

Converting Colors

`RYB(167, 139, 188)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(167, 139, 188) contains.

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Color

R_YB(167, 139, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A78BBC
RGB	167, 139, 188
RGB Percent	65%, 55%, 74%
CMY	0.3451, 0.4549, 0.2627
CMYK	0.11, 0.26, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	274°, 27%, 64%
HSV	274°, 26%, 74%
XYZ	34.2461, 30.3116, 51.6227
YIQ	152.9580, 0.9590, 21.1750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

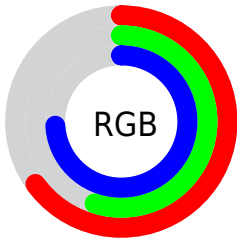
Format	Color
RYB	167, 139, 188
Decimal	10980284
CIELab	61.92, 19.92, -21.60
CIElCh	62, 29.385, 312.677
Yxy	30.3116, 0.2948, 0.2609
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289170364 (0xFFA78BBC)
YUV	152.9580, 17.2757, 12.3148
Hunter-Lab	55.0559, 14.6832, -17.0536

Details

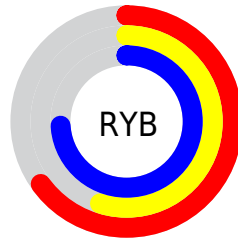
The RYB color **167, 139, 188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **139, 188, 167**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 193, 244**, and **114, 89, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 120, 188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 158, 188**.

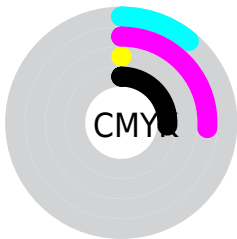
Distribution



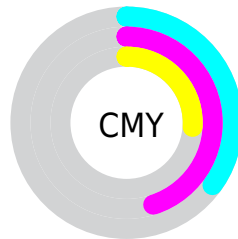
- Red (65%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (26%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 167, 139, 188 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, 139, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 139, 188


255, 255, 255

 223, 193, 244

 251, 221, 255

 255, 249, 255

 167, 139, 188

 140, 113, 161

 114, 89, 135

 89, 65, 109


 65, 43, 85


 42, 21, 61

 24, 0, 40

 0, 1, 17

 0, 0, 0

 167, 139, 188

 167, 139, 188

■ 159, 120, 188

■ 175, 158, 188

■ 151, 101, 188

■ 183, 177, 188

■ 143, 83, 188

■ 188, 195, 192

■ 135, 64, 188

■ 188, 214, 203

■ 127, 45, 188

■ 188, 233, 214

■ 119, 26, 188

■ 188, 252, 225

■ 111, 7, 188

■ 188, 255, 220

■ 107, 0, 188

■ 188, 255, 212

■ 188, 255, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131, 145, 200



167, 139, 188



191, 132, 166

Triad

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



167, 139, 188



172, 181, 100



69, 118, 164

Complementary

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



167, 139, 188



139, 188, 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.



97, 140, 163



167, 139, 188



103, 157, 98

Square

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



167, 139, 188



197, 141, 116



111, 159, 143



63, 117, 184

Rectangle

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



167, 139, 188



200, 130, 148



111, 159, 143



77, 124, 164

Sweetspot

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



167, 139, 188



236, 225, 245



139, 154, 188



117, 110, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



167, 139, 188



212, 169, 245



188, 139, 185



90, 85, 94



90, 0, 158



17, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



188, 139, 160



245, 169, 201



139, 185, 188



94, 85, 89



158, 0, 68



31, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 167, 139, 188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

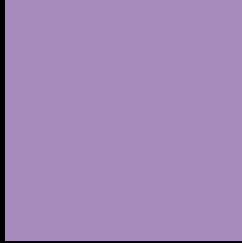
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 139, 188 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

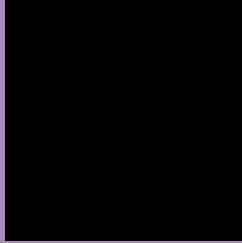
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 167, 139, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 139, 188.

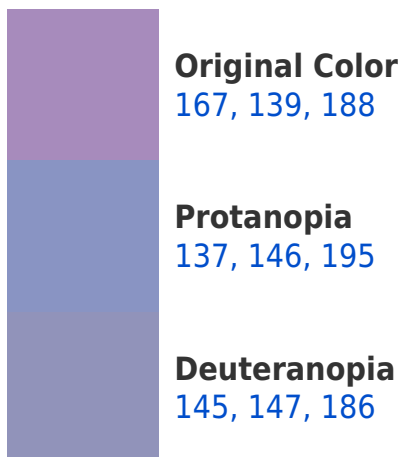



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 139, 188.

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
162, 145, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color

167, 139, 188

Protanomaly

148, 145, 192

Deuteranomaly

153, 144, 187

Tritanomaly

164, 143, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 139, 188

Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly

158, 148, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 167, 139, 188 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, 139, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 139, 188)  
}
```

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, 139, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 139, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 167, 139, 188 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, 139, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 139, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 139, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 139, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 139, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 139,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 167, 139, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 139, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
139, 188) }
```

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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