

Converting Colors

`RYB(159, 165, 196)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(159, 165, 196) contains.

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Color

R_YB(159, 165, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9FA6C4
RGB	159, 166, 196
RGB Percent	62%, 65%, 77%
CMY	0.3765, 0.3484, 0.2314
CMYK	0.19, 0.15, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	228°, 24%, 70%
HSV	228°, 19%, 77%
XYZ	37.9274, 38.6876, 57.6930
YIQ	167.3270, -13.8020, 7.8460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

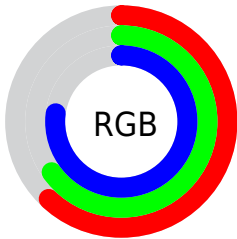
Format	Color
RYB	159, 165, 196
Decimal	10462916
CIELab	68.52, 3.78, -16.11
CIElCh	69, 16.545, 283.202
Yxy	38.6876, 0.2824, 0.2881
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288652996 (0xFF9FA6C4)
YUV	167.3270, 14.1358, -7.3028
Hunter-Lab	62.1993, -0.0044, -11.4549

Details

The RYB color **159, 165, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **168, 196, 159**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 220, 253**, and **107, 113, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 148, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 182, 196**.

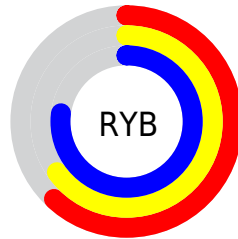
Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (65%)

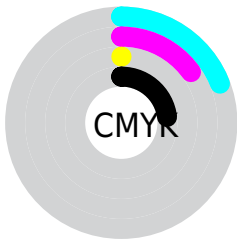
Blue (77%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (77%)

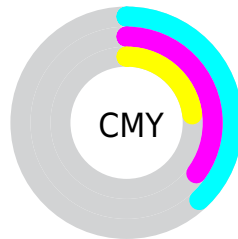


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 159, 165, 196 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, 165, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 159, 165, 196

255, 255, 255

■ 214, 220, 253

■ 243, 247, 255

■ 159, 165, 196

■ 133, 139, 169

■ 107, 113, 142

■ 82, 89, 117

■ 59, 65, 92

■ 36, 43, 68

■ 14, 22, 46

■ 0, 1, 26

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 159, 165, 196

■ 159, 165, 196

■ 139, 148, 196

■ 179, 182, 196

■ 120, 133, 196

■ 196, 198, 196

■ 100, 116, 196

■ 201, 218, 196

■ 81, 99, 196

■ 206, 237, 196

■ 61, 83, 196

■ 208, 255, 196

■ 41, 66, 196

■ 196, 255, 196

■ 22, 50, 196

■ 2, 34, 196

■ 0, 32, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 160, 195



159, 165, 196



178, 161, 189

Triad

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



159, 165, 196



196, 163, 147



139, 163, 175

Complementary

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



159, 165, 196



168, 196, 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.



145, 172, 162



159, 165, 196



187, 187, 139

Square

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



159, 165, 196



199, 157, 161



143, 172, 138



129, 153, 176

Rectangle

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



159, 165, 196



188, 159, 181



143, 172, 138



144, 167, 174

Sweetspot

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



159, 165, 196



240, 243, 255



159, 179, 196



119, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



159, 165, 196



196, 206, 255



170, 159, 196



87, 89, 97



0, 26, 161



0, 5, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 159, 166



255, 196, 208



159, 196, 170



97, 87, 89



161, 0, 31



33, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 159, 165, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

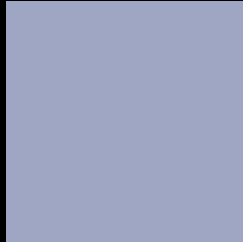
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 159, 165, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

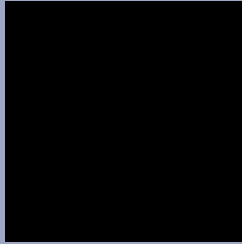
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 159, 165, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 159, 165, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 159, 165, 196.

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, 165, 196

Protanopia
161, 165, 196

Deuteranopia
169, 163, 197



Tritanopia
156, 165, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color

159, 165, 196

Protanomaly

160, 165, 196

Deuteranomaly

165, 164, 197

Tritanomaly

157, 165, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color

159, 165, 196

Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly

164, 166, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 159, 165, 196 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, 166, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 166, 196)  
}
```

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, 166, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 166, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 159, 165, 196 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, 166, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 166, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 166, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 166, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 166, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 166,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 159, 165, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 166, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
166, 196) }
```

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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