

Converting Colors

`RYB(173, 147, 196)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(173, 147, 196) contains.

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Color

R_YB(173, 147, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AD93C4
RGB	173, 147, 196
RGB Percent	68%, 58%, 77%
CMY	0.3216, 0.4235, 0.2314
CMYK	0.12, 0.25, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	272°, 29%, 67%
HSV	272°, 25%, 77%
XYZ	37.6311, 33.7372, 56.7531
YIQ	160.3600, -0.2330, 20.7510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

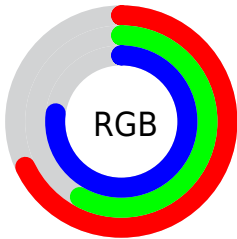
Format	Color
RYB	173, 147, 196
Decimal	11375556
CIELab	64.75, 19.07, -21.73
CIELCh	65, 28.909, 311.278
Yxy	33.7372, 0.2937, 0.2633
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289565636 (0xFFAD93C4)
YUV	160.3600, 17.5705, 11.0853
Hunter-Lab	58.0837, 13.9995, -17.2731

Details

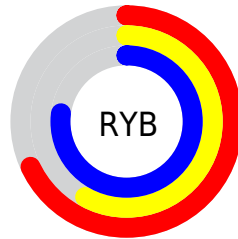
The RYB color **173, 147, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **147, 196, 173**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229, 201, 253**, and **120, 96, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 127, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 167, 196**.

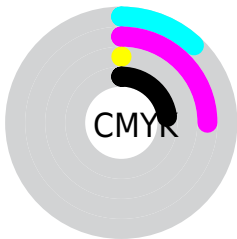
Distribution



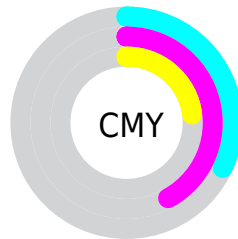
- Red (68%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (68%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 173, 147, 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 173, 147, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 173, 147, 196

255, 255, 255

 229, 201, 253


 255, 229, 255

 173, 147, 196

 146, 121, 169


 120, 96, 142

 95, 72, 116

 71, 50, 92

 47, 28, 68


 26, 5, 46

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0


 173, 147, 196

 173, 147, 196

 164, 127, 196

 182, 167, 196

 155, 108, 196

 191, 186, 196

 145, 88, 196

 196, 206, 201

 136, 69, 196

 196, 225, 211

 127, 49, 196

 196, 245, 222

 118, 29, 196

 196, 255, 223

 109, 10, 196

 196, 255, 214

 104, 0, 196

 196, 255, 204

 196, 255, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 152, 207



173, 147, 196



198, 140, 174

Triad

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



173, 147, 196



185, 189, 109



80, 127, 171

Complementary

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



173, 147, 196



147, 196, 173

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.



106, 148, 170



173, 147, 196



113, 165, 106

Square

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



173, 147, 196



205, 147, 124



118, 166, 147



74, 126, 190

Rectangle

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



173, 147, 196



207, 138, 157



118, 166, 147



88, 133, 171

Sweetspot

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



173, 147, 196



245, 235, 255



147, 163, 196



122, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



173, 147, 196



219, 179, 255



196, 147, 195



92, 87, 97



85, 0, 161



18, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 147, 170



255, 179, 214



147, 195, 196



97, 87, 92



161, 0, 75



33, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 173, 147, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

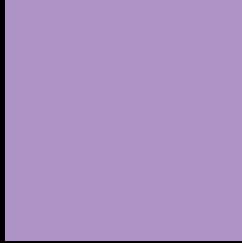
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 173, 147, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

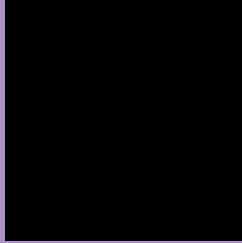
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 173, 147, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 173, 147, 196.

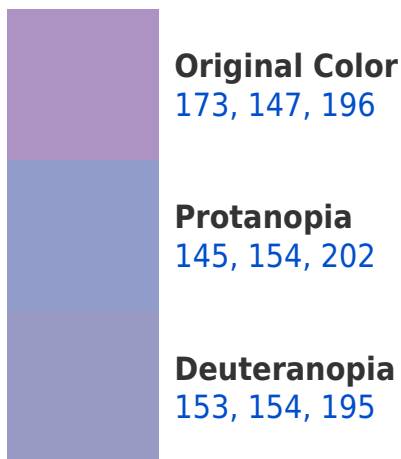


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 173, 147, 196.

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
168, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color
173, 147, 196

Protanomaly
155, 152, 200

Deuteranomaly
160, 151, 195

Tritanomaly
170, 151, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color
173, 147, 196

Achromatopsia
160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly
165, 155, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 173, 147, 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(173, 147, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 147, 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(173, 147, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 147, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 173, 147, 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(173, 147, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 147, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 147, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 147, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 147, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 147,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 173, 147, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 147, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
147, 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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