

Converting Colors

`RYB(158, 46, 214)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(158, 46, 214) contains.

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Color

R_YB(158, 46, 214)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Hex | 9E2ED6 |
| RGB | 158, 46, 214 |
| RGB Percent | 62%, 18%, 84% |
| CMY | 0.3804, 0.8196, 0.1608 |
| CMYK | 0.26, 0.79, 0.00, 0.16 |
| HSL | 280°, 67%, 51% |
| HSV | 280°, 79%, 84% |
| XYZ | 27.2151, 14.0781, 64.9013 |
| YIQ | 98.6400, 12.8240, 75.9920 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

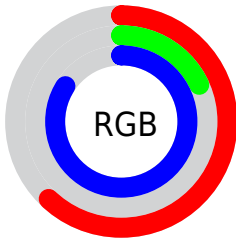
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| RYB | 158, 46, 214 |
| Decimal | 10366678 |
| CIELab | 44.34, 69.45, -64.27 |
| CIELCh | 44, 94.627, 317.216 |
| Yxy | 14.0781, 0.2563, 0.1326 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4288556758 (0xFF9E2ED6) |
| YUV | 98.6400, 56.8725, 52.0587 |
| Hunter-Lab | 37.5208, 63.8107, -76.2917 |

Details

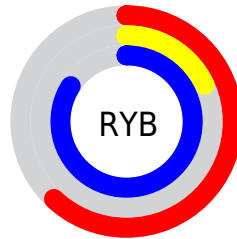
The RYB color **158, 46, 214** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9933CC**. The color can be described as middle washed purple. A complement of this color would be **46, 214, 158**, and the grayscale version is **98, 98, 98**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 105, 255**, and **100, 0, 158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 25, 214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 67, 214**.

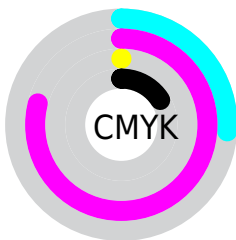
Distribution



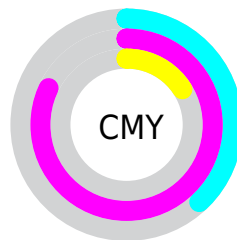
- Red (62%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (79%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)






















- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 158, 46, 214 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, 46, 214 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

| | |
|---|--|
|  158, 46, 214 |  158, 46, 214 |
|  255, 255, 255 |  129, 0, 186 |
|  217, 105, 255 |  100, 0, 158 |
|  247, 133, 255 |  71, 0, 131 |
|  255, 161, 255 |  40, 0, 105 |
|  255, 190, 255 |  0, 0, 80 |
|  255, 219, 255 |  0, 4, 56 |
|  255, 249, 255 |  0, 2, 33 |
| |  0, 0, 7 |
| |  0, 0, 0 |

 158, 46, 214

 158, 46, 214

 151, 25, 214

 165, 67, 214

 144, 3, 214


 172, 89, 214

 143, 0, 214

 179, 110, 214

 187, 132, 214

 194, 153, 214

 201, 174, 214

 208, 196, 214

 214, 217, 216

 214, 239, 231

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 72, 255



158, 46, 214



222, 0, 142

Triad

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



158, 46, 214



117, 156, 0



0, 71, 150

Complementary

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



158, 46, 214



46, 214, 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.



0, 88, 132



158, 46, 214



0, 115, 30

Square

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



158, 46, 214



207, 35, 0



0, 127, 127



0, 83, 221

Rectangle

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



158, 46, 214



234, 0, 90



0, 127, 127



0, 70, 134

Sweetspot

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



158, 46, 214



235, 194, 255



46, 88, 214



115, 91, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



158, 46, 214



175, 15, 255



214, 46, 186



104, 96, 107



114, 0, 171



29, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



214, 46, 102



255, 15, 95



46, 190, 214



107, 96, 100



171, 0, 57



43, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 158, 46, 214 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

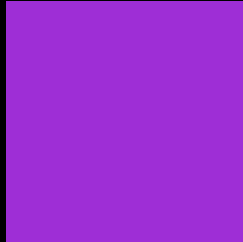
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 158, 46, 214 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

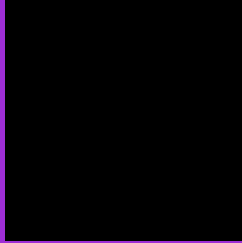
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RYB 158, 46, 214 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 46, 214.

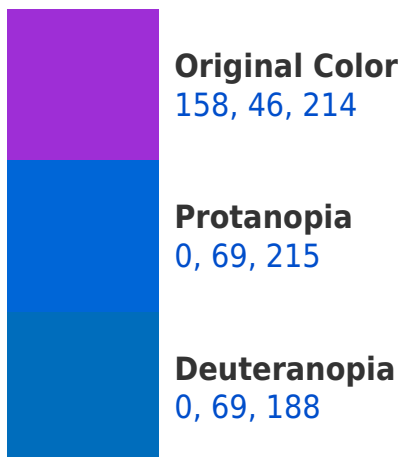



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 158, 46, 214.

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
139, 92, 99

Trichromacy



Original Color

158, 46, 214



Protanomaly

57, 79, 215



Deuteranomaly

57, 80, 197



Tritanomaly

146, 75, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color

158, 46, 214



Achromatopsia

99, 99, 99



Achromatomaly

120, 80, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 158, 46, 214 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, 46, 214) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 46, 214)  
}
```

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, 46, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 46, 214) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 158, 46, 214 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, 46, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 46, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 46, 214)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 46, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 46, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 46,  
214) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 158, 46, 214 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 46, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158, 46,  
214) }
```

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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