

# Converting Colors

`RYB(165, 62, 182)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(165, 62, 182) contains.

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# Color

**`RYB(165, 62, 182)`**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A53EB6
RGB	165, 62, 182
RGB Percent	65%, 24%, 71%
CMY	0.3529, 0.7569, 0.2863
CMYK	0.09, 0.66, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	292°, 49%, 48%
HSV	292°, 66%, 71%
XYZ	25.6832, 14.8220, 45.7632
YIQ	106.4770, 22.8680, 59.1560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

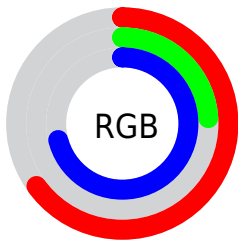
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	165, 62, 182
Decimal	10829494
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	45.39, 58.64, -43.97
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	45, 73.295, 323.138
Yxy	14.8220, 0.2977, 0.1718
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289019574 (0xFFA53EB6)
YUV	106.4770, 37.2328, 51.3247
Hunter-Lab	38.4993, 51.7048, -43.5271

# Details

The RYB color **165, 62, 182** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **62, 182, 165**, and the grayscale version is **106, 106, 106**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 117, 239**, and **109, 0, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 44, 182**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 80, 182**.

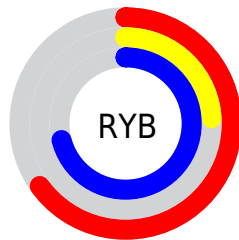
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (24%)

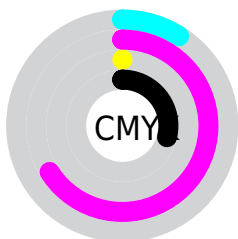
Blue (71%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (71%)

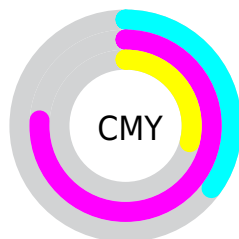


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (76%)


Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 165, 62, 182 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 165, 62, 182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 165, 62, 182

255, 255, 255

 223, 117, 239

 252, 144, 255

 255, 172, 255

 255, 201, 255

 255, 230, 255

 165, 62, 182

 137, 32, 155

 109, 0, 128

 82, 0, 103

 56, 0, 78

 31, 0, 55

 0, 2, 32

 0, 0, 4

 0, 0, 0

 165, 62, 182

 165, 62, 182

162, 44, 182

168, 80, 182

160, 26, 182

170, 98, 182

157, 7, 182

173, 117, 182

156, 0, 182

175, 135, 182

178, 153, 182

180, 171, 182

182, 189, 188

182, 208, 204

182, 226, 220

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58, 90, 222



165, 62, 182



206, 12, 124

# Triad

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



165, 62, 182



61, 143, 0



0, 71, 154

# Complementary

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



165, 62, 182



62, 182, 165

# 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, 132



165, 62, 182



0, 118, 33

# Square

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



165, 62, 182



186, 115, 0



0, 110, 128



0, 80, 206

# Rectangle

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



165, 62, 182



212, 9, 84



0, 110, 128



0, 67, 134



# Sweetspot

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



165, 62, 182



230, 190, 237



62, 78, 182



116, 91, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120



# Same Dimension

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



165, 62, 182



211, 50, 237



182, 62, 140



90, 83, 92



134, 0, 156



24, 0, 28



# Inverse Universe

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



182, 62, 79



237, 50, 76



62, 151, 182



92, 83, 84



156, 0, 22



28, 0, 4



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 165, 62, 182 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 165, 62, 182 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

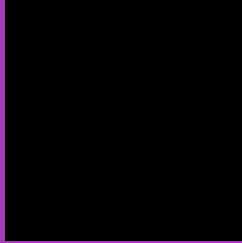
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RYB 165, 62, 182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 165, 62, 182.

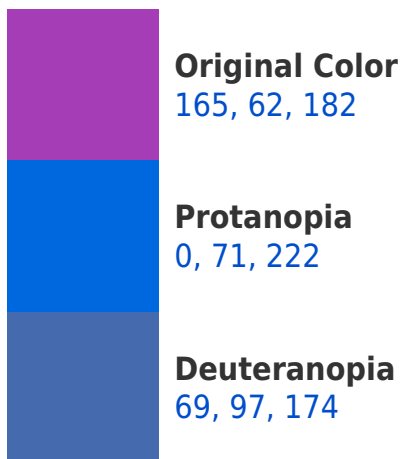


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 165, 62, 182.

# 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, 89, 95

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

165, 62, 182



**Protanomaly**

60, 84, 207



**Deuteranomaly**

104, 91, 177



**Tritanomaly**

158, 79, 127

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

165, 62, 182



**Achromatopsia**

106, 106, 106



**Achromatomaly**

127, 90, 134

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 165, 62, 182 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(165, 62, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 62, 182)  
}
```

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(165, 62, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 62, 182) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 165, 62, 182 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(165, 62, 182) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 62, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 62, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 62, 182); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 62, 182); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 62, 182) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 165, 62, 182 is called "background".

The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 62, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165, 62,  
182) }
```

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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