

Converting Colors

`RYB(167, 136, 196)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(167, 136, 196) contains.

RYB(167, 136, 196)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(167, 136, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A788C4
RGB	167, 136, 196
RGB Percent	65%, 53%, 77%
CMY	0.3451, 0.4667, 0.2314
CMYK	0.15, 0.31, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	271°, 34%, 65%
HSV	271°, 31%, 77%
XYZ	34.7043, 29.8093, 56.1492
YIQ	152.1090, -0.7840, 25.2320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

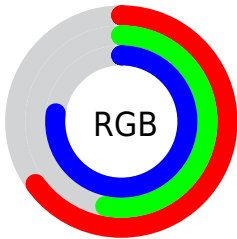
Format	Color
RYB	167, 136, 196
Decimal	10979524
CIELab	61.49, 23.36, -26.78
CIElCh	61, 35.540, 311.103
Yxy	29.8093, 0.2876, 0.2470
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289169604 (0xFFA788C4)
YUV	152.1090, 21.6383, 13.0594
Hunter-Lab	54.5979, 17.9144, -22.7561

Details

The RYB color **167, 136, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **136, 196, 167**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 190, 253**, and **114, 86, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 116, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 156, 196**.

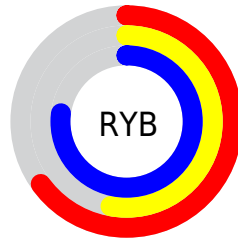
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (53%)

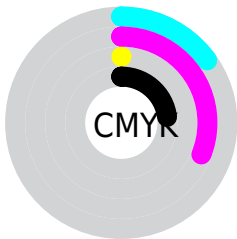
Blue (77%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (77%)

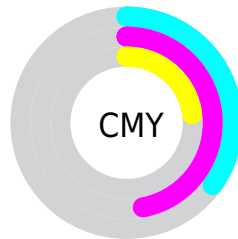


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (35%)


Magenta (47%)

Yellow (23%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 167, 136, 196 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, 136, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 136, 196

255, 255, 255

 223, 190, 253

 252, 217, 255

 255, 246, 255


 167, 136, 196

 140, 110, 169

 114, 86, 142

 89, 62, 116

 65, 40, 91

 41, 18, 68

 23, 0, 45

 0, 1, 24


 0, 0, 0

 167, 136, 196

 167, 136, 196

 158, 116, 196

 176, 156, 196

 148, 97, 196

 186, 175, 196

 139, 77, 196


 195, 195, 196

 129, 58, 196


 196, 214, 205

 120, 38, 196

 196, 234, 216

 110, 18, 196

 196, 254, 226

 101, 0, 196

 196, 255, 218

 196, 255, 208

 196, 255, 199

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122, 142, 210



167, 136, 196



197, 126, 170

Triad

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



167, 136, 196



176, 186, 89



30, 99, 165

Complementary

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



167, 136, 196



136, 196, 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.



83, 135, 164



167, 136, 196



94, 157, 86

Square

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



167, 136, 196



205, 134, 109



100, 159, 136



0, 88, 189

Rectangle

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



167, 136, 196



207, 124, 149



100, 159, 136



51, 112, 165

Sweetspot

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



167, 136, 196



244, 232, 255



136, 156, 196



121, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 136, 196



209, 161, 255



196, 136, 195



92, 87, 97



83, 0, 161



17, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 136, 165



255, 161, 206



136, 195, 196



97, 87, 92



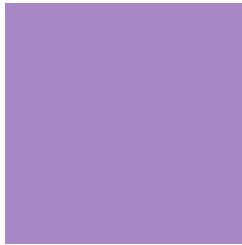
161, 0, 78



33, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 167, 136, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

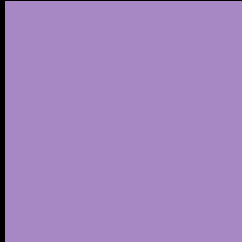
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

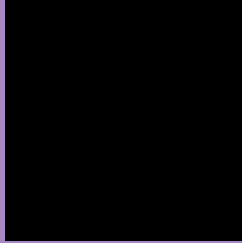
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 167, 136, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 136, 196.

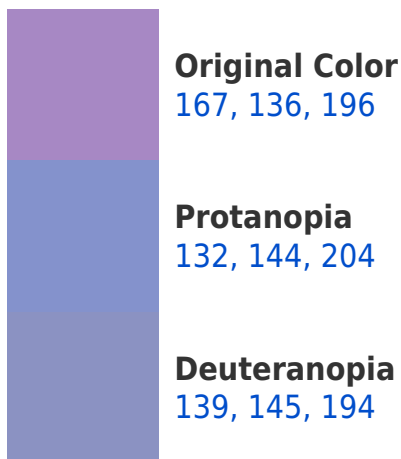


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 136, 196.

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
160, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 136, 196

Protanomaly
145, 143, 201

Deuteranomaly
149, 142, 195

Tritanomaly
163, 141, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 136, 196

Achromatopsia
152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly
157, 146, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 167, 136, 196 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, 136, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 136, 196)  
}
```

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, 136, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 136, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 167, 136, 196 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

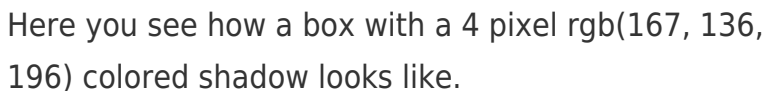
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 136, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 136, 196) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 136, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 136, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 136, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 136,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 167, 136, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 136, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
136, 196) }
```

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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