

Converting Colors

`RYB(96, 50, 216)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(96, 50, 216) contains.

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Color

R_YB(96, 50, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6032D8
RGB	96, 50, 216
RGB Percent	38%, 20%, 85%
CMY	0.6235, 0.8039, 0.1529
CMYK	0.56, 0.77, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	257°, 68%, 52%
HSV	257°, 77%, 85%
XYZ	18.3591, 9.7259, 65.8754
YIQ	82.6780, -25.8700, 61.3780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

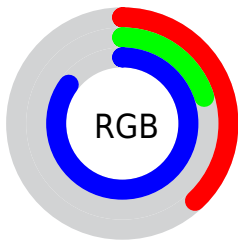
Format	Color
RYB	96, 50, 216
Decimal	6304472
CIELab	37.35, 59.09, -77.18
CIELCh	37, 97.202, 307.438
Yxy	9.7259, 0.1954, 0.1035
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284494552 (0xFF6032D8)
YUV	82.6780, 65.7277, 11.6834
Hunter-Lab	31.1863, 50.5055, -103.4088

Details

The RYB color **96, 50, 216** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **6633CC**. The color can be described as dark muted purple. A complement of this color would be **50, 216, 96**, and the grayscale version is **82, 82, 82**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **158, 102, 255**, and **11, 0, 160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80, 28, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **112, 72, 216**.

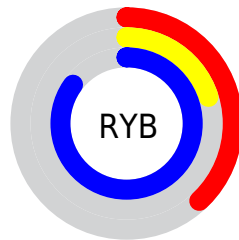
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (20%)

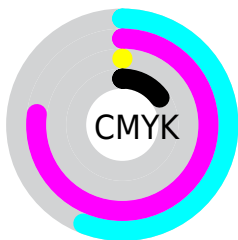
Blue (85%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (85%)

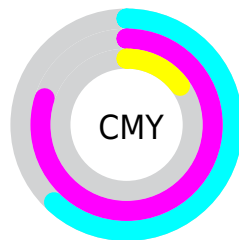


Cyan (56%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 96, 50, 216 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 96, 50, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96, 50, 216



96, 50, 216

255, 255, 255



62, 22, 188



158, 102, 255



11, 0, 160



188, 128, 255



0, 0, 133



218, 155, 255



0, 0, 106



249, 183, 255



0, 6, 81



255, 211, 255



0, 5, 57



255, 240, 255



0, 2, 34



0, 0, 9



0, 0, 0

■ 96, 50, 216

■ 96, 50, 216

■ 80, 28, 216

■ 112, 72, 216

■ 65, 7, 216

■ 127, 93, 216

■ 60, 0, 216

■ 143, 115, 216

■ 158, 136, 216

■ 174, 158, 216

■ 190, 180, 216

■ 205, 201, 216

■ 216, 223, 218

■ 216, 244, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 69, 249



96, 50, 216



189, 0, 150

Triad

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



96, 50, 216



153, 93, 0



0, 60, 115

Complementary

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



96, 50, 216



50, 216, 96

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, 99, 112



96, 50, 216



0, 92, 1

Square

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



96, 50, 216



198, 0, 0



0, 107, 107



0, 71, 184

Rectangle

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



96, 50, 216



211, 0, 99



0, 107, 107



0, 67, 114

Sweetspot

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



96, 50, 216



213, 196, 255



50, 120, 216



102, 92, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



96, 50, 216



85, 20, 255



177, 50, 216



99, 96, 107



47, 0, 171



12, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 50, 170



255, 20, 190



50, 216, 177



107, 96, 104



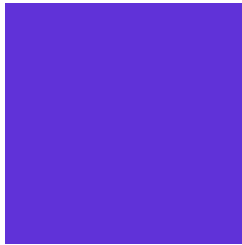
171, 0, 124



43, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 96, 50, 216 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 ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 96, 50, 216 looks on a black 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

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

R_YB 96, 50, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 96, 50, 216.

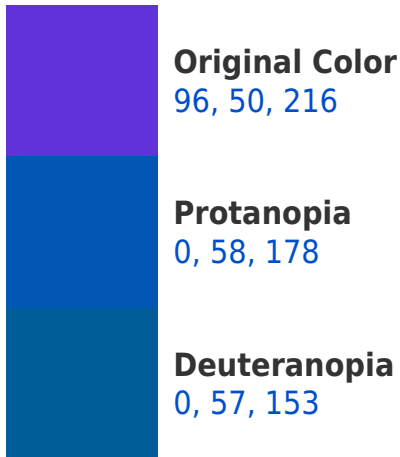


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 96, 50, 216.

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
55, 76, 101

Trichromacy



Original Color

96, 50, 216



Protanomaly

35, 65, 192



Deuteranomaly

35, 66, 176



Tritanomaly

70, 77, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color

96, 50, 216



Achromatopsia

83, 83, 83



Achromatomaly

88, 71, 131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 96, 50, 216 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(96, 50, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 50, 216)  
}
```

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(96, 50, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 50, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 96, 50, 216 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(96, 50, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 50, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 50, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 50, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 50, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 50,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 96, 50, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 50, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 50,  
216) }
```

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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