

Converting Colors

`RYB(162, 86, 173)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(162, 86, 173) contains.

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Color

`RYB(162, 86, 173)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A256AD
RGB	162, 86, 173
RGB Percent	64%, 34%, 68%
CMY	0.3647, 0.6627, 0.3216
CMYK	0.06, 0.50, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	292°, 35%, 51%
HSV	292°, 50%, 68%
XYZ	25.7709, 17.3541, 41.5266
YIQ	118.6420, 17.3690, 43.1690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

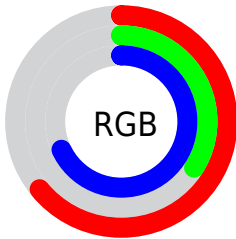
Format	Color
R_{YB}	162, 86, 173
Decimal	10639021
CIE _{Lab}	48.70, 44.73, -33.48
CIE _{LCh}	49, 55.870, 323.181
Yxy	17.3541, 0.3044, 0.2050
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288829101 (0xFFA256AD)
YUV	118.6420, 26.7985, 38.0250
Hunter-Lab	41.6582, 37.5230, -29.9418

Details

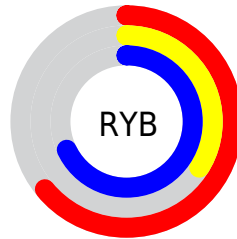
The RYB color **162, 86, 173** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **86, 173, 162**, and the grayscale version is **118, 118, 118**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 138, 229**, and **108, 35, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 69, 173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 103, 173**.

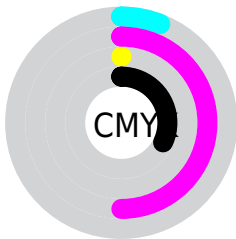
Distribution



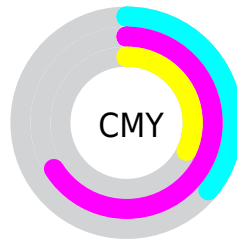
- Red (64%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 162, 86, 173 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 162, 86, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



162, 86, 173



162, 86, 173

255, 255, 255



135, 60, 146



219, 138, 229



108, 35, 120



248, 166, 255



82, 3, 95



255, 193, 255



57, 0, 71



255, 222, 255



36, 0, 48



255, 251, 255



0, 1, 26



0, 0, 0



162, 86, 173



162, 86, 173



160, 69, 173



164, 103, 173

■ 158, 51, 173

■ 166, 121, 173

■ 155, 34, 173

■ 169, 138, 173

■ 153, 17, 173

■ 171, 155, 173

■ 151, 0, 173

■ 173, 173, 173

■ 173, 190, 188

■ 173, 207, 203

■ 173, 224, 218

■ 173, 242, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



94, 106, 203



162, 86, 173



194, 69, 129

Triad

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



162, 86, 173



51, 148, 0



0, 72, 152

Complementary

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



162, 86, 173



86, 173, 162

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, 78, 137



162, 86, 173



10, 124, 31

Square

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



162, 86, 173



181, 119, 39



36, 117, 133



0, 79, 191

Rectangle

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



162, 86, 173



200, 68, 97



36, 117, 133



0, 70, 138

Sweetspot

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



162, 86, 173



220, 191, 224



86, 97, 173



110, 92, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



162, 86, 173



207, 90, 224



173, 86, 141



86, 78, 87



131, 0, 150



20, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



173, 86, 97



224, 90, 107



86, 150, 173



87, 78, 79



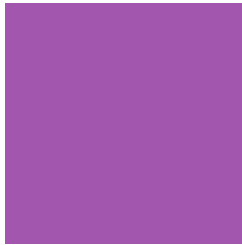
150, 0, 19



23, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 162, 86, 173 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 162, 86, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

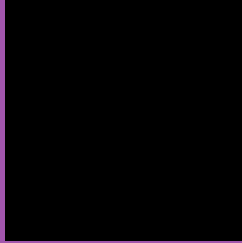
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 162, 86, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 162, 86, 173.

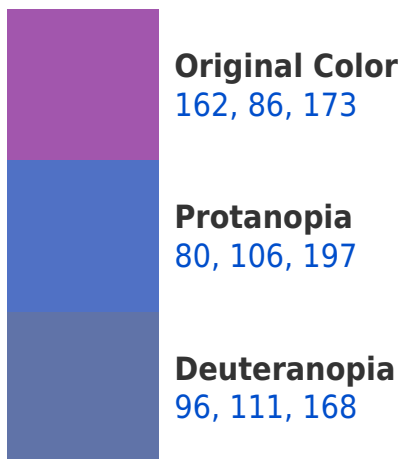



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 162, 86, 173.

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
153, 102, 109

Trichromacy



Original Color
162, 86, 173

Protanomaly
110, 103, 188

Deuteranomaly
120, 104, 170

Tritanomaly
156, 96, 132

Monochromacy



Original Color
162, 86, 173

Achromatopsia
119, 119, 119

Achromatomaly
135, 107, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 162, 86, 173 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(162, 86, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 86, 173)  
}
```

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(162, 86, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 86, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 162, 86, 173 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(162, 86, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 86, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 86, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 86, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 86, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 86,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 86, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 86, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162, 86,  
173) }
```

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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