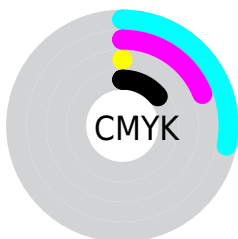
Blue (86%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (86%)

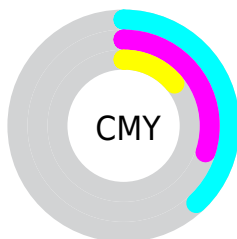


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 158, 173, 220 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, 173, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 158, 173, 220

255, 255, 255

■ 214, 227, 255

■ 242, 249, 255

■ 158, 173, 220

■ 131, 146, 192

■ 105, 120, 165

■ 80, 95, 138

■ 55, 71, 113

■ 29, 47, 88

■ 0, 22, 65

■ 0, 7, 43

■ 0, 1, 21

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 158, 173, 220

■ 158, 173, 220

■ 136, 156, 220

■ 180, 190, 220

■ 114, 140, 220

■ 202, 207, 220

■ 92, 123, 220

■ 221, 224, 220

■ 70, 106, 220

■ 232, 246, 220

■ 48, 90, 220

■ 222, 255, 220

■ 26, 73, 220

■ 220, 255, 220

■ 4, 56, 220

■ 0, 53, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131, 164, 216



158, 173, 220



187, 170, 212

Triad

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



158, 173, 220



220, 166, 153



140, 174, 188

Complementary

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



158, 173, 220



188, 220, 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.



142, 184, 161



158, 173, 220



208, 197, 138

Square

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



158, 173, 220



221, 162, 173



149, 189, 135



121, 158, 190

Rectangle

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



158, 173, 220



203, 166, 202



149, 189, 135



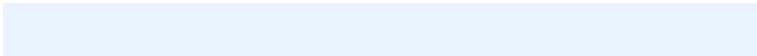
148, 183, 187

Sweetspot

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



158, 173, 220



235, 240, 255



158, 195, 220



115, 118, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 173, 220



168, 189, 255



168, 158, 220



99, 101, 110



0, 42, 173



0, 11, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 158, 178



255, 168, 196



158, 220, 168



110, 99, 102



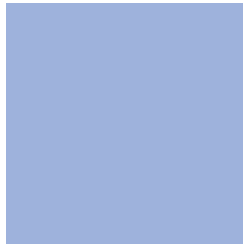
173, 0, 55



46, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 158, 173, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

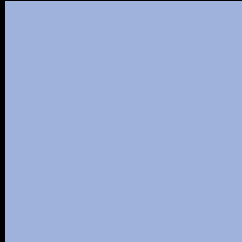
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 173, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

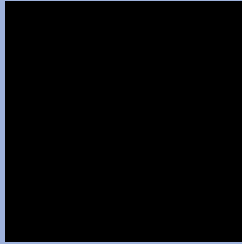
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 173, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 173, 220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 173, 220.

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](#).

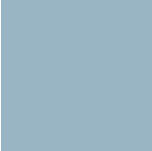
Dichromacy



Original Color
158, 173, 220

Protanopia
167, 174, 218

Deuteranopia
172, 174, 221



Tritanopia
153, 170, 196

Trichromacy



Original Color
158, 173, 220

Protanomaly
164, 174, 219

Deuteranomaly
167, 174, 221

Tritanomaly
155, 172, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color
158, 173, 220

Achromatopsia
177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly
170, 175, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 158, 173, 220 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, 178, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 178, 220)  
}
```

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, 178, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 178, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 158, 173, 220 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

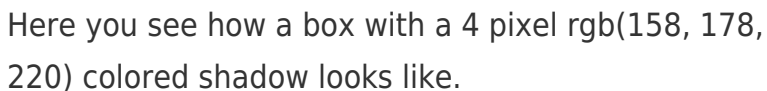
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(158, 178, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 178, 220) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 178, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 178, 220); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 178, 220); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 178, 220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 158, 173, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 178, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
178, 220) }
```

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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