

Converting Colors

`RYB(167, 120, 152)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(167, 120, 152) contains.

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Color

R_YB(167, 120, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A77898
RGB	167, 120, 152
RGB Percent	65%, 47%, 60%
CMY	0.3451, 0.5294, 0.4039
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.09, 0.35
HSL	319°, 21%, 56%
HSV	319°, 28%, 65%
XYZ	28.3203, 23.9154, 32.8293
YIQ	137.7010, 17.7400, 19.9160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

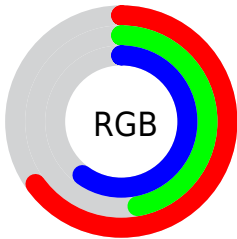
Format	Color
R_{YB}	167, 120, 152
Decimal	10975384
CIE _{Lab}	56.00, 23.60, -9.97
CIE _{LCh}	56, 25.617, 337.102
Yxy	23.9154, 0.3329, 0.2811
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289165464 (0xFFA77898)
YUV	137.7010, 7.0494, 25.6952
Hunter-Lab	48.9034, 17.7897, -5.5695

Details

The RYB color **167, 120, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **120, 156, 167**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 173, 206**, and **114, 71, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 103, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 137, 157**.

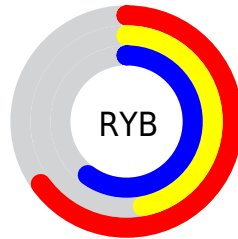
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (47%)

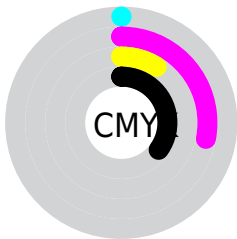
Blue (60%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (60%)

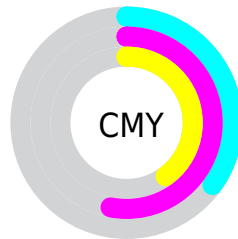


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 167, 120, 152 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 167, 120, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 167, 120, 152


255, 255, 255

 223, 173, 206

 252, 200, 234


 255, 228, 255

 167, 120, 152

 140, 95, 126

 114, 71, 101

 89, 48, 77

 65, 25, 54

 42, 3, 33

 13, 0, 8

 0, 0, 0

 167, 120, 152

 167, 103, 147

 167, 120, 152

 167, 137, 157

167, 87, 141

167, 153, 163

167, 70, 136

167, 169, 170

167, 53, 131

167, 182, 187

167, 37, 125

167, 194, 203

167, 20, 120

167, 207, 220

167, 3, 115

167, 220, 237

167, 0, 114

167, 233, 254

167, 231, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144, 127, 170



167, 120, 152



178, 118, 130

Triad

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



167, 120, 152



102, 145, 90



62, 107, 160

Complementary

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



167, 120, 152



120, 156, 167

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.



71, 111, 147



167, 120, 152



98, 141, 119

Square

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



167, 120, 152



164, 156, 94



94, 130, 145



81, 118, 175

Rectangle

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



167, 120, 152



178, 119, 115



94, 130, 145



62, 106, 154

Sweetspot

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



167, 120, 152



217, 199, 211



135, 120, 167



110, 99, 106



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



167, 120, 152



217, 143, 193



167, 120, 129



84, 76, 81



148, 0, 101



20, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



167, 120, 152



217, 143, 193



120, 146, 167



84, 76, 81



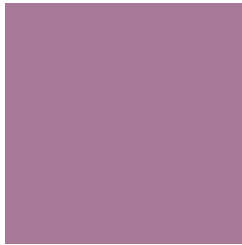
148, 0, 101



20, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 167, 120, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

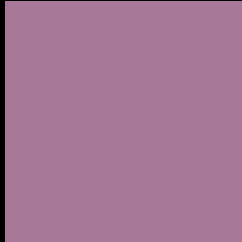
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 167, 120, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

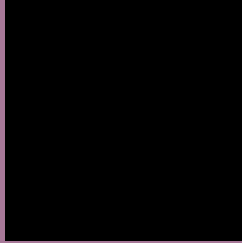
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYP 167, 120, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYP color 167, 120, 152.

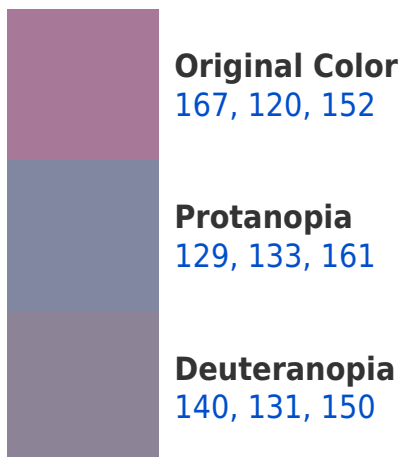



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYP color 167, 120, 152.

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
165, 123, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 120, 152

Protanomaly
143, 128, 158

Deuteranomaly
150, 127, 151

Tritanomaly
166, 122, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 120, 152

Achromatopsia
138, 138, 138

Achromatomaly
149, 131, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 167, 120, 152 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(167, 120, 152) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 120, 152)  
}
```

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(167, 120, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 120, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 167, 120, 152 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(167, 120, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 120, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 120, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 120, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 120, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 120,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 167, 120, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 120, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
120, 152) }
```

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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