

Converting Colors

`RYB(176, 115, 192)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(176, 115, 192) contains.

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Color

R_YB(176, 115, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B073C0
RGB	176, 115, 192
RGB Percent	69%, 45%, 75%
CMY	0.3098, 0.5490, 0.2471
CMYK	0.08, 0.40, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	288°, 38%, 60%
HSV	288°, 40%, 75%
XYZ	33.5497, 25.2973, 52.9838
YIQ	142.0170, 11.6390, 36.8790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

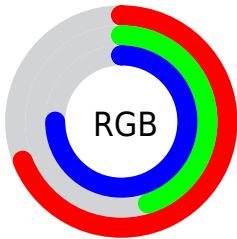
Format	Color
RYB	176, 115, 192
Decimal	11563968
CIELab	57.36, 37.14, -30.82
CIELCh	57, 48.261, 320.311
Yxy	25.2973, 0.3000, 0.2262
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289754048 (0xFFB073C0)
YUV	142.0170, 24.6416, 29.8031
Hunter-Lab	50.2965, 31.0475, -27.2503

Details

The RYB color **176, 115, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **115, 192, 176**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 168, 249**, and **122, 65, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **172, 96, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 134, 192**.

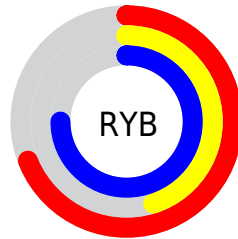
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (45%)

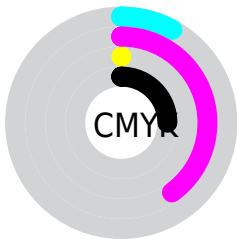
Blue (75%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (75%)

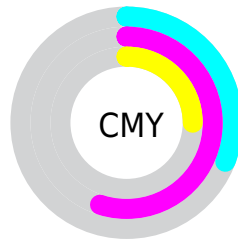


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 176, 115, 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 176, 115, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 115, 192

255, 255, 255

 233, 168, 249

 255, 196, 255

 255, 224, 255


 255, 253, 255

 176, 115, 192

 149, 90, 165

 122, 65, 138

 96, 41, 112

 71, 15, 88

 46, 0, 64

 25, 0, 42

 0, 1, 19


 0, 0, 0

 176, 115, 192

 176, 115, 192

 172, 96, 192


 180, 134, 192


 168, 77, 192


 184, 153, 192

 164, 57, 192

 188, 173, 192

 160, 38, 192

 192, 192, 192

 156, 19, 192

 192, 211, 207

 152, 0, 192

 192, 230, 222

 192, 249, 237

 192, 255, 239

 192, 255, 235

Harmonies

Analogous

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



117, 130, 217



176, 115, 192



208, 102, 153

Triad

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



176, 115, 192



115, 173, 51



0, 81, 166

Complementary

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



176, 115, 192



115, 192, 176

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.



0, 89, 158



176, 115, 192



54, 144, 64

Square

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



176, 115, 192



202, 134, 74



82, 153, 152



0, 88, 202

Rectangle

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



176, 115, 192



216, 101, 125



82, 153, 152



0, 82, 159

Sweetspot

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



176, 115, 192



244, 220, 250



115, 129, 192



121, 107, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



176, 115, 192



225, 130, 250



192, 115, 170



95, 87, 97



127, 0, 161



26, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



192, 115, 131



250, 130, 155



115, 175, 192



97, 87, 89



161, 0, 33



33, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 176, 115, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

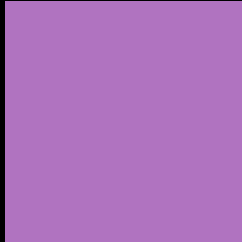
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 176, 115, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

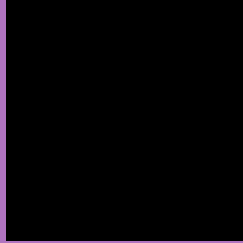
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 176, 115, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 176, 115, 192.

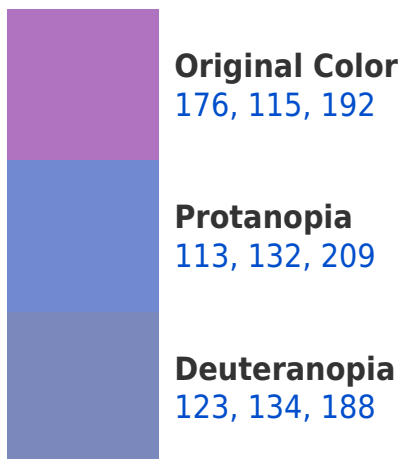


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 176, 115, 192.

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





Tritanopia
168, 127, 137

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 115, 192



Protanomaly

136, 128, 203



Deuteranomaly

142, 128, 189



Tritanomaly

171, 123, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 115, 192



Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142



Achromatomaly

154, 132, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 176, 115, 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(176, 115, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 115, 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(176, 115, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 115, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 176, 115, 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(176, 115, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 115, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 115, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 115, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 115, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 115,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 176, 115, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 115, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
115, 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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