

Converting Colors

`RYB(172, 173, 216)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(172, 173, 216) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(172, 173, 216)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ACADD8
RGB	172, 173, 216
RGB Percent	67%, 68%, 85%
CMY	0.3255, 0.3215, 0.1529
CMYK	0.20, 0.20, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	239°, 36%, 76%
HSV	239°, 20%, 85%
XYZ	44.3560, 43.6246, 71.0483
YIQ	177.6030, -14.3990, 13.1610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

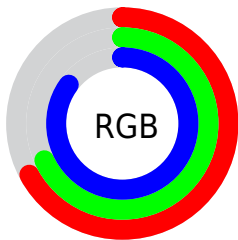
Format	Color
RYB	172, 173, 216
Decimal	11316696
CIELab	71.98, 8.62, -21.79
CIELCh	72, 23.430, 291.584
Yxy	43.6246, 0.2789, 0.2743
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289506776 (0xFFACADD8)
YUV	177.6030, 18.9297, -4.9138
Hunter-Lab	66.0489, 4.2883, -17.5436

Details

The RYB color **172, 173, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **173, 216, 172**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228, 228, 255**, and **119, 121, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 152, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194, 194, 216**.

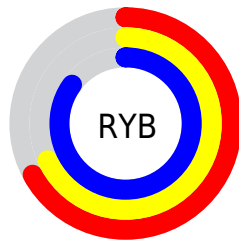
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (68%)

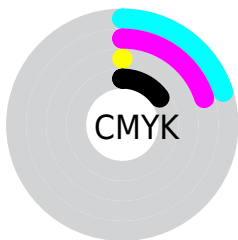
Blue (85%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (85%)

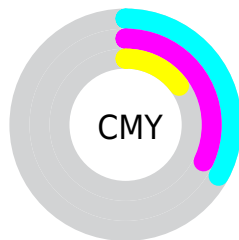


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 172, 173, 216 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 172, 173, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 172, 173, 216

255, 255, 255

■ 228, 228, 255

■ 172, 173, 216

■ 145, 146, 188

■ 119, 121, 161

■ 94, 96, 135

■ 69, 72, 109

■ 46, 50, 85

■ 22, 28, 62

■ 1, 3, 40

■ 0, 1, 18

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 172, 173, 216

■ 172, 173, 216

■ 150, 152, 216

■ 194, 194, 216

■ 129, 131, 216

■ 215, 215, 216

■ 107, 110, 216

■ 217, 237, 216

■ 86, 89, 216

■ 216, 255, 216

■ 64, 68, 216

■ 42, 46, 216

■ 21, 25, 216

■ 0, 5, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



143, 168, 218



172, 173, 216



198, 166, 203

Triad

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



172, 173, 216



214, 176, 144



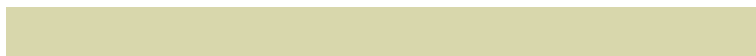
129, 164, 188

Complementary

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



172, 173, 216



173, 216, 172

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.



149, 185, 182



172, 173, 216



175, 198, 134

Square

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



172, 173, 216



221, 162, 162



136, 180, 140



116, 153, 191

Rectangle

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



172, 173, 216



211, 163, 190



136, 180, 140



136, 171, 188

Sweetspot

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



172, 173, 216



240, 240, 255



172, 194, 216



119, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



172, 173, 216



194, 195, 255



193, 172, 216



96, 97, 107



0, 4, 171



0, 1, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 172, 173



255, 194, 195



172, 216, 193



107, 96, 97



171, 0, 4



43, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 172, 173, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

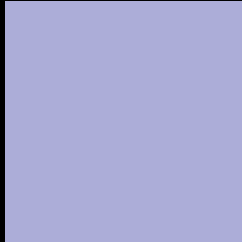
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 172, 173, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

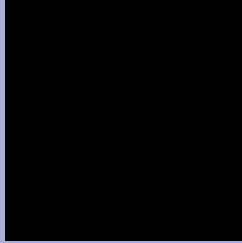
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 172, 173, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 172, 173, 216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 172, 173, 216.

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
172, 173, 216

Protanopia
166, 174, 217

Deuteranopia
173, 173, 216



Tritanopia
167, 174, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color
172, 173, 216

Protanomaly
168, 173, 217

Deuteranomaly
173, 173, 216

Tritanomaly
169, 175, 200

Monochromacy



Original Color
172, 173, 216

Achromatopsia
178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly
176, 176, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 172, 173, 216 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(172, 173, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 173, 216)  
}
```

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(172, 173, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 173, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 172, 173, 216 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

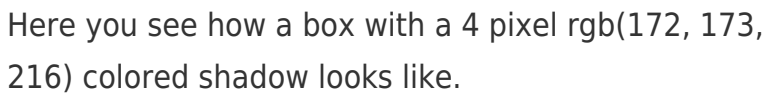
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(172, 173, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 173, 216) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(172, 173, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 173, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 173, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 173,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 172, 173, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 173, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
173, 216) }
```

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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