

Converting Colors

`RYB(164, 121, 176)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(164, 121, 176) contains.

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Color

R_YB(164, 121, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A479B0
RGB	164, 121, 176
RGB Percent	64%, 47%, 69%
CMY	0.3569, 0.5255, 0.3098
CMYK	0.07, 0.31, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	287°, 26%, 58%
HSV	287°, 31%, 69%
XYZ	29.9837, 24.7018, 44.2619
YIQ	140.1270, 7.9730, 26.2210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

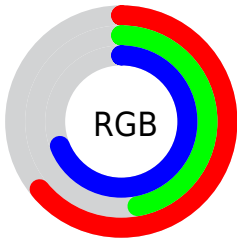
Format	Color
RYB	164, 121, 176
Decimal	10779056
CIELab	56.78, 26.65, -22.67
CIElCh	57, 34.984, 319.615
Yxy	24.7018, 0.3030, 0.2496
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288969136 (0xFFA479B0)
YUV	140.1270, 17.6854, 20.9366
Hunter-Lab	49.7010, 20.7092, -18.0109

Details

The RYB color **164, 121, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **121, 176, 164**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 174, 232**, and **111, 72, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 103, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 139, 176**.

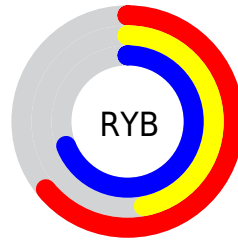
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (47%)

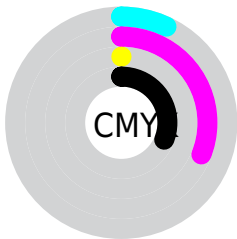
Blue (69%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (69%)

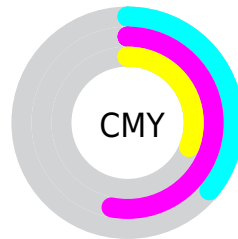


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (31%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 164, 121, 176 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 164, 121, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 121, 176

255, 255, 255


 220, 174, 232

 248, 201, 255

 255, 230, 255

 164, 121, 176

 137, 96, 149

 111, 72, 123


 86, 48, 98

 62, 26, 74


 39, 4, 51

 13, 0, 30

 0, 0, 0

 164, 121, 176

 160, 103, 176

 164, 121, 176

 168, 139, 176

156, 86, 176

172, 156, 176

152, 68, 176

176, 174, 176

149, 51, 176

176, 191, 188

145, 33, 176

176, 209, 202

141, 15, 176

176, 227, 216

138, 0, 176

176, 244, 229

176, 255, 236

176, 255, 232

Harmonies

Analogous

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



124, 131, 194



164, 121, 176



188, 113, 148

Triad

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



164, 121, 176



131, 165, 76



0, 77, 156

Complementary

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



164, 121, 176



121, 176, 164

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.



58, 113, 152



164, 121, 176



78, 141, 83

Square

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



164, 121, 176



186, 133, 91



96, 148, 143



0, 82, 182

Rectangle

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



164, 121, 176



195, 112, 127



96, 148, 143



10, 83, 152

Sweetspot

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



164, 121, 176



225, 209, 230



121, 132, 176



112, 102, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



164, 121, 176



210, 142, 230



176, 121, 161



87, 80, 89



120, 0, 153



20, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



176, 121, 133



230, 142, 161



121, 164, 176



89, 80, 82



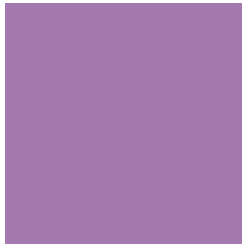
153, 0, 33



26, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 164, 121, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

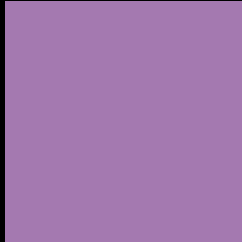
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 164, 121, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

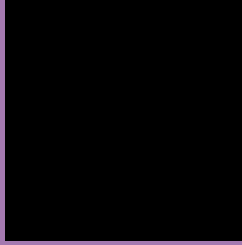
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 164, 121, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 121, 176.

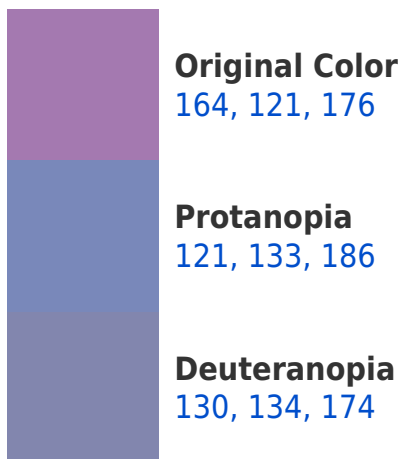


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 121, 176.

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

158, 128, 138

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 121, 176

Protanomaly
137, 130, 182

Deuteranomaly
142, 129, 175

Tritanomaly
160, 125, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 121, 176

Achromatopsia
140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly
149, 133, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 164, 121, 176 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(164, 121, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 121, 176)  
}
```

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(164, 121, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 121, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 164, 121, 176 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(164, 121, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 121, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 121, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 121, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 121, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 121,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 164, 121, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 121, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
121, 176) }
```

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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