

Converting Colors

`RYB(160, 146, 197)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(160, 146, 197) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(160, 146, 197)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A092C5
RGB	160, 146, 197
RGB Percent	63%, 57%, 77%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4275, 0.2275
CMYK	0.19, 0.26, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	256°, 31%, 67%
HSV	256°, 26%, 77%
XYZ	34.8541, 32.0626, 57.1750
YIQ	156.0000, -8.0270, 18.8290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

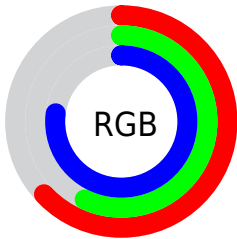
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 146, 197
Decimal	10523333
CIE _{Lab}	63.39, 15.67, -24.47
CIE _{LCh}	63, 29.052, 302.631
Yxy	32.0626, 0.2809, 0.2584
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288713413 (0xFFA092C5)
YUV	156.0000, 20.2130, 3.5080
Hunter-Lab	56.6238, 10.7819, -20.2305

Details

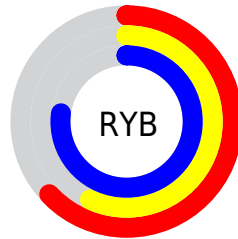
The RYB color **160, 146, 197** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **146, 197, 160**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 200, 254**, and **108, 95, 143** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 126, 197**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 166, 197**.

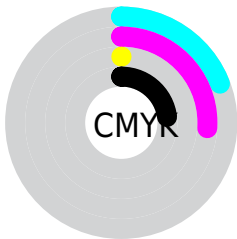
Distribution



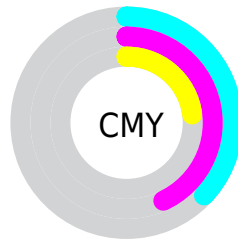
- Red (63%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 160, 146, 197 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 160, 146, 197 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 146, 197

255, 255, 255

 215, 200, 254

 244, 228, 255

 160, 146, 197

 133, 120, 170

 108, 95, 143

 83, 72, 117

 59, 49, 92

 36, 28, 69

 16, 3, 46

 0, 1, 25

 0, 0, 0

 160, 146, 197

 160, 146, 197

■ 146, 126, 197

■ 174, 166, 197

■ 131, 107, 197

■ 189, 185, 197

■ 117, 87, 197

■ 197, 205, 199

■ 103, 67, 197

■ 197, 225, 205

■ 89, 48, 197

■ 197, 245, 211

■ 74, 28, 197

■ 197, 255, 206

■ 60, 8, 197

■ 197, 255, 197

■ 54, 0, 197

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 146, 205



160, 146, 197



188, 138, 178

Triad

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



160, 146, 197



191, 172, 108



82, 129, 168

Complementary

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



160, 146, 197



146, 197, 160

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.



111, 152, 165



160, 146, 197



123, 169, 102

Square

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



160, 146, 197



204, 138, 127



109, 160, 127



67, 120, 180

Rectangle

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



160, 146, 197



200, 135, 161



109, 160, 127



91, 135, 167

Sweetspot

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



160, 146, 197



240, 235, 255



146, 167, 197



118, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 146, 197



198, 176, 255



185, 146, 197



92, 90, 99



45, 0, 163



10, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



197, 146, 183



255, 176, 233



146, 197, 185



99, 90, 97



163, 0, 118



36, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 146, 197 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

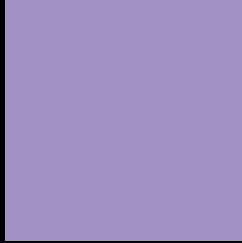
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 160, 146, 197 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

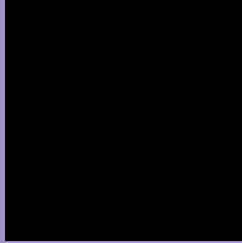
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 160, 146, 197 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 146, 197.

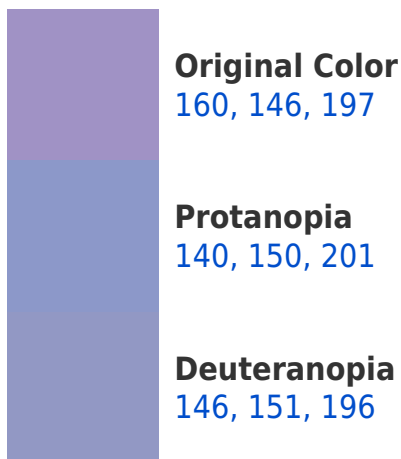



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 146, 197.

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
154, 152, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 146, 197

Protanomaly
147, 150, 200

Deuteranomaly
151, 149, 196

Tritanomaly
156, 150, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 146, 197

Achromatopsia
156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly
157, 152, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 160, 146, 197 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(160, 146, 197) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 146, 197)  
}
```

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(160, 146, 197) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 146, 197) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 160, 146, 197 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(160, 146, 197) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 146, 197) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 146, 197)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 146, 197); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 146, 197);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 146,  
197) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 160, 146, 197 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 146, 197) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
146, 197) }
```

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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