

Converting Colors

`RYB(159, 120, 160)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(159, 120, 160) contains.

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Color

R_YB(159, 120, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9F78A0
RGB	159, 120, 160
RGB Percent	62%, 47%, 63%
CMY	0.3765, 0.5294, 0.3725
CMYK	0.01, 0.25, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	298°, 17%, 55%
HSV	298°, 25%, 63%
XYZ	27.3597, 23.3419, 36.3211
YIQ	136.2210, 10.4040, 20.7080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

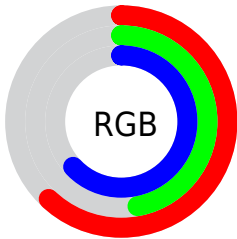
Format	Color
R_{YB}	159, 120, 160
Decimal	10451104
CIE _{Lab}	55.42, 22.28, -15.56
CIE _{LCh}	55, 27.178, 325.064
Yxy	23.3419, 0.3144, 0.2682
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288641184 (0xFF9F78A0)
YUV	136.2210, 11.7230, 19.9772
Hunter-Lab	48.3135, 16.5351, -10.7536

Details

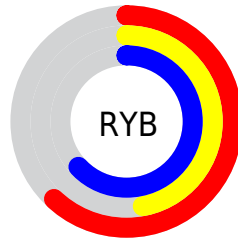
The RYB color **159, 120, 160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **120, 160, 159**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 173, 215**, and **107, 71, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 104, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **159, 136, 160**.

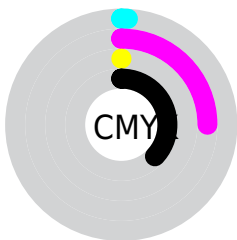
Distribution



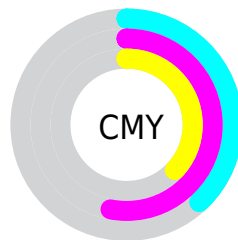
- Red (62%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (37%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 159, 120, 160 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 159, 120, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 120, 160

255, 255, 255

 214, 173, 215

 243, 200, 243

 255, 228, 255

 159, 120, 160

 133, 95, 134

 107, 71, 108

 82, 48, 84

 59, 26, 61

 36, 3, 39

 0, 0, 17


 0, 0, 0

 159, 120, 160


 159, 104, 160


 159, 120, 160

 159, 136, 160


 158, 88, 160

 160, 152, 160

 158, 72, 160

 160, 168, 168

 157, 56, 160

 160, 184, 183

 157, 40, 160

 160, 200, 199

 157, 24, 160

 160, 216, 215

 156, 8, 160

 160, 232, 230

 156, 0, 160

 160, 248, 246

 160, 255, 252

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130, 128, 175



159, 120, 160



176, 115, 138

Triad

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



159, 120, 160



121, 153, 86



53, 101, 152

Complementary

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



159, 120, 160



120, 160, 159

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.



73, 114, 145



159, 120, 160



89, 137, 98

Square

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



159, 120, 160



171, 137, 95



101, 139, 143



62, 108, 171

Rectangle

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



159, 120, 160



180, 115, 122



101, 139, 143



58, 103, 146

Sweetspot

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



159, 120, 160



209, 192, 209



120, 121, 160



104, 94, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



159, 120, 160



208, 146, 209



160, 120, 141



79, 71, 79



139, 0, 143



15, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



160, 120, 121



209, 146, 148



120, 147, 160



79, 71, 71



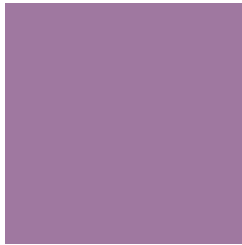
143, 0, 4



15, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 159, 120, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

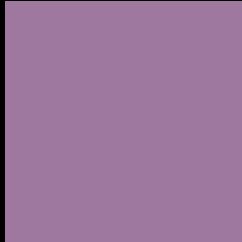
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 159, 120, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

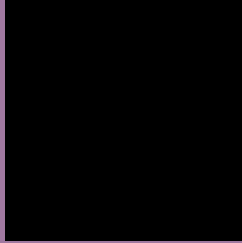
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 159, 120, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 159, 120, 160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 159, 120, 160.

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
159, 120, 160

Protanopia
124, 131, 168

Deuteranopia
134, 130, 158



Tritanopia
155, 125, 134

Trichromacy



Original Color
159, 120, 160

Protanomaly
137, 128, 165

Deuteranomaly
143, 126, 159

Tritanomaly
156, 123, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color
159, 120, 160

Achromatopsia
136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly
144, 130, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 159, 120, 160 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(159, 120, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 120, 160)  
}
```

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(159, 120, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 120, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 159, 120, 160 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(159, 120, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 120, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 120, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 120, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 120, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 120,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 159, 120, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 120, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
120, 160) }
```

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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