

Converting Colors

`RYB(167, 152, 197)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(167, 152, 197) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(167, 152, 197)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A798C5
RGB	167, 152, 197
RGB Percent	65%, 60%, 77%
CMY	0.3451, 0.4039, 0.2275
CMYK	0.15, 0.23, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	260°, 28%, 68%
HSV	260°, 23%, 77%
XYZ	37.2426, 34.7032, 57.5588
YIQ	161.6150, -5.5050, 17.1750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

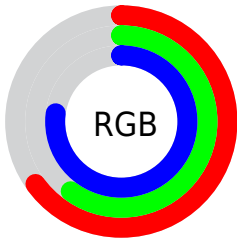
Format	Color
RYB	167, 152, 197
Decimal	10983621
CIELab	65.52, 14.51, -21.17
CIELCh	66, 25.665, 304.435
Yxy	34.7032, 0.2876, 0.2680
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289173701 (0xFFA798C5)
YUV	161.6150, 17.4448, 4.7226
Hunter-Lab	58.9094, 9.7566, -16.6941

Details

The RYB color **167, 152, 197** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **152, 197, 167**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 206, 254**, and **115, 101, 143** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 132, 197**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 172, 197**.

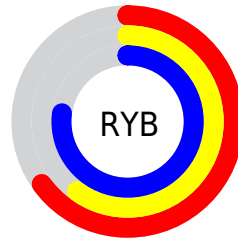
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (60%)

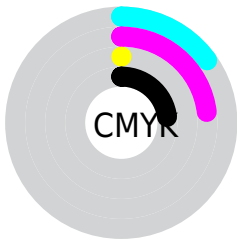
Blue (77%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (77%)

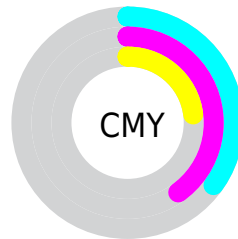


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 167, 152, 197 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, 152, 197 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 152, 197

255, 255, 255

 222, 206, 254

 251, 235, 255


 167, 152, 197


 140, 126, 170

 115, 101, 143

 90, 77, 117

 66, 54, 93

 43, 33, 69


 21, 11, 46


 0, 1, 25


 0, 0, 0


 167, 152, 197

 167, 152, 197

 154, 132, 197

 180, 172, 197

 141, 113, 197


 193, 191, 197

 128, 93, 197

 197, 211, 202

 114, 73, 197

 197, 231, 208

 101, 54, 197


 197, 251, 215

 88, 34, 197

 197, 255, 206

 75, 14, 197

 197, 255, 197

 66, 0, 197

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 153, 205



167, 152, 197



192, 145, 179

Triad

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



167, 152, 197



192, 178, 118



98, 138, 172

Complementary

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



167, 152, 197



152, 197, 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.



121, 157, 170



167, 152, 197



130, 172, 113

Square

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



167, 152, 197



204, 147, 134



121, 166, 140



89, 133, 184

Rectangle

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



167, 152, 197



201, 143, 164



121, 166, 140



105, 144, 172

Sweetspot

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



167, 152, 197



243, 237, 255



152, 170, 197



121, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 152, 197



209, 186, 255



190, 152, 197



93, 90, 99



54, 0, 163



12, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



197, 152, 182



255, 186, 232



152, 197, 189



99, 90, 96



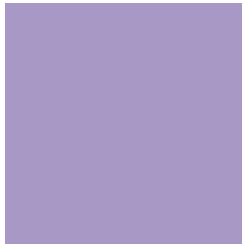
163, 0, 109



36, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 167, 152, 197 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

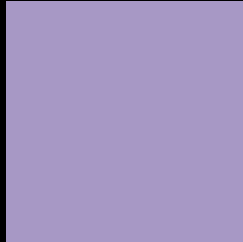
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 152, 197 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

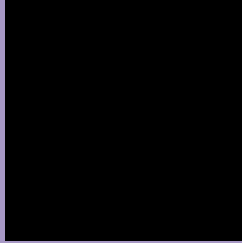
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 197 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 152, 197.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 152, 197.

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



Original Color
167, 152, 197

Protanopia
148, 156, 201

Deuteranopia
156, 156, 196



Tritanopia
162, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 152, 197

Protanomaly
155, 155, 200

Deuteranomaly
160, 155, 196

Tritanomaly
164, 155, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 152, 197

Achromatopsia
162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly
164, 158, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 167, 152, 197 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, 152, 197)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 152, 197)  
}
```

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, 152, 197) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 152, 197) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 167, 152, 197 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, 152, 197) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 152, 197) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 152, 197)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 152, 197); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 152, 197);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 152,  
197) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 167, 152, 197 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 152, 197) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
152, 197) }
```

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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