

Converting Colors

`RYB(173, 172, 192)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(173, 172, 192) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(173, 172, 192)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADACC0
RGB	173, 172, 192
RGB Percent	68%, 67%, 75%
CMY	0.3216, 0.3255, 0.2471
CMYK	0.10, 0.10, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	243°, 14%, 71%
HSV	243°, 10%, 75%
XYZ	41.5005, 42.1951, 55.8263
YIQ	174.5790, -5.8240, 6.4320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

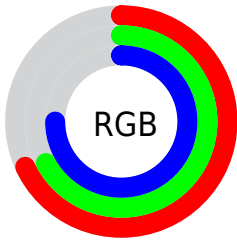
Format	Color
R_{YB}	173, 172, 192
Decimal	11381952
CIE _{Lab}	71.01, 4.30, -10.07
CIE _{LCh}	71, 10.946, 293.131
Yxy	42.1951, 0.2974, 0.3024
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289572032 (0xFFADACC0)
YUV	174.5790, 8.5886, -1.3848
Hunter-Lab	64.9577, 0.3650, -5.4849

Details

The RYB color **173, 172, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **172, 192, 173**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228, 227, 248**, and **121, 120, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155, 153, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 191, 192**.

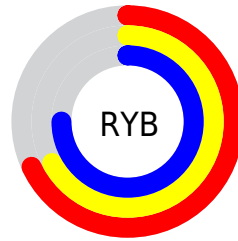
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (67%)

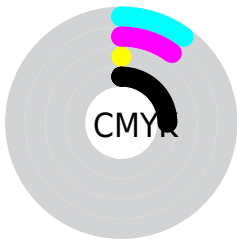
Blue (75%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (75%)

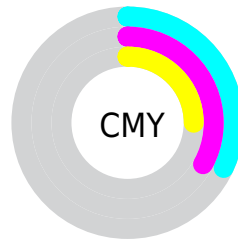


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (32%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 173, 172, 192 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, 172, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 173, 172, 192

255, 255, 255

■ 228, 227, 248

■ 173, 172, 192

■ 146, 145, 165

■ 121, 120, 139

■ 96, 95, 113

■ 72, 71, 89

■ 49, 49, 65

■ 28, 28, 43

■ 3, 1, 23

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 173, 172, 192

■ 173, 172, 192

■ 155, 153, 192

■ 191, 191, 192

■ 137, 134, 192

■ 192, 210, 193

■ 118, 114, 192

■ 192, 230, 194

■ 100, 95, 192

■ 192, 249, 195

■ 82, 76, 192

■ 192, 255, 192

■ 64, 57, 192

■ 45, 38, 192

■ 27, 18, 192

■ 10, 0, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 171, 193



173, 172, 192



185, 169, 186

Triad

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



173, 172, 192



192, 174, 158



153, 169, 180

Complementary

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



173, 172, 192



172, 192, 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.



162, 178, 178



173, 172, 192



174, 184, 154

Square

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



173, 172, 192



195, 167, 166



155, 176, 157



149, 165, 181

Rectangle

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



173, 172, 192



191, 168, 180



155, 176, 157



156, 171, 179

Sweetspot

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



173, 172, 192



243, 242, 250



172, 182, 192



120, 120, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



173, 172, 192



219, 217, 250



183, 172, 192



88, 87, 97



8, 0, 161



2, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



192, 172, 191



250, 217, 248



172, 192, 183



97, 87, 96



161, 0, 153



33, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 173, 172, 192 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, 172, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

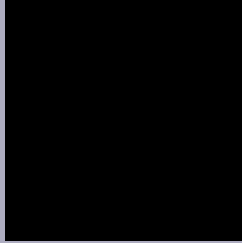
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 172, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 173, 172, 192.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 173, 172, 192.

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

173, 172, 192

Protanopia

171, 172, 192

Deuteranopia

182, 169, 193



Tritanopia

172, 173, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color
173, 172, 192

Protanomaly
172, 172, 192

Deuteranomaly
179, 170, 193

Tritanomaly
172, 173, 189

Monochromacy



Original Color
173, 172, 192

Achromatopsia
175, 175, 175

Achromatomaly
174, 174, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 173, 172, 192 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, 172, 192) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 172, 192)  
}
```

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, 172, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 172, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 173, 172, 192 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, 172, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 172, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 172, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 172, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 172, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 172,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 173, 172, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 172, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
172, 192) }
```

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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